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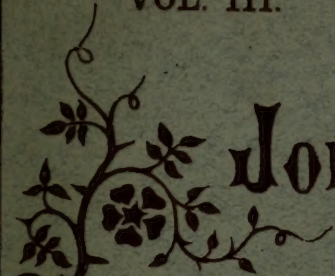

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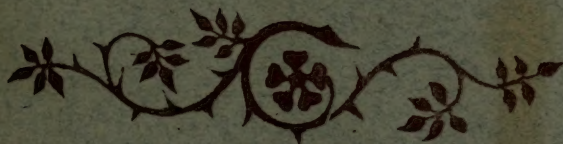


ARCHÆOLOGICAL

AND

NATURAL HISTORY

SOCIETY.



LONDON:
BEMROSE & SONS, 23, OLD BAILEY;
AND DERBY.

JOURNAL

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
LIST OF OFFICERS - - - - -	v
RULES - - - - -	vii
LIST OF MEMBERS - - - - -	x
SECRETARY'S REPORT - - - - -	xix
BALANCE SHEET - - - - -	xxxi

THE OLD ASHBURNE FAMILIES.

BY JOHN SLEIGH, J.P. - - - - - I

PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER RESPECTING THE
CHATSWORTH BUILDING ACCOUNTS.

TRANSCRIBED FOR THE D. A. AND N. H. S., BY W. H.

HART, F.S.A. - - - - - 7

INCISED SLABS IN CROXALL CHURCH.

DRAWN BY MARY USSHER - - - - - 55

AN INVENTORY OF FURNITURE AT BEAUCHIEF HALL (1691).

BY S. O. ADDY, M.A. - - - - - 56

PEDIGREE OF HORTON, OF CATTON, WITH SOME NOTES ON THAT
FAMILY.

BY RICHARD USSHER - - - - - 67

PLACE AND FIELD NAMES OF DERBYSHIRE, WHICH INDICATE
VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.

BY REV. J. CHARLES COX - - - - - 73

THE HERALDIC STAINED GLASS IN ASHBURNE CHURCH, DERBY-
SHIRE.

BY THE REV. FRANCIS JOURDAIN, M.A. - - - - - 90

SOME ANCIENT DOCUMENTS RELATING TO TOTLEY, DORE, AND
HOLMSFIELD, NEAR DRONFIELD.

EDITED BY S. O. ADDY, M.A. - - - - - 95

SOME NOTES ON THE COKAYNE FAMILY - - - - -

BY ANDREAS E. COKAYNE - - - - - 109

THE OLD SHAMBLES, CHESTERFIELD.

BY GEORGE BAILEY - - - - - 132

A SKETCH OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE PRINTING PRESS IN
DERBYSHIRE.

BY ALFRED WALLIS - - - - - 137

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY OF LOWE, OF ALDERWASLEY AND
DENBY, IN THE COUNTY OF DERBY AND ELSEWHERE.

BY MAJOR A. E. LAWSON LOWE, F.S.A. - - - - - 157

LIST OF PLATES.

	TO	FACE	PAGE
I. INCISED SLAB OF WILLIAM CURZON, CROXALL	-	-	55
II. HERALDIC STAINED GLASS IN ASHBURNE CHURCH	-	-	90
III. HERALDIC STAINED GLASS IN ASHBURNE CHURCH	-	-	91
IV. HERALDIC STAINED GLASS IN ASHBURNE CHURCH	-	-	92
V. HERALDIC STAINED GLASS IN ASHBURNE CHURCH	-	-	93
VI. HERALDIC STAINED GLASS IN ASHBURNE CHURCH	-	-	94
VII. THE OLD SHAMBLES, CHESTERFIELD	-	-	132
VIII. THE OLD SHAMBLES, CHESTERFIELD	-	-	134
IX. THE ODD SHAMBLES, CHESTERFIELD	-	-	136

LIST OF OFFICERS.

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Hon. Secretary :

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Auditors :

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MAJOR POUNTAIN.



RULES.

I.—NAME.

The Society shall be called the “DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.”

II.—OBJECT.

The Society is instituted to examine, preserve, and illustrate the Archæology and Natural History of the County of Derby.

III.—OPERATION.

The means which the Society shall employ for effecting its objects are:—

- 1.—Meetings for the purpose of Reading Papers, the Exhibition of Antiquities, &c., and the discussion of subjects connected therewith.
- 2.—General Meetings each year at given places rendered Interesting by their Antiquities. or by their Natural development.
- 3.—The publication of original papers and ancient documents, etc.

IV.—OFFICERS.

The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President and Vice-Presidents, whose election shall be for life; and an Honorary Treasurer and Honorary Secretary, who shall be elected annually.

V.—COUNCIL.

The general management of the affairs and property of the Society shall be vested in a Council, consisting of the President,

Vice-Presidents, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Secretary, and twenty-four Members, elected from the general body of the subscribers ; eight of such twenty-four Members to retire annually in rotation, but to be eligible for re-election. All vacancies occurring during the year to be provisionally filled up by the Council.

VI.—ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

The election of Members, who must be proposed and seconded in writing by two Members of the Society, shall take place at any meeting of the Council or at any General Meeting of the Society.

VII.—SUBSCRIPTION.

Each Member on election after March 31st, 1878, shall pay an Entrance Fee of Five Shillings, and an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings and Sixpence. All subscriptions to become due, in advance, on the 1st of January each year, and to be paid to the Treasurer. A composition of Five Guineas to constitute Life Membership. The composition of Life Members and the Admission Fee of Ordinary Members to be funded, and the interest arising from them to be applied to the general objects of the Society. Ladies to be eligible as Members on the same terms. No one shall be entitled to his privileges as a Member of the Society whose subscription is six months in arrear.

VIII.—HONORARY MEMBERS.

The Council shall have the power of electing distinguished Antiquaries as Honorary Members. Honorary Members shall not be resident in the County, and shall not exceed twelve in number. Their privileges shall be the same as those of Ordinary Members.

IX.—MEETINGS OF COUNCIL.

The Council shall meet not less than six times in each year, at such place or places as may be determined upon. Special meetings may also be held at the request of the President or five Members of the Society. Five Members of Council to form a quorum.

X.—SUB-COMMITTEES.

The Council shall have the power of appointing from time to time such sectional or Sub-Committees as may seem desirable for the carrying out of special objects. Such sectional or Sub-Committees to report their proceedings to the Council for confirmation.

XI.—GENERAL MEETINGS.

The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held in January each year, when the Accounts, properly audited, and a Report shall be presented, the Officers elected, and vacancies in the Council filled for the ensuing year. The Council may at any time call a General Meeting, specifying the object for which that Meeting is to be held. A clear seven days' notice of all General Meetings to be sent to each Member.

XII.—ALTERATION OF RULES.

No alteration in the Rules of the Society shall be made except by a majority of two-thirds of the Members present at an annual or other General Meeting of the Society. Full notice of any intended alteration to be sent to each Member at least seven days before the date of such meeting.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

—:O:—

The Members whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are Life Members.

Bloxam, M. H., F.S.A., Rugby.	}	Honorary Members.
Hart, W. H., F.S.A., Chancery Lane, London.		
Fitch R., F.S.A., Norwich.		
Greenwell, The Rev. Canon, F.S.A., Durham.		
North, Thos., F.S.A., Leicester.		

Abbott, S., Lincoln.

Abney, Captain W. de W., R.E., F.R.S., 3, St. Alban's Road, Kensington,
London.

*Abraham, The Right Rev. Bishop, Lichfield.

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Adlington, W. S., Kirk Hallam.

Alleyne, Sir John G. N., Bart., Chevin House, Belper.

Allport, James, Littleover, Derby.

Allsopp, Sir Henry, Bart., Hindlip Hall, Worcestershire.

Andrews, William, 10, Colonial Street, Hull.

Arkwright, Captain A. P., Willersley.

Arkwright, James C., Cromford.

Arkwright, F. C., Willersley Castle, Cromford.

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Bagshawe, F. Westby, The Oaks, Sheffield.

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Bailey, J. Eglington, F.S.A., Egerton Villa, Stratford, Manchester.

Bailey, George, 32, Crompton Street, Derby.

Balguy, Major, The Grove, Burton Road, Derby.

Balston, The Ven. Archdeacon, D.D., The Vicarage, Bakewell.

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Barker, W. Ross, Lyndon House, Matlock Bath.

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Bass, M. Arthur, M.P., Rangemore, Burton-on-Trent.

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Bateman, F. O. F., Breadsall Mount, Derby.
 Bateman, Thomas K., St. Mary's Gate, Derby.
 Bateman, Miss, West Leake, Loughborough.
 Beamish, Major, R.E., Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton.
 Beard, Neville, The Mount, Ashburne.
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 Bemrose, William, Elmhurst, Lonsdale Hill, Derby.
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 Boden, Walter, Gower Street, Derby.
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 Cade, Francis J., Spondon.
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 Clarke, J. H., Melbourne.
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 *Cokayne, G. E., F.S.A., College of Arms, London.
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 Cox, Mrs. J. C., Christ Church, Lichfield.
 Cox, William, Brailsford.
 Cox, Arthur, Mill Hill, Derby.
 Cox, F. W., The Cottage, Spondon.
 Cox, Miss, The Hall, Spondon.
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 *Curzon, Nathaniel C., Lockington Hall, Derby.
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 Davis, Frederick, Phœnix Foundry, Derby.
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- Eckett, S. B., 20, Arboretum Street, Derby.
 Edmunds, Wilfred, "Derbyshire Times," Chesterfield.
 Egerton, Admiral The Hon. F., M.P., Devonshire House, London.
 Evans, Henry, West Bank, Derby.
 *Evans, John, Highfields, Derby.
 Evans, Robt., Eldon Chambers, Nottingham.
 Evans, Thomas, F.G.S., Pen-y-Bryn, Derby.
 Evans, S. H., Derby.
 *Evans, T. W., M.P., Allestree, Derby.
 Evans, Walter, Darley Abbey.
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 *Rutland, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Belvoir Castle.

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 *Schwind, Charles, Broomfield, Derby.
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 Thorniwell, Robert, The Abbey, Burton-on-Trent.
 Towle, R. N., Borrowash, Derby.
 Trowsdale, Thos. B., Sevenoaks, Kent.
 Trueman, H., The Lea, Esher, Surrey.
 Trotter, Rev. J. G., Church Street, Ashburne.
 Turner, George, Barrow-on-Trent.
 Turbutt, W. Gladwin, Ogston Hall.

Ussher, Richard, 10, Augusta Gardens, Folkestone.

Vernon, Right Hon. The Lord, Sudbury.

Waite, R., Duffield, Derby.
 Walker, John, Old Uttoxeter Road, Derby.
 Walker, Benjamin, Spondon, Derby.
 Waterpark, The Right Hon. Lord, Doveridge.
 Wallis, Alfred, "Derby Mercury," Derby.
 Wass, E. M., The Lea, Matlock.
 *Walthall, H. W., Alton Manor.
 Wadham, Rev. T., Weston-on-Trent.
 Wardell, Stewart, Doe Hill House, Alfreton.
 Whiston, W. Harvey, Grove Terrace, Derby.
 Whitaker, Rev. E. W., The Rectory, Stanton-by-Bridge.
 *Whitehead, S. Taylor, Burton Cloves, Bakewell.
 Webbe, William, M.D., Wirksworth.
 Wilmot, Miss, 28, Westbourne Place, Eaton Square, London.
 *Wilmot, Sir Henry, Bart., V.C., M.P., Chaddesden Hall.
 Williams, J., Midland Railway, Derby.
 Wilson, Arthur, Melbourne.
 Worsnop, James, London Road, Derby.
 Wright, Jas., Victoria Street, Derby.

Wright, F. Beresford, Aldercar Hall, Notts.

Wright, F. W., Full Street, Derby,

Wilmot, Mrs. Edmund, Edge Hill, Derby.

Wilmot, Rev. F. E. W., Chaddesden.

Wilmot, Mrs. Woollett, Friar Gate, Derby.

Wilmot-Horton, Rev. G., 10, Warrior Square Terrace, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

Young, Julian, 7, Charnwood Street, Derby.

N.B.—Members are requested to notify any error or omission in the above list to the Hon. Sec.

REPORT OF THE HON. SECRETARY, 1880.

THE Second Anniversary of this Society was held in the School of Art, kindly lent by the Committee for the occasion, on the 29th of January, 1880. The Hon. W. M. Jervis presided. The Report of the Society's proceedings for the past year, which contained a satisfactory financial statement, and showed a considerable increase in the number of members, was read.

The Officers for the commencing year were elected. Of the eight Members of Council retiring in rotation (according to Rule V.), seven were re-elected, and Mr. Fred. Davis was elected a Member of Council in the room of the Rev. F. C. Fisher, who retired. Three other vacancies on the Council, caused by the retirement of Canon Hey, Capt. Beamish, and Mr. W. Edmunds, were filled by the election of the Rev. Alfred Olivier, Messrs. C. Jas. Cade, and W. G. Turbutt. All the other Officers were re-elected.

During the past year there have been six meetings of the Council, at which the attendance of the elected Members has been good, and more regular than previously; this regularity of attendance facilitates the working of the Society in many ways, as the Members can then bear in mind, from one meeting to another, the subjects under discussion. The Council is again indebted to the same two Vice-Presidents who have assisted its work in previous years.

In the early part of the year, the following Post-card was sent to all Members of the Society :—

“The Council of the D. A. & N. H. S. earnestly requests that, in the event of any proposed Demolition of Antiquity, or Restoration, or Alteration, (no matter of what sort) of any Church in the County of Derby, coming under your notice, you will communicate at once with the Hon. Sec.”

At the same time a Committee of Vigilance to inquire into any case reported was formed. Several cases were brought before the Committee, but the Society will be glad to learn that its interference was not found to be necessary in any of these ; it is, however, important for all Members to recollect that they are invited to do their utmost, by attending to this circular, to check any possible act of Vandalism. At a meeting of the Council held in April, it was resolved, that the Society should undertake some work of excavation at Beauchief Abbey. The owner of the property was written to for leave, but his reply was, that Beauchief was so situated with regard to public paths, and the vicinity of Sheffield, that he felt it impossible to give his consent to any excavation. It was then considered whether any work of excavation could be done at Stydd, or at Repton ; but it was found that there was nothing to be done at Stydd, and the occupier of the ground at Repton declined to allow any examination of the ground to be made. Since then, however, the owner of Beauchief has consented to meet a deputation from the Society, in order that it may be clearly explained what is proposed ; and it is hoped the objections to work at Repton may be overruled, so that, though no work of excavation in the past year has to be reported, the Council trust that some such work will be taken in hand before the next Anniversary.

The first Expedition of the Society for the past year was made on the 8th of May to Melbourne, and King's Newton Hall. The party, numbering about one hundred, left Derby by the 2-5 p.m. train, and were received at Melbourne by Mr. Dashwood Fane, and Mr. Fox. King's Newton Hall was visited first, and Mr. Fox read the following notes :—

KING'S NEWTON, DERBYSHIRE.

KING'S NEWTON HALL.

The hall is supposed to have been built by the Hardinge family about the year 1400. It was occupied successively by members of that family down to about 130 years ago, when it was sold to the Coke family. It now belongs to Earl Cowper, as successor to Lady Palmerston.

I will not trouble you with a pedigree of the Hardinge family, but may mention that Nicholas Hardinge married, for his second wife, Agnes, daughter of John Cantrell, Esq., in the 20th year of Henry VII.

There is a monument in Melbourne Church to Henry, the grandson of Nicholas Hardinge. It states that he died December 8th, 1613. His brother Nicholas succeeded to the hall and estate at his death, and married Isabell, sole daughter of Edward Webb, Esq., of Austrey, Warwickshire. His son Robert was knighted Feb. 2nd, 1674. He bore a conspicuous part as a Royalist during the civil wars, and raised a troop of horse at his own expense. King Charles II. paid him a visit at Newton, and scratched on a pane in the window of his dressing room, the words, "*cras ero lux*," which, when transposed, make "Carolus Rex." The pane disappeared rather more than 50 years ago.

Sir Robert and Lady Hardinge (occupants of the hall) were both buried in Melbourne Church. The date of Sir Robert's burial being Nov. 29th, 1679.

Sir Robert's grandson, Nicholas, purchased the Manor of Canbury, near Kingston-on-Thames, in 1691. He was Recorder of Kingston, and died and was buried there, April 13th, 1758.

The Hardinge Tombs in Melbourne Church were examined on the night of January 12th, 1860, in the presence of the Church Restoration Committee, but no coffins of Sir Robert or Lady Hardinge were found, as, up to the year 1694, it was the custom to bury the bodies at Melbourne wrapped in woollen.

John Hardinge of King's Newton, eldest son of Robert Hardinge, and brother of Nicholas before mentioned, married Alice Coke, daughter of Colonel Coke, of Melbourne, and Mary Leventhorpe, daughter of Sir Thomas Leventhorpe, of Hertfordshire, in 1711.

The Hardinges, like the Cokes, appear to have been a fine manly race; and after leaving King's Newton, many of them attained considerable eminence; notably, George Hardinge, who was in command of the "San Fiorenzo," of 36 guns and 186 men, attacked a French vessel, "La Piedmontaise," of 56 guns and 566 men, on three successive days. He fell just before the completion of the capture of the vessel, on the 8th March, 1808. A monument to his memory was voted by the House of Commons, and was placed in St. Paul's Cathedral. Viscount Hardinge, of King's Newton, distinguished himself highly at Albuera, and was afterwards Governor General of India. At the

battle of Moodkee, in 1845, as second in command to Sir Hugh Gough, he contributed much to the winning of the battle, and took a foremost part in the Sikh campaign on the Sutlej.

The present Rear-Admiral Hardinge is a descendant of this family, and has seen much active service.

The Coke family have never lived at this hall since it was in their possession. It has, during the past 60 years, or so been occupied by William Speechley, Francis Noel Clarke Mundy, Esq., Edward Abney, Esq., W. Jenney, Esq., Geo. Vandeleur, Esq., and finally by Robert Green, Esq., who was the tenant when the hall was burnt down on the night of the 17th April, 1859.

KING'S NEWTON VILLAGE.

The village belonged to the Crown in the reign of the Conqueror. Tradition says that Robin Hood was born at Chellaston, about 3 miles distant. In old ballads he was called the Earl of Huntingdon, and it would seem probable that a very large wood in the neighbourhood, known as the "Robin Wood," was so called after his name.

It is a matter of history that the Rebels, in their march towards the South of England, came as far as Swarkestone Bridge (about a mile distant), and sent a message to Melbourne that two thousand troops would be quartered there that evening. They beat a speedy retreat however on hearing that the Duke of Cumberland was crossing with a superior force from Lichfield to meet them.

An inn in the village is known as the Packhorse Inn, and parts of the old Packhorse-road still exist and are in use.

The foundations of an ancient cross are still to be seen at the junction of our roads in the village. The upper part of it is preserved at the adjoining house, belonging to P. Hubbersty, Esq. There is also a very old village well, called the Holy Well. On it is the following inscription, "FONS . sacer . hic . strvitor . ROBERTO . nominis HARDINGE 1662."

Several persons of considerable literary ability have lived here. Amongst others, Thomas Hall, a translator of Ovid, about 1640. Mrs. Green, Mr. Henry Orton, Mr. Kirke (the author of "Thurstan Meverell"), and last, not least, Mr. John Joseph Briggs, the author of "The History of Melbourne," "Guide to Melbourne and King's Newton," "The Trent and other Poems," and numerous contributions to the "Field," &c., as "Naturalist."

To his works I am much indebted for many of the foregoing notes.

May 8th, 1880.

Proceeding from King's Newton Hall, by way of the Holy Well and Ancient Castle, the party reached Melbourne Church,

where the Hon. Sec., at the request of Mr. Dashwood Fane, who had kindly prepared them, read the Notes which follow:—

CASTLE.

On the eastern side of the town, and of the road between the Railway Station and the Church, is the site of the Castle.

Opposite to the eastern end of Potter Street is a door opening into a garden, within which may be seen a fragment of old wall covered with ivy, now the only standing remains of the Castle, the principal buildings of which stood to the southward of that part.

A short distance to the northward is a long mound (now carrying a public footpath) which appears to have bounded the eastern side of the Castle Pool, now an orchard.

The date of the erection of the Castle is not known. It was parcel of the Honour of Tutbury, and of the Duchy of Lancaster, and as such a royal possession.

Leland (who travelled as "Royal Antiquary," 1533—1539) wrote "Mielburn Castille, a 2 miles from Dunnington, and is praty and in metely good reparation."

Camden (who travelled about 1580) wrote [according to Gough's version, 1806] "not far from the Trent is Melbourn, a royal castle running to ruin, in which John Duke of Bourbon, taken at the battle of Agincourt (1415) was kept 9 [18] years in custody." The duke died in 1433, the year of his release.

In 1602, by order of Queen Elizabeth, a survey was made by the auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster. To it was attached a drawing of the Castle, from which an engraving was afterwards made, showing the Castle in a perfect state, with the Church in the background.

James I. granted the Castle to Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, from whom it passed to Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, possessor also of Donington and Ashby Castles. It was suffered to fall into decay, and its destruction was perhaps hastened by injuries received in the contest between Charles I. and the Parliament.

CHURCH.

The Parish Church (St. Michael's) is a cruciform structure, having a central and two western towers, a nave (63 ft. by 18 ft. 6 in.), north and south aisles (each 63 ft. by 9 ft. 6 in.), space under central tower (17 ft. 6 in. square), north and south transepts (each 30 ft. by 14 ft. 6 in.), chancel (27 ft. 4 in. by 14 ft. 9 in.), and west portico (44 ft. 9 in. by 9 ft. 5 in.)

The nave is separated from each aisle by five stilted Norman arches, 20 feet high, resting on circular pillars 4 feet in diameter, on square bases, and sur-

mounted by arcades, in the outer walls of which are clerestory windows. The northern arcade has triplets of Norman arches within, and single Norman lights without. The southern arcade has a series of pointed arches in pairs, the easternmost a triplet within, and pointed lights in pairs without.

The central tower has three tiers of Norman arches in each of its four walls, the lower tier forming a passage round it; hagioscopes remain in the north-eastern and south-eastern of its four piers, all of which are remarkably massive.

There are obvious traces *outside* the Church that it had apses at the eastern end of the chancel, and at the eastern sides of the north and south transepts; and that the chancel had an upper story, and a Norman arcade running round it between the two stories, of which a single arch remains on each side next to the tower; and traces *inside* that the chancel was divided into two stories, with a vaulted roof to the lower story.

It has been conjectured that the upper story was the separate chapel of a religious community, who may have had access to it through a doorway (still apparent) at the eastern end of the south wall of the south aisle, and by the stairs in the south transept, and by the arcaded passages in that transept and in the south and east sides of the central tower.

Another view may be that this upper story was the "Church of St. Mary of Melbourne," mentioned in early records.

Curved portions of the chancel apse may be seen inside and outside the church; and inside, portions of two of its Norman windows, with a side shaft of each of those two windows, now closed.

When the apses were removed (date uncertain, but the engraving above referred to represents a square east end) the present obtusely-pointed five-light window was placed in the squared east end of the chancel, and the arches in the eastern sides of the transept and the Norman lights above them being closed, there were inserted in the north transept wall a square headed three-light window, and in the south transept wall a three-light decorated window, the latter of which is obviously made up of portions of two different windows, brought from elsewhere.

The four square-headed three-light windows in each of the two aisles are insertions subsequent to the construction of those aisles.

The lower portion of the central tower, having shafts at its external angles, retains its Norman character; the upper portion was at some period removed, and the present belfry was substituted, in which four bells were placed. They bear the dates 1610, 1614, 1632, and 1732.

In the south transept, in which is the organ (Bevington, 1860), are a recumbent effigy of a knight in armour, a tombstone bearing a floriated cross, and three alabaster tombstones of Hardinges, formerly of King's Newton Hall (1613, 1670, and 1673), ancestors of the Viscounts Hardinge, of King's Newton.

In the north transept are memorials of the Cantrell family, long, and still of King's Newton.

In the chancel are hatchments, recording the deaths of William, 2nd Viscount Melbourne, (1848), First Lord of the Treasury; Frederick Lord Beauvale, 3rd and last Viscount Melbourne (1853); and of their brother, the Honourable George Lamb (1834); and their sister Emily (1869), wife of the 5th Earl Cowper, and afterwards of the 3rd and last Viscount Palmerston, First Lord of the Treasury.

The fine Norman doorway in the west front, and those in the north and south aisles deserve notice; also the ancient font under the south-west tower; the carvings on the capitals of some of the piers; and the portion of a text painted in *fresco* on the south wall of the chancel.

A "restoration" of the church took place in 1860, at a cost of about £3000, under the direction of the late Sir Gilbert Scott. At that time the pyramids on the two western towers were erected; porches were removed from the north and south doorways; and the "vicar's door" in the south wall of the chancel was closed.

The bell frames having become decayed, it has recently become necessary to take down three of the bells, and they now stand under the north-west tower. An endeavour is being made to supply their places with a finer peal.

In front of the western end of the Church are remains of very ancient buildings, probably part of the early possessions of the Bishop-Rectors of Melbourne.

RECTORY AND VICARAGE.

The Domesday Survey makes mention of a Priest, a Church and a Mill, in the King's Manor of Milburne.

A.D. 1133, Henry I. founded the Bishopric of Carlisle: one of its early endowments was the Parsonage of Melbourne.

A.D. 1204, Pope Innocent III. nominated Benedict de Ramesey (Archbishop of Ragusa) to the Bishopric of Carlisle, and sent a special mandate for his admission to the Parsonage of Melbourne, to which King John gave effect. —*Rot. Chart. 4 John.*

A Bishop of Carlisle (it is thought, Walter de Maucclerc, 1223—1246) erected a mansion here, near to the Church, and imparked a part of the adjoining lands; and here the Bishops resided occasionally for some centuries, and sometimes held ordinations of priests for the diocese of Carlisle, during the inroads of the Scots in the neighbourhood of their palace in Cumberland.

John de Halaughton, Bishop of Carlisle (1292—1324) claimed the Parsonage of Melbourne, with Manorial rights: the Royal Commissioners admitted the former claim, but not all the latter.

The Valor Ecclesiasticus (27 Henry VIII.) estimated the Rectory of

Melbourne, united with that of Chellaston, at £45 per annum, from which the Bishop had to pay 31s. 4d. to the Prior and Convent of Breedon (on the Hill).

About 1629, the Right Honourable Sir John Coke, Knight (a younger member of the very ancient family of the Cokes of Trusley, in Derbyshire), being then one of the two Principal Secretaries of State, became lessee of the Rectory of Melbourne under the Bishop of Carlisle. The leasehold interest continued in his descendants till 1704, when, by agreement with the then Bishop of Carlisle, confirmed by Act of Parliament, the leasehold was converted into a fee-simple tenure in favour of his great-grandson, the Right Honourable Thomas Coke, M.P. for Derby, Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Anne and King George I. (1707—1727.) The property passed by the marriage of the daughter of Mr. Coke with Sir Matthew Lamb, Bart., to the descendants of that marriage, afterwards Viscounts Melbourne; and more recently by the marriage of the Honourable Emily Lamb with the 5th Earl Cowper, to the present (7th) Earl Cowper, K.G.

The Vicarage House, rebuilt about 1840, stands between the Church and the Great Pool—south-eastward from the former.

The patronage of the Vicarage was vested in the Bishops of Carlisle till 183—, when it was transferred to the Bishops of Lichfield.

HALL AND GARDENS.

The northern wall of the Hall is of the date 1629, having been rebuilt when the Rectory House of the Bishops of Carlisle was re-modelled, pursuant to directions (still extant) in the writing of Sir John Coke, upon his becoming the lessee as before-mentioned.

The eastern front (towards the Gardens) was built by Mr. Vice-Chamberlain Coke about 1722, from a design (it is supposed) of Mr. Gibbs, the well-known architect, who was engaged about that time in works at All Saints' Church, in Derby.

The Gardens were formed by Mr. Vice-Chamberlain Coke. The "Long Arbour" (yew) is of earlier date.

The Grotto, covering a mineral spring, has on a marble tablet the following lines by the Honourable George Lamb, viz. :—

' Rest, weary stranger, in this shady cave,
And taste, if languid, of the mineral wave:
There's virtue in the draught, for Health, that flies
From crowded cities and their smoky skies,
Here lends her power to every glade and hill,
Strength to the breeze and medicine to the rill."

The sculptured urn (in lead) in the southern part of the Gardens (called the Four Seasons) was a gift from Queen Anne to her Vice-Chamberlain.

The alleys of lime trees radiating from the urn give views of "Melbourne

Parks," the old embanked inclosure of which (and of adjoining lands) is still apparent, and bounds a grass drive about four miles in circuit. At its north-eastern angle is a depression, called in an early map "Prince Robert's [Rupert's] Gap."

In the north-western angle of the Gardens is a "Westeria" more than 70 yards in length.

Two of the terraces in the Gardens give views over the "Great Pool." It has existed from a very early period, and was brought into its now highly ornamental state about thirty years ago under the superintendence of Mr. F. F. Fox, the present agent of Lord Cowper. On the further side of it is a grove, with walks laid out by the liberality of the owners of Melbourne Hall for the enjoyment of the public.

A considerable stream, formed by those which pass through the deer parks of the Earl Ferrers (Staunton Harold) and Sir John Harpur Crewe (Calke Abbey), passes through the Great Pool, and issues from it partly at the Mill, whence it supplies the pools and some of the fountains in the Gardens, and partly by a picturesque rocky channel bounding the south and east sides of the Gardens.

The hall contains portraits of James I., Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, Charles II. and Catherine of Braganza, James II., Anne and Prince George of Denmark, George I., Anne Hyde, Duchess of York; George Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham and his Duchess; Archbishops Abbott and Usher; John, 2nd Duke of Argyll (Field Marshal and K.T.); Philip, 2nd Earl of Chesterfield; Sir John Coke (Principal Secretary of State), Mr. Vice-Chamberlain Coke and his two wives, Sir Capel Bedell (in a Cavalier uniform), and many others.

May, 1880.

The party then proceeded to the Hall, where both gardens and house were thrown open to inspection, and the visitors were most hospitably entertained at tea by Mr. Fane.

The next expedition was made on July 3rd to Norbury and Ashburne. Breaks conveyed the party from Derby to Norbury Church, where Mr. J. Chas. Cox explained the various objects of interest, drawing special attention to the ancient glass in the windows, and to the monuments in the chancel. The old Manor-house, close to the Church, was also thrown open by its occupier, and its interesting specimens of oak carving and panelled rooms inspected by the party. Luncheon was taken at the "Green Man" at Ashburne, after which the Vicar of Ashburne, the Rev. F.

Jourdain, conducted the party over the Church. Mr. Jourdain specially noted the reliquary of S. Oswald, which was found beneath the High Altar, and described, at length, the magnificent series of monuments belonging to the Cokayne and other families. The old Grammar School was next visited, and the School Charter, a beautiful specimen of illumination, exhibited, with various other objects of interest, by the Head Master, the Rev. A. D. Cope. Mr. Sleigh also read a paper on the old families of the neighbourhood of Ashburne. The party, numbering over sixty, then adjourned to the Hall, where they were received, and most hospitably entertained at tea by Mr. and Mrs. Frank.

A third expedition was made on the 11th of September to Haddon Hall and Bakewell. The party left Derby in saloon carriages attached to the 10-23 train for Rowsley, and walked to Haddon Hall, where they were received by Mr. Sleigh, who conducted them over the Hall, explaining the different points of interest, and directing special attention to the heraldry portrayed in the decorations of the rooms. By kind permission of the Duke of Rutland, K.G., the party lunched in the great Banqueting Hall. After luncheon the party was conveyed in Breaks to Bakewell Church, where they were received by the Vicar, the Ven. Archdeacon Balston, and conducted over the building, all the interesting features being most carefully pointed out to their notice.

A Winter General Meeting of the Society was held on the 24th of November, when Mr. Alf. Wallis read a paper on the "History of Printing in Derbyshire," and exhibited some very interesting specimens of early printing, including the first copy of the *Derby Mercury*. The Hon. Sec. also read a paper by Mr. J. Chas. Cox, on the "Fauna of Derbyshire, as illustrated by its place and field names."

It was intended to publish in this Volume of the Society's Journal, a copy of the most ancient map of the County of Derby extant. Unfortunately, quite at the last moment, it was found to be impossible to re-produce the map as proposed, on account of its being coloured; it was then too late to try other means. The

Council have, therefore, been compelled to let the publication of this map stand over for a future volume; the coloured plates of the Ashburne glass were introduced in lieu of the map.

Owing to the absence from Derby of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, nothing has been finally settled respecting the wooden effigy belonging to All Saints' Church; the matter, however, is not forgotten, and it is expected that some arrangement will now be speedily effected for the disposal of this most interesting effigy.

The accompanying Balance Sheet shows the Society to be in a good financial position; part of the sum in hand will be invested at once, in accordance with Rule VII. The Society has received, in exchange for its own Journal, various Journals of other Societies, and now possesses the following volumes, or parts of volumes :—

- | | | |
|--|--------|---|
| 1. The Journal of the British Archæological Association | ... .. | { Parts II. III. of Vol. XXXVI. |
| 2. The Archæological Journal | ... .. | { A Set of the Back Numbers, Vol. XXXVI., and 2 Parts of Vol. XXXVII. |
| 3. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland | ... .. | { Vol. for 1878-9. |
| 4. Sussex Archæological Collections | ... .. | { Vol. XXX. |
| 5. Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological Society | ... .. | { Vols. III. and IV. |
| 6. Original Papers of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society | ... .. | { Part I., Vol. IX. |
| 7. Journal of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society. | | |
| 8. Views of the Gates of Norwich, by Robt. Fitch, F.S.A. | | |
| 9. Letters of Alderman Rev. Heyricke, of Leicester; by Thomas North, F.S.A. | | |
| 10. Melton Mowbray Town Records, by Thomas North, F.S.A. | | |

The Society has also been presented with an ancient key; and with a specimen of pottery discovered when digging the foundations of Messrs. Crompton and Evans' Bank. During the past year we have had to regret the removal by death of several of our Members, including three Vice-Presidents, and one Member of

the Council. A few, who originally gave in their names but never paid any Subscription at all, we have struck off our Lists, and a very few have resigned ; our numbers to-day are, however, 347, against 298 at our last Anniversary, and the Council desires to congratulate the Society upon the result of its third year's proceedings.

ARTHUR COX,

Hon. Sec.

Mill Hill, Derby,

January 12th, 1881.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL & NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS. DECEMBER 31st, 1880.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance, December 31st, 1879...	124 7 5	Postages and Incidental Expenses	7 17 6
Entrance Fees and Subscriptions.....	115 18 0	Printing Journal	97 13 6
Sale of 15 Journals.....	7 17 6	Printing Circulars, &c.	22 16 9
Interest of Mortgage.....	4 14 0	Grant to Steedly Chapel Restoration Fund	5 0 0
Balance from Dale Account.....	16 9 11	Balance.....	135 19 1
	£269 6 10		£269 6 10

DALE ABBEY EXCAVATION ACCOUNT.

Balance, December 31st, 1879.....	19 5 11	Rent Half-year, Compensation, &c.	2 4 0
		Printing	0 12 0
		Balance.....	16 9 11
	£19 5 11		£19 5 11

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

Life Compositions and Entrance Fees, 1878 and 1879	123 15 0	Mortgage, Derby Corporation	120 0 0
Life Compositions, 1880 (4).....	21 1 0	Balance.....	34 15 0
Entrance Fees, 1880 (40)	10 0 0		
	£154 15 0		£154 15 0

Examined and found correct,

H. T. MONKHOUSE,
J. POUNTAIN, } AUDITORS.

JANUARY 12TH, 1881.

C. JAMES CADE,
HON. SEC. OF FINANCE.




DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The Old Ashburne Families.

BY JOHN SLEIGH, J.P.

Read before the Society at Ashburne, 3rd July, 1880.

F some sixty families, at one time more or less territorially connected with Ashburne and its neighbourhood, and many of whose members doubtless lie mouldering into dust beneath us, but three or four—the Fitzherberts, Okeovers, Shirleys, and Cokaynes—I believe, still exist in the locality, or retain any portion of their ancient inheritance. The changes incidental to a new order of things, when the last relics of feudalism were swept away ; and the losses incurred in the Civil Wars, account for the breaking up of many estates. And, indeed, as says an old writer, “The very dash of fire in the blood which made the old houses illustrious in days of action, made them also apt to ruin themselves when there was nothing to do.” Charles Cotton, the spendthrift poet-angler, married the heiress of the older line of the Beresfords ; and from him derives, through the

Lucys and Comptons, the present Duke of Devonshire. Sir William Fitzherbert represents another branch ; and, as showing that the ancient martial spirit which nerved the arm of the Agincourt hero, Thomas Beresford, who, with his sixteen sons and five daughters, sleeps his long sleep at Bentley, still distinguishes the race, I need but name Lord William Beresford, who has but lately won his V.C. in Zululand. Philip Kinder, the Derbyshire historian, speaks of Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, of Norbury, who died 1538, as having "given life with law unto the common lawes of England, and in comparison put the codes with digest into a bag." Mr. Okeover, a true type of a Saxon gentleman, is the chief of a family, lords of Okeover long previous to the conquest. Shirley was the common "cunabula," or cradle of the great baronial family of Shirley, Earls Ferrers ; and of the Ireton family, from whom descended the stern old Puritan general, Henry Ireton, who married my Lord Protector's daughter Bridget, sate in judgment on unhappy Charles Stuart (who, by the way, was twice at Ashburne, lodging on one occasion at Mr. Cokayne's, 13 Aug., 1645), and died at Limerick, though buried in the Abbey, whence his body at the Restoration was ignominiously expelled and hung in chains at Tyburn. A John Cokayne was of Ashburne in the reign of King Stephen, and from him come down in stately succession numerous knights of the shire—Sir John Cokayne, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, ob. 1447 ; many doughty warriors—notably Edmund, slain on the King's side at Shrewsbury (1404) ; and Sir Thomas, knighted by bluff old Hal at the siege of Tournay. It is bitterly to be regretted that at the time of the spoliation of this noble church in 1840, the original armour surmounting this knight's tomb was sent away to the Hall as so much rubbish, and hitherto has not been recovered. Another Sir Thos. Cokayne, of Ashburne, who ob. 1592, was author of a "Shorte Treatise of Hunting, compiled for ye Delighte of Noblemen and Gentylnen." In it he states, "ffor this 52 yeares during which tyme I have hunted ye Bucke in sumer & ye hare in winter, 2 yeares only excepted. In the one having King Henry the 8th hys letters to serve in hys

Warres in Scotland, before his Majesty's going to Bulleine. And in the other, King Edward the 6th hys letters to serve under Francis ye Earle of Shrewsburie, his Grace's Lieutenante, to rescue ye siege of Haddington," &c. Of the portrait of Sir Aston Cokaine, a satirical poet of no mean repute, *tem.* Charles I., several fine prints, engraved by different artists, are known. Mr. Geo. Edward Cokayne, Lancaster Herald, a representative, through his mother, one of the co-heiresses of the last Lord Cullen, has happily lately been able to recover at least a portion of the family possessions here. Lord Cullen, I may add, along with the Veres, Earls of Oxford, represented the old Salopian family of Trentham, who had a grant of Rocester Priory, *anno* 1540. Thomas Cokayne, last heir male, 1672, joined with his father in the sale of "his fayre lordeshyppe of Ashburne," to Sir William Boothby, of Broadlow Ashe. Of other families, time serves but for the very briefest notice. The Adderleys have but lately sold their Thorpe property. Glover records 22 generations of the Alsops, of Alsop-le-Dale. Thomas Ashburne, D.D., born here, according to Fuller, in the reign of the 2nd Edward, was a great opponent of Wycliffe. An illegitimate son of Lord Audley, of Helegh, settled at "Ashburne-in-ye-Peake," and the two co-heiresses of this family ultimately married two brothers Thorold, of Lincolnshire. Mr. Thomas Bainbridge, of Woodseat, purchased the manor of Rocester in 1778; and one of his sons, Philip, was killed in command of the 20th Regiment of Foot, at the battle of Egmont-op-Zee, in 1799. Many of us remember his son Peter (who assumed, in 1832, the name of Le Hunt) as an active magistrate here; and his daughter Harriet, married to Col. Robert Dale, of the 93rd Regiment, who, too, lost his life in the attack on New Orleans, in 1815. The Dales came from Lea Hall, in the neighbourhood of Ashburne, and have been long and honourably connected with the town and all its good works. Miss Dale Dolby, a direct descendant, still survives. The lordly Bassets, of Blore and Grindon, after inter-marrying with the Byrons, Brailsfords, Egertons, Okeovers, Fitzherberts, and Boothbys, ended in a soli-

tary heiress, whose second husband was William Cavendish, the renowned Duke of Newcastle. Boothby was originally a Lincolnshire family, and the first baronet was described as of Broadlow Ash, in 1660. Ashburne has been prolific of minor bards ; and in Sir Brooke Boothby, father of the beautiful Penelope, we hail another poet and political writer. His sumptuous book, "Sorrows sacred to the memory of Penelope," printed by Bulmer, in 1796, is rapidly becoming very scarce. Of the shameless way in which the tombs in the Bradburne chauntry or chapel were treated in the so-called restoration of 1840, Mr. Cox has spoken in not too indignant terms. A print, by Wright, is extant, of Sir Humphry's monument, with its arms and quarterings. Breretons, of Hurdlow, a younger branch of the great Cheshire house, may be traced back to the beginning of the 16th century ; the Buxtons, to one Aubricius de Buckstone, 16th Henry II., who died seized of lands in Lincolnshire ; Dakins, or Dakeyne, to one Robert, of Bigging Grange, whose son John married a daughter of the very ancient house of De la Pole, of Hertington, and of which Cardinal Pole was accounted no unworthy member. Sir Symon Degge, the great lawyer, and author of "The Parson's Counsellor," one of the intended knights of the Royal Oak, lived at the old hall at Fenny Bentley. A wide-spread race were the Fernes of Parwich and elsewhere ; of whom Sir John Ferne, a noted herald, published, in 1586, the "Blazon of Gentry," and later on the "Glory of Generosity." Sir John Gell's Moorland Dragoons are believed to have had one or two skirmishes under the very shadow of the church. Another took place near Tissington in 1644, in which the Royalists came to grief, and lost 170 prisoners (Major Mollanus, Gell's German *alter ego*, commanded the Parliamentarians, and spurs connected with this passage of arms will be shown us at the Hall). His is a name of mark, since he harried both this and the adjoining county, garrisoned Chatsworth, Hassop, and Winfield, keeping "diurnall makers" (among the earliest instances of special correspondents) in his pay, at great cost, to record his glorious exploits ; took Lichfield by storm in 1643, and was rewarded with a baronetcy and two years'

imprisonment in the Tower—his estates being in the meanwhile confiscated—and finally, after this stormy and varied career, he died peacefully in his bed, and was buried at Wirksworth, 1671, æt. 78. His portrait and armour are still to be seen at Hopton. Towards the beginning of the 16th century, the Hurts, who again were connected with the Cokaynes, Beresfords, Fitzherberts, and Okeovers, were described as of Ashburne, lead merchants, and later on as of Casterne. Since the marriage of Nicholas Hurt, in 1670, with the heiress of Lowe, Alderwasley has continued to be their principal seat. Sir Andrew Kniveton, of a knightly family, being impoverished by the civil wars, had to sell Bradley and the greater part of the family inheritance. The last baronet was a gentleman-pensioner in William of Orange's reign. Of this family was St. Loe Kniveton, the antiquary. From Thomas Levinge, who bought Parwich from the Cokaynes, circa 1600, great great-grandson of Thomas Levinge, living in Derbyshire, 1431, descended Sir Richard Levinge, who was born at Leek, 1656, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, created a Baronet in 1704; and whose daughter Mary married Washington Shirley, second Earl Ferrers, father of Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, the friend and patron of Whitfield, the enthusiast. Oliver Meverell, living 5th King John, was the common ancestor of the Meverells of Throwley and Tideswell, which was obtained by marriage with the heiress of Daniell. Robert Meverell's heiress, again, mated with Thomas, fourth Lord Cromwell and first Earl of Ardglass, whose son's widow was Charles Cotton's second wife. Erdeswicke describes Throwley as "a fair, antient house, and goodly demesne, being the seat of the Meverells, a very antient house of gentlemen, equalling the best in the shyre, though God hath not for two or three generations blessed their heyres with the best gifts of nature." The descent of Meynell of Bradley is shown by Glover to be traceable to Gilbert de Mesnil, younger brother to Hugo de Grante Mesnil, Earl of Leicester, and a companion of the Conqueror. Lastly, from John Porte, a Chester merchant, circa 1580, descended the Ports of Ilam, and Sir John Porte of Etwall,

founder of Repton Hospital. The elder branch ended in an heiress, Catherine Port, who, by will dated 1722, and proved 1725, devised Ilam to her kinsman, Rowe Newel, who thereupon took the name of Port. His sister, and heiress, married Burslem Sparrow, of Wolverhampton, whose son marrying the granddaughter of Mr. Bernard Granville, of Calwich, reassumed the name of Port; and to the fact of his grand-daughter Frances Waddington becoming the wife of Baron Bunsen we are indebted for many pleasing reminiscences of this charming locality in her husband's interesting memoirs. Amongst other names which crop up in the registers, in old deeds and pedigrees connected with the district, are:—Ballidon, Bancroft, Bateman, Birom, Blore (the topographer, born here 1764), Blount, Bonshrant (of Thorpe), Browne, Corden, Carter, Chatterton, Chauncey, Coke *vel* Cooke, Doxey, Edensor, Etches, Fowne or le Fun of Yeaveley, Goodwin (an old law family), Grammer, Graves (author of the too-little read "Spiritual Quixote," which he wrote at Tissington), Greaves (of Beeley, Mayfield and Bradley), Hanson, Hartshorne, Hayne, Hieron (the honest Nonconformist), Kirkland, Longford, Lovell, Lee (of Lady-hole), Ley (of Mathfield), Manlove, Millward (of Bradley), Monjoye, Owfield (founder of almshouses, 1630), Pegge, do., Riddlesden, Sadler, Savage (of Tissington), Spalden (who founded the Clergymen's Widows' Almshouses in 1710), Stopford, Taylor, Topleys, Vernon (?), Wise.



THOMAS HURT, OF ASHBURNE-IN-YE-PEAKE, =

William Hurt, of Ashburne, = Joan, dau. of Leigh, of Mathfield,
co. Staff.

Nicolas Hurt, of Ashburne, =
and Kniveton, co. Derb.

Ralph Hurt.

(The h. of this line wd. a Byron, cir. 1650.)

Ancestor of H. of Bristol.

Thomas Hurt, e. s. and h.

Roger Hurt, of Casterne, = Edith, dau. of John Cokayne,
co. Staff., gen. of Baddesley-Ensor, co. Warkwk ;
ob. 1589.

(a quo, Hurt of Kniveton.)

Nicholas Hurt, of Elore, co. Staff., Ao. Di. 1612, = Ellen, dau. of John Beresford, of Newton-Grange ;
n. 1567, ob. 1642. by Mawde Fitzherbert, ux ejus, ob. Ao. 1600.

Thomas Hurt, = Dorothy, dau. of Alsop,
o. s. p. de co. Derb.

Roger Hurt, of Casterne, gen., = Frances, dau. of Edmund Bradenell,
(of Ilam, 7 Mch., 1605) ux ejus, ob. circa 1667.

Frances, dau. of Edmund Bradenell,
of Stanton-Wyville, co. Leicester, esq.

2 sons
and 3 daus.

Nicholas Hurt, = Isabella, dau.
of Sir Henry Harpur (who
ob. 1638), of
Ilam, 7 Feb.,
1676

John Hurt, of Uttoxeter.
=

Thomas Hurt, of Ilam,
1665.
=

Dorothy, = George Jackson, M.D.
of Derby, n. 1646.
ob. 1699.

Thos. Adgehead, of Milwich,
co. Staff.

Anne, = Thomas Rudyerd, of Rudyerd, esq.
sep. : Leek, 31.
18. July, 1684.
1654.
ux 1.

John Fort, = Constance, = Ralph
Hurt. Okeover,
n. 22 Mch.,
1632.

Thomas Rudyerd, of Rudyerd, Jun., 20th in
unbroken male descent from Gofenus, lord of
Rudyerd, time of Canute ye Dane.
o. v. p. et s. p.

George Jackson, = Grace vel Joyce,
M.A., Vicar of Leek, co. Staff.,
n. 1682, ob. 1719.
Anne Jackson, s. d. and h.,
ob. in nuptia, Staveley, 1749.

Roger Jackson, = Frances, Symon Jackson, = Mary,
M.B. dau. and of Chester.
1687. co-h. of n. 1694.
o.s.p., 1743.

Frances, Symon Jackson, = Mary,
sister of Hugh
Poole, M.A.,
Rector of Bebbington,
co. Pal. Cest.

Dorothy, = John Gisborne,
of Derby, n. 1675.
Will dated 22
July, 1742.

Charles Hinton, = Anne J., = James
Gisborne, M.A.,
Rector of Staveley,
co. Derb.
Freh. of Durham,
bp 3 Jan.,
1688; ob.
7 Sep.,
1759, æt.
70.

Francis Gisborne, M.A., for 60 years
Rector of Staveley; ob. 20 July, 1821.
(An immense benefactor to ye poor of
Derbyshire.)

Thomas Gisborne, M.D., Fellow of St.
John's, Cantab. Phys. to King and
President, Coll. Phys.; ob. cæcels, at
Romeley Hall, 1806.

Nicholas Hurt, of Casterne, = Elizabeth, dau. and h. of John Lowe,
and of Alderwasley, jure uxoris, co. Derb., esq.
Sep., Ilam, Ao. 1711.

Elizabeth Hurt, = John Sleigh, of Ashburne,
md. Ashburne, gen (q. sep. Leek, 23
23 Mch., 1684-5; Dec., 1728?)

Other issue.

Francis Sleigh,
ob. infans.

Elizabeth Sleigh, e. d. and ult. co-h.
q. ux. Benjamin Pye, LL.D.,
Archdeacon of Durham and a poet?

Anne Sleigh, = William Chauncey, M.D.,
2nd dau. and co-h. of Ashburne, dead ante
md. Alstonfield, 30 Dec., 1708.

Mary Sleigh,
o. s. p.

Charles Chauncey, a Captain in ye Army,
8 Aug., 1758.

Francis Chauncey
living 1758.

Thomas Lawrence M.D., of St. Clement-Danes,
in ye city of Westminster.

Mary,
1758.

Anne,
1758.

Isabella
1758.

Proceedings in the Court of Exchequer respecting the Chatsworth Building Accounts.

TRANSCRIBED FOR THE D. A. AND N. H. S.,
BY W. H. HART, F.S.A.

Termino Pasche	To the Right Honourable Henry Boyd
Anno primo	esqre Chancellor and Undertreasurer of
regni Domine	her Majesties Court of Exchequer at
Regine Anne.	Westminster, Sir Edward Ward Knight
	Lord Chief Baron of the said Court, and
	the rest of the Barons there.

DERBY. } Humbly complaining sheweth unto your honours your
 Orator William Duke of Devonshire, Debtor and
 Accomptant to her Majestie as by the Records of this honourable
 Court and otherwise doth appear That Whereas your Orator in or
 about the month of February which was in the year of our Lord
 God One thousand six hundred eighty nine having an intent
 and purpose to pull down part of his your Orators Mansion
 House of and at Chatsworth in ye County of Derby and to
 rebuild the same in another manner and form as should be
 most advisable and to make other works and buildings there
 of which your Orator's intention Benjamin Jackson then of
 Grave in the County of Nottingham Mason, Henry Lobb of
 the parish of St. James Westminster in the County of Middx
 Joyner, John Creswell of Retford in ye said County of Nottingham
 Carpenter, Thomas Young of ye said Parish of St James
 Westminster Carver, John Apprice then of the said parish of

St. James Westm^r house painter since deceased, John Cock of the said parish of St. James Westmins^r Plumber and Henry Margetts of ye parish of St. Martin in the fields in ye sd County of Middlesex Plaisterer, having notice the one from ye other or otherwise they the said Benjamin Jackson, Henry Lobb &c. did apply themselves to your Orator and did request your Orator to employ each and every of them apart in such part and parts of ye sd intended new building and workes as related to his respective Art and trade and thereupon and in order thereunto your Orator and the said several Tradesmen and Artificers after several treaties thereupon came to an agreement touching ye same which Agreement was put into writing by certain Articles Octopartite indented bearing date the twelfth day of February in the first year of the Reign of our late most gracious sovereigns Lord and Lady King William and Queen Mary of Blessed Memory and made between your Orator of the first part the sd Benjamin Jackson of the second part the said Henry Lobb of the third part the said John Creswell of the fourth part, the said Thomas Young of the fifth part, the sd John Apprice of the sixth part, the sd John Cock of the seventh part, and the said Henry Margetts of the eighth part, wherein and whereby the said Benjamin Jackson &c for the considerations in the said Articles and hereinafter mentioned Did thereby severally and not jointly nor the one for the other covenant and agree to and with your Orator to complete and finish the particular work of his own particular and respective trade aforesaid of and belonging to the great building next the garden and Hall front in the Inner Court and Rooms over called the Queen of Scots apartment with the great stone Staires of and for your Orator situate and being at Chatsworth in the County of Derby according to the direction of Mr. William Talman Surveyor thereof by or before the nine and twentieth day of September next ensuing the date of the sd Articles (except some Ornaments which might then happen to be unfinished that might not hinder the furnishing thereof nor your Orators inhabiting therein) and also with such expedition as that the

work of any other of the said parties or tradesmen aforesaid might not through his particular neglect or default be hindered the doing thereof So as that the Land carriage and other materials to be provided by your Orator according to former agreements should be accordingly done at seasonable time In consideration whereof your Orator did thereby Covenant and agree to and with the said Jackson, Lobb &c. and to and with every one of them severally and distinctly that he your Orator should and would pay or cause to be paid unto them the sd Jackson, &c or their respective executors or assigns the sum of Two thousand pounds within three months next after the date of the said Articles to be proportioned and divided among them answerably to their respective debts or works undertaken and according to the direction of the said Wm. Talman and that your Orator should and would on or before the fifteenth day of July then next ensuing the date of the said Articles find and provide the further sum of £2,000 to be by the said William Talman paid to the said parties by such portions and payments and answerable to their respective debts and works as to him should seem reasonable And further that when and so soon as the sd several work or works should be done and finished as aforesaid your Orator his heirs and assigns should order and appoint Sir Christopher Wren knight and the said Wm. Talman or such other person or persons as they should nominate and appoint to value and apprise all such work and works then done and to be done by the said parties as aforesaid (except what work was or should be otherwise agreed for). And that what sum or sums of money the said Sir Christopher Wren and William Talman or such person or persons to be by them nominated as aforesaid should appraise and value the said work or works to (except as aforesaid) your Orator his heirs or assigns should pay and satisfy unto the said respective parties or tradesmen their respective executors or assigns and that the said several Tradesmen parties to the said Articles should with such appraisement valuation and payment be satisfied for the same. And it was further agreed

by and between your Orator and the said Artificers and Tradesmen in and by the said Articles that if default of payment of both or either of the sums of Two thousand pounds as aforesaid should happen to be made Contrary to the true intent and meaning of the said Articles it should and might be lawful to and for the said several workmen parties to the said Articles to desist from further prosecution of their said works and that their said several works should then be valued as before in and by the said Articles was mentioned or to that effect as in and by the said Articles duly executed &c. may appear. And your Orator further sheweth that in pursuance of the sd Articles the said Jackson &c. did severally apply themselves unto the said intended building and works and did for some time observe the said Articles but they did very much neglect the same and especially the said Jackson did very much neglect his part in the pulling down of the old and erecting and carrying on the said new intended building and did not employ therein such a competent number of Masons and workmen as might in probability have carryed on and finished the said Masons work of the said Building by the time in the Articles prefixed and many times employed therein few or no workmen at all by great spaces of time together. And although your Orator did pay the said several sums of £2,000 a piece according to the said Articles or at least to the content of all the said workmen, yet did they not finish the said new building and work but greatly neglected and slighted the same to your Orator's great wrong and damage and for want thereof your Orator's said house became and was not habitable for a long space of time together. And your Orator further sheweth that the said workmen and tradesmen or many of them severally Continued to work upon and about the said building at certain times as they pleased by the space of several years together ending in or about the month of [] in the year [] And for such their said work they themselves did severally set down and demand several rates prices and sums of money as to themselves seemed meet for

their respective works without consulting any other person thereupon which rates and prices were and are very unreasonable and excessive for which cause and reason your orator did often desire the said Sir Christopher Wren and Mr. Talman to view and value the said building and works thereupon as by the said Articles was intended, but the said Sir Christopher Wren and Mr. Talman did wholly forbear omit or neglect so to do, but on the contrary they did, at the request of the said workmen and confederates hereinafter named, appoint certain persons altogether unknown to your Orator and who lived in and about London and were wholly and entirely strangers in the said County of Derby where the said work was done and where workmen and labourers are employed and paid and buildings and other works erected and done at much less than half the wages rates and prices allowed and paid in and about London to measure and value the said several works which said persons so employed did take upon them to view and value the said buildings and works made and done by the said Jackson &c. and the labourers and workmen by them employed therein without having any respect to the cheapness of that Countrey in those respects and did value the same even as the said Jackson &c. had set down and valued the same and at as full rates as if the said building &c. had been done in or about the City of London where workmen's wages materials buildings and works of that nature are at least double in value to the like in the County of Derby and without any such abatements as ought to have been made and particularly in respect of the materials of the said Old building used and employed by them in the said new building, all which ought to have been considered and abated for. Further sheweth that several of the said tradesmen and workmen did make several new and other contracts with your Orator touching several works in and about the said new building at Chatsworth which being privately made between your Orator and them they have valued as done in pursuance of the said articles when they were not so done, but done

upon the said private agreements and therefore ought not to be brought within the compass thereof or valued accordingly but Orator has no deeds or writings containing such agreements, but the said tradesmen and workmen have the same in writing and your Orator prays that they may set forth the same. And your Orator sheweth that the said tradesmen and workmen do pretend and give act in speeches that the said Sir Christopher Wren hath settled and adjusted their demands which if he hath he did the same without any view thereof and only upon the view and by the information of persons unknown to your Orator who made the said view and valuation exparte and therefore your Orator ought not to be bound thereby Howbeit your Orator upon the request and importunity of the said Tradesmen hath paid them at least £30,000 which said sum doth exceed all monies due to them upon a just and reasonable rate And your Orator hath often offered and proposed to the said Jackson &c. that if they would refer their works to a view and valuation to be made by the said Sir Christopher Wren he your said Orator would be at the charge thereof or if they would refer the same unto persons apt and fit for the purpose to be appointed indifferently between your Orator and them that your Orator would agree to stand to and abide such judgement as such persons should give thereupon or as any umpire to be chosen by them the said intended arbitrators should make and give in that behalf And your Orator did not only propose the same but caused a bond in order to such arbitration to be drawn and tendered to the said tradesmen and workmen to be executed each to other to abide such end or award as should be thereupon made all which the said tradesmen and workmen did utterly refuse and deny to consent and agree to well knowing that the demands and prices by them made were very unreasonable and excessive. And your Orator doth shew and aver in fact and not doubt but to prove that your Orator having since the said building and work so sat up made and performed as aforesaid to wit about one year last past and so forward your Orator hath

had and hath the like or better building and work done in and upon the West side of his said house for near half the rates prices and values as were so sat down and demanded by the said workmen and tradesmen aforesaid and some works and ornaments made there at less than a fourth part of what they sat down for the like whereby and for which cause and experience thereof as well as by and upon the views and valuation of diverse tradesmen and workmen skilful therein your Orator hath been and is credibly informed and hath just cause to conceive and believe that he your Orator hath paid the said Jackson &c. much more money than upon a just and due valuation their respective works aforesaid came or would amount unto and which overplus they ought to refund and restore unto your Orator But now so it is May it please your honours that the said tradesmen and workmen do insist that by the letter of the said articles it being expressed that the rates and prices of the said works should be set by the said Sir Christopher Wren and Wm Talman or such other person or persons as they should nominate to value and appraise the same and that what money the said Sir Christopher Wren and William Talman should appraise your Orator would pay to the said Tradesmen, & the said Jackson &c. insisting that Sir Christopher Wren & Talman did accordingly pursuant to the said articles though without your Orator's direction or privity nominate and appoint one Peirse and Strong and also one Davis and Gibson to value and appraise the said works and that such persons did though without any order or appointment for that purpose from your Orator take upon them to value and appraise the same which valuation and appraisement thereof they the said confederates do allege and pretend they have and that the same doth far exceed all monies paid or received by the said tradesmen for their said works from or by order of your Orator (though in truth the said confederates never showed or gave your orator any particular account of such pretended valuation or appraisement as aforesaid but do conceal the same from your Orator so that your Orator is not

able to set forth or shew and make exceptions to the particulars of such valuation and appraisement as aforesaid as occasion might be given). Howbeit the said confederates combining plotting and contriving amongst themselves and with other the unknown persons aforesaid and with Elizabeth Apprice widow executrix or administratrix of the said John Apprice the said John Apprice being since dead how and by what means they the said confederates may gain share extort and divide to and amongst themselves great sums of money of and from your Orator for their said works and the said pretended valuation and appraisement thereof they the said confederates did agree that the said workmen and tradesmen should severally commence and prosecute their suits respectively for the moneys so supposed to be due to them respectively for the said work and works and in pursuance thereof the said Jackson and Lobb in particular have already commenced their respective actions or suits in the Office of Pleas in the Court of Exchequer at Westminster against your Orator to wit the said Jackson hath commenced his action of covenant against your Orator upon the said articles and hath declared thereupon and thereby counts for £15,000 supposed to be due to him upon the said articles and hath likewise commenced and declared in the said Court upon an action upon the case for £15,000 damages for the said work by him pretended to be done although the said Jackson knoweth as the truth is that he hath received for his said work in the whole near £12,000 which far exceeds the true and reasonable value thereof, and the said Lobb hath likewise declared against your Orator in the said Court in an action of covenant for £6000 pretended to be due to him for the said work by him done albeit he hath received near £5000 for his said work which exceeds the true value thereof and the said parties have laid their actions in London and Middlesex respectively which City and County are both above one hundred miles from Chatsworth in Derbyshire where all the works by them done and for which they bring their actions were done and where all or most of your Orators

Witnesses do live so that if the said causes should proceed to trial either in London or Middlesex your Orator would inevitably be [] thereby and under great difficulties if not impossibilities of having his witnesses to attend the same And your Orator is advised by his Counsel and doth humbly conceive that in order to a just and moderate value of the said works it may be absolutely necessary that the juries respectively by whom the said causes should be tried should view the said works which is not to be reasonable expected to be taken by a jury or juries of London or Middlesex In tender consideration of all and singular the premises And for that that your Orator can have no relief in and upon the premises and such the confederates dealings and doings of the said confederates at and by the rules of the common law for that that if it should appear to be true in fact that the said Sir C. Wren and W. Talman did nominate and appoint one or more person or persons to value and appraise the said works and that that person or those persons did take upon them to value and appraise and did value and appraise the same accordingly at rates and prices far above the true value thereof and at exorbitant and excessive rates and though the same were corruptly and deceitfully done yet your Orator is advised by his Counsel that in that case by rule of law your Orator will be bound thereby by the letter of the said Articles be their valuation and appraisement never so excessive unequal and even corrupt nor can or will your Orator be permitted by the rules of law to make any exception to such valuation and appraisement though the same were never so unjust and corrupt nor can your Orator obtain to have the said causes tried in the said County of Derby where a view may be had and your Orator may have the benefit of his evidence and witnesses touching the premises nor can your Orator compel the said Confederates to give and deliver unto your Orator a particular and true account of their works demands rates and appraisements so done made and set as is and are pretended but by the aid equity and justice of this Honourable Court Wherefore to the end that the said con-

federates may true answer make to all and singular the matters allegations and things charged upon them of in and by this bill and may set forth confess and discover the truth thereof and touching the same in all respects as fully and particularly as if they were repeated by way of interrogation And may in particular set forth and discover the said Articles and all other agreements that they or any of them made with your Orator touching and concerning the said building and the full and true effect and contents thereof and their full and whole demands thereupon or by reason thereof and what sum or sums of money they or any of them their or any of their agents workmen or assigns had or received of or from or by the order or in the behalf of your Orator and when and of whom in particular and what account they took and kept thereof for or in respect of the said building and their workmanship thereupon or in reference thereto and to the end that the said confederates may come to a just and fair account with your Orator in and upon the premises and may show cause if they can why they shall think fit to prosecute their actions at law upon the said articles or otherwise touching the said work the same ought not to be tried in Derbyshire where the said work was done and may be viewed and valued and why they ought not as the case is and why they have refused to have their said works indifferently valued and adjusted otherwise than by the persons above supposed in that behalf. And to the end and intent that the said confederates may come to a just and fair account with your Orator in and upon the matters premised and that their suits at law may be stayed or at leastwise that the same may be tried in Derbyshire and that your Orator may be at liberty to give in evidence such matters touching the said confederates said works and demands as may properly relate thereunto and as in equity and conscience he ought notwithstanding the said articles or any valuation thereupon as aforesaid And that your Orator may be relieved in and upon all and singular the premises as shall be just and most agreeable with equity and

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good conscience, May it please your honours to grant unto your Orator process of subpoena or subpoenas to be directed to the said Benjamin Jackson, Henry Lobb, Thomas Young, John Cock, Henry Margetts, Sir Christopher Wren, William Talman, [] Peirse, [] Strong, Davis, [] Gibson, Elizabeth Apprice, and other their confederates when discovered commanding them and every of them at a certain day and under a certain pain therein to be limited personally to be and appear before your Honours in this Honourable Court then and there to answer all and singular the premises and further stand to and abide such further order direction and decree therein as to your honours shall seem meet and most agreeable with equity and good conscience.

And your Orator shall pray &c.^a

T. PARKER.

Fiat processus

Edw. Wood.

The severall answer of Benjamin Jackson one of the Defendts. to the Bill of complt. of the most noble Willm. Duke of Devonshire Complt.

This Defendant now and at all times hereafter saving to himselfe all and all manner of advantage and exceptions to the manifold incertainties and insufficiencies in the complts. said bill of Complt. contained for answer thereto or to so much thereof as anywise concernes this Defendant to make answer unto he answereth and saith That he believes it to be true that his Grace the complt. having a purpose to pull downe and rebuild his house in Derbyshire in the Bill mentioned was sollicitous to get able and good workemen and artists of all sorts to doe the same And his said Grace residing in and about London was pleased amongst others to send by Mr. Tallman his Surveyor (as this Defendt. doubteth not to prove) to treat and agree with this Defendt. for performance of the Masons and Carvers worke in Stone which was to be done in

the said intended Building and having also agreed with other the workemen in the Bill named such articles octopartite dated the 12th day of February in the first yeare of the Reigne of our late sovereign Lorde and Lady King William and Queen Mary were entered into and executed as in the Bill is sett forth for the more certainty wherein this Defendt. refers himselfe to the same Articles one part whereof under the hand & seale of the Complt. is in this Defendts. custody ready to be produced unto this Honble. Court And one other part (as this Defendt. verily beleives in the hands of his Grace the Complt. And this Defendt. further saith That he this Defendt. in pursuance of the said Articles did for his part with all diligence apply himselfe to the discharge of his duty in performance of what he had undertaken and covenanted to performe and did carry and take from London into Derbyshire very many artists and workmen which from time to time he imployed in the said worke and did noeway neglect the same on his own account or on his part either in the pulling downe of the old or erecting or carrying on of the new intended Building in the said Bill mentioned But this Defendt. doth confess That through his Graces the complts. not makeing good his payments according to his agreements (and on noe other acct.) this Defendt. was sometimes disabled to pay his workemen who were very often 150 and upwards (as this Defendt. doubts not but to prove) and such a competent number as might in all probability have carried on and finished the Masons work and said Building by the time in the said Articles prefixed had his Grace the Complt. supported this Defendt. with due and just payments according to his Articles to enable him to have made good his payments to his said workmen And this Defendt. further saith that for want of the complts. making good payments he this Defendt. was often hindered in his worke and forced to goe to London to raise money by his own interest and credit and did raise and lay out of his owne money very great summes to carry on the said worke And this Defendt. doth deny that the Complt. did pay or cause to

be paid the severall summes of 2000*li.* according to the said Articles or at least to the content or satisfac. . . . all the workmen as in the Bill is pretended But this Defendt. doth agree that the said new building and workes were not finished att the time limitted by the Articles but saith the same was occasioned by the complts. not paying and advancing money according to his agreements (as this Defendant doubts not but to prove) and not . . . any neglect or slight of this Defendt. or through this Defendts. default or through any neglect or slight of any of the other workmen (to the knowledge or beleife of this Defendt. But this Defendt. saith that he was beyond measure damaged as well by undergoing the disgrace damage and expence of frequent arrests by those underworkemen that he had imployed in the said worke as by the hindrance he otherwise underwent in his affaires and business and exhausting all his money and creditt in that service for want of due payments And this defendt. doth deny that he continued to work upon or abt the said building only att certaine times as he pleased or that he neglected the same other than through the default of the complt. as aforesd in not making good his payments according to the said Articles or that this Defendt. did set downe or demand severall or any rates or prizes which were or are unreasonable or excessive as in the Bill is pretended but on the contrary this Defendt. saith he doubts not but to prove (as the truth is) That he well performed his parte of the said worke to the good likeing of the said Complt. and in good time And that after his performance thereof Two persons (vizs.) Edward Strong, Mason, and Edward Peirce, Mason and Carver, (men of great creditt skill and judgement in their respective occupations [] and good judges of the well performance of the said work were pursuant to the said Articles with the approbacion of his said Grace and by the appointment of Sr. Christopher Wren and Mr. Talman in the Bill named) sent downe from London to Chatsworth to value and appraise the same And one Thomas Webb [] was [] like approbacion of his Grace) alsoe sent downe with the said Strong and Peirce

to Measure the said worke which was by them respectively according to their respective trusts measured computed valued and appraised (wt 35*1*/*2*. for digging foundations) at the summe of 10428*1*/*2*. : 03s. : 11d. with which appraisement his Grace was soe well satisfied (as this defendt. doubts not but to prove) as that he did pay the said Mr. Webb and Mr. Strong the summe of Seven pounds a piece towards their said Journey or Trouble And this Defendt. doth deny that the said Sr. Christopher Wren and Mr. Talman or either of them did (to the knowledge or belief of this defendt.) by the nominacion request or direccion of the said Workmen or of this defendt. att any time nominate or appoint any person or persons whatsoever (other than the said persons which were approved of by the complt.) so as aforesd to measure or value the said workes or that the said persons who measured and valued the same did rate the same even as this Defendt. and the other persons in the Bill for that purpose mencioned had sett downe and valued the same or att as full prizes as if the said work had been done abt London but att such rates and prizes only as were reasonable and faire (making abatement and allowance for the old materialls) and which was afterwards seemingly well approved of by the Complt. and that the complt. was so well pleased with defendts. performances in this his said Articled work as that he afterwards imployed this defendt. in other workes of the same kind about the said house and came to such new Agreements touching the same as are hereinafter sett forth and mencioned which this Deft. did accordingly undertake and performe according to their said respective new agreements And this Defendt. saith that he hath in the first schedule hereunto annexed (which he maketh and humbly prayeth may be accepted and taken as part of this his answer) sett forth a true account (to the best of this Defts. knowledge & beliefe) of all the work done by him & his workmen in pursuance of the sd Articles octopartite according to and with the valuation & admeasuremt thereof by the sd Peirce Strong & Webb with the privity and approbacion of Complt. And this defendt. saith that true itt is he did con-

tinue in the said worke about twelve yeares without delaying the same otherwise than constrained on such extremities by the complts. non-payments as aforesd And this Defendt. doth confesse that workemen & provisions are generally cheaper in Derbyshire than in London but saith that artist skilfull and able workmen (of which sort this Defendt. carryed very many from London) are scarce and deare in those parts And this Defendt. beleives the Surveyrs and Appraisers of the worke had regard to both And this Defendt. saith that the new workes by him done were rated and charged att such rates as were agreed upon before his entry upon the same pursuant to such new agreements and not pursuant to the said Articles Octopartite or at any other rates And this defendt. doth confess that he did not think fitt to leave the matter of the new Agreements subject to incertainties where he could well ascertaine the same And therefore this defendt. had the said new Agreements under his Graces the said complts. hand the first of which said Agreements [] in the words and figures following (viz)- October ye 12th 1692. Agreed then between the Right Honble Wm. Earle of Devonshire of the one part and Benjamin Jackson of Grove in the County of Nottingham Mason of the other part that he the said Benjamin Jackson shall build and erect the walls of the East side of Chatsworth House or any other Mason worke belonging to the same which the said Earle shall appoint him the said Earle paying to the said Benjamin Jackson for every superficiall foot of Rustick and plaine Ashler one shilling per foot for every superficiall foot he shall erect or sett up he the said Benjamin Jackson raising the stone att Quarry And for all other sorts of worke in frett stone the said Earle shall pay him according to the rate that Sir Christopher Ren hath formerly allowed in his book of Estimate unless the said Sir Christopher Wren shall think itt reasonable he shall make an abatement and the moneys to be paid him every fortnight for the said work according as Mr. Franc Recarr shall informe his Lordshipp itt shall accrue or become due to him

In witness whereof we have hereunto sett our hands the day and yeare abovesaid DEVONSHIRE as by the said writing (ready to be produced and unto which this defendt. for the more certainty therein referrs himselfe) itt doth and may appeare. And the said complt. did afterwards come to the other severall new agreements and writing and underwritten by the said Earle in the words and to the effect following (viz) WORKE to be done for his Grace the Duke of Devonshire att Chatsworth by Benjamin Jackson and to be paid for as followeth ; The Bathing Roome to be done with Marble and Allabaster according to the designe of wch One Hundred Pounds to be paid as soone as the workmen are att work about it And fifty pounds more to be paid when the work is sett up as high as the surbace And Thirty pounds more to be paid when itt is all finished except the floore and Bason and Twenty pounds more to be paid when the Floore and Bason are finished ; To make four Chimney pieces of Marble and Allibaster according to the designe agreed on by his Grace and Mr. Talman for which to be paid Tenn pounds as soone as the first of them is begunn and Tenn pounds more when itt is finished and so likewise for the other three ; To pave the Hall with the thickest of Stoke pavers for which to be paid Tenn pounds when itt is begun and Tenn pounds more when itt is finished ; To sett up and finish the Battlement on the inside of the South Front and to finish the windowe in the Grotto with Stone and Marble and to cleare the pipe that carryes water to the cesterne upon the staires for which Tenn pounds to be paid when the Battlement is begunn on and Tenn pounds more when that the window and pipe are finished. All which amounts to Three Hundred and Twenty pounds, and when all these things are finished Mr. Talman is to vallue the same and what he shall think they shall deserve more than Three hundred and twenty pounds his Grace doth promise to pay as soone as they are finished And if Mr. Talman values these workes to less itt is to be abated and alsoe to settle the whole account with the said Benjamin Jackson for all the work he

has done for his Grace att Chatsworth. Note that there is noe new Allibaster to be bought for the Chimney pieces but the old to be made use of—January 26th 1694. James Whildon, pay to Benjn. Jackson the severall summes of money as are above mencioned amounting in all as aforesd. to Three hundred and twenty pounds DEVONSHIRE as by the said agreement (when produced) the same having been delivered up to his graces Steward Mr. Whildon by this deft. upon the said Mr. Whildon's payment of moneys by his Grace's order there upon it doth and may appeare and to which for more certainty this defendt. refersse himselfe a true copy of wch said agreements (as this deft. beleives) under the hand of the said Mr. Whildon was left with this defendt. by the sd Whildon and by him attested as a true copy thereof One other Agreement in these words following (viz) WORK to be done att Chatsworth for his Grace the Duke of Devonshire by Benj. Jackson To enlarge the staires that goes out of the drawing roome into the garden according to Mr. Talman's designe, and every stepp to be of one entire stone, for which he is to be paid Forty pounds att three payments as followes, Twenty pounds as soone as he begins and Tenn pounds when one side of the staires is finished and Tenn pounds more when they are finished quite for makeing good the pavement as farr as the staires goes for which he is to have fourepence a foot making good and new (into the bargaine the old paving that is out of order in that same front); To take downe and sett upp againe the Raile and Ballasters that are to be altered for which he is to be paid two shillings sixpence the yard and for working a new Plint under the Raile and Baleaster for which he is to have nine pence a foot these are to be paid for when he shall call for his money as the worke goes on. Note that Benj. Jackson is to underfoot the wall on the East side of the Parcene, and to be paid for it by dayes workes weekly and to give direccions for the taking downe & making fitt the wall on the west side of the said Parcene for setting up the raile and Ballaster as aforesd. James Whildon pay to Benj:

Jackson the moneys upon this Agreement as above mencioned and place itt to the building Account. DEVONSHIRE Arlington House March ye 4th 1694 as by the said covenant (when produced) the same having been delivered up to his Grace's Steward Mr. Whildon by this defendt. upon the said Mr. Whildon's payment of moneys by his Grace's order thereupon itt doth and may appeare and to which for more certainty this Defendt. refersse himselfe a true copy of which said agreement (as this Defent. beleives) under the hand of the said Mr. Whildon was likewise left with this defendt. by the said Whildon and by him attested as a true copy thereof. One other Agreement in these words following (vizs.) WORK to be done for his Grace the Duke of Devonshire att his Graces house att Chatsworth by Benjamin Jackson Mason for every superficiall stepp itt being to be in one stone two shillings for every superficiall foot of the four halfe paies to be in two stones each five shillings for every superficiall foot of the three great half paies to be in four stones each five shillings for every superficiall foot of Rustick Pillars with base and capitalls included and revealed pannells wth moldings between the base for the Iron raile to stand on and neeches according to Mr. Talmans direccions one shilling & six pence for every rodd of walling containing 272 solid feet eightene shillings for every superficiall foot of Frost work Eight shillings March 30th 1696 John Welding pay to the above named Benjamin Jackson for the work above mencioned as the same goes forwards DEVONSHIRE as by the said writing ready to be produced and unto which this defendt. for more certainty refersse himselfe it doth and may appeare. And one other agreement in these words following (viz.) A marble Fountaine to be made for his Grace the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth in the County of Derby according to Mr. Talman's direccions by Benjamin Jackson Mason, My Lord Duke being to find Marble to be layd downe upon the place for every superficiall foot of the outside att Tenn shillings per foot for every superficiall foot of stepp being circular of

Bakewell edge stone at one shilling & Sixpence a foot for every superficial foot of paving in Stokestone for the Hall and the Court att fourepence a foot for four great Flower Potts to stand on the topp of the House threescore pounds to be wrought according to a designe given March 30th 1696. John Weldon, pay to the above named Benjamin Jackson for the work above mencioned as the same goes forward DEVONSHIRE as by the said writing ready to be produced (unto wch this Defendt. for more certainty refers himselfe) it doth and May appeare. All which said agreements this defendt. doubts not but to prove. And this defendt. saith That the above recited Agreements were all the agreements that were made between his Grace and this defendt. touching the new workes which were to be done by this defendt. which with the first mencioned Articles Octopartite were and are all and every the Articles or Agreements which were att any time entered into by and between this defendt. and the Complt. touching all or any part of the worke or buildings in the Compls. said Bill mencioned to the best of this defendts. knowledge remembrance or belief And this defendt. saith That he hath in the second Schedule hereunto annexed (which he maketh and humbly prayeth may be also accepted and taken as part of this his answer) sett forth a full and true account (to the best of this defendts. knowledge and beliefe) of all the work done by him according to and in pursuance of the said severall new Agreements he made with the Complt. together wth the admeasurement thereof by John Barker, John Anyon, Robt. Kirk [] Ricard, & Robert Hester in the said Schedule named who measured the same with the allowance or privy of the said Complt. And as for the valluacion thereof this defendant takes itt That the same is ascertained by the said Agreements themselves as to part thereof and as to the other part the same (pursuant to the said Agreements) hath been allowed by Mr. Talman (as appeares in the sd second Schedule) And the said new workes have been noe otherwise valeued than as aforesaid (to the

knowledge of this Deft.) And this defendt. saith that it may be true that the Complt. hath paid amongst the several Tradesmen in the Bill mencioned the sum of 30,000*l*. But this defendt. doth not know the same But confesseth he hath received for himselfe workemen and servants towards his work and labour and performances in the said buildings and premises the summe of 10,000*l*. and noe more to the best of this defendts. knowledge remembrance or beleife But the exact particuler payments this defendt. cannott sett forth having kept noe account thereof himselfe but trusting therein wholly to the Complt. Agents or Stewards as is hereinafter after mencioned. And for that the same have been transacted above six yeares since and the payments made not altogether to himselfe but partly to himselfe and partly to his workemen and Agents and others (which payments were made not by the Complt. himselfe but his Agents for which he this defendt. and such others as received any money from the Complt. or his Agents on this defendants behalfe from time to time gave receipts to the Complt. Agents who made the payments (as he verily beleives) And this defendt. humbly hopes that this Honble. Court will presume That in regard the said money was not paid by the Complt. own handes but his Steward and Agents by his Graces order under his hand subscribed under the Agreements [] Bills the said Agents did not pay without receipts which they required and had (as he verily beleives) on the said order for their vouchers neither is it to be beleived that his Grace the Complt. would allow of any payments without such vouchers And this Defendt. saith That he is well content to allow to his Grace whatever he hath (upon Account wth his stewards and agents in that behalfe allowed to his said Stewards and Agents as paid to this defendt. or others for him. And this defendt. doth deny that he this defendt. hath by himselfe or workemen or any other received near 12,000*l*. as in the Bill is pretended or more that 10,000*l*. to the best of his remembrance knowledge or beleife. And there still remaines due to him over and

above his damages Interest costs and expences (as this defendt. computes the same) the summe of 4,200*li.* at the least. And that all his said first articted was duely surveyed and valued by the persons aforesd who were approved and appointed so to doe but denyes that he ever pretended That any of the said workes were personally viewed and valued by Sr Christopher Wren or that he knowes any thing of the valuacion of the workes of the other Tradesmen as in the Bill is pretended but saith that the Defts. said new workes were duly measured (with the privity and approbation of the Complt. by the severall persons mencioned and sett downe in the said second schedule hereunto annexed and the complt. had a Bill of particulars thereof delivered to him or one of his Agents (as this Defendt. doubts not but to prove) and the same was never concealled or kept from him by this defendt. as in the Bill is suggested And this defendt. saith itt may be true That the Complt. did propose such refferences and cause such Bond to be made and tendred to this defendt. as in the Bill But such proposall and tender being made not untill after this defendts. work had been duly vallued and appraised according to the said Articles and Agreements (wth the privity and approbacion of the complt. This defendt. was and is advised that there remained nothing in doubt to be referred but that this defendts. due for the said work may (by such valluacion and appraisement aforesd wth the approbation of the Complt.) be well ascertained And therefore and for that very reason and upon that very account (and noe otherwise) This Defendt. did and doth refuse to enter into such bond And doth deny that the prizes he sett upon his said work was anywise unreasonable or excessive or such as he could not or cannott justify but on the contrary sayth they are very faire and reasonable And this defendt. sayth he doth not know or beleive that since the building aforesd performed or att any time before the Complt. ever had the like or better or as good building or work done for neare halfe or for any less prizes than were sett downe by this defendt. as in the Bill

is alledged. And this defendt. doth deny that he doth con-
ceale the aforsd valluacion and appraizement from the Complt.
but was and is ready to produce the same And this defendt.
doth deny all manner of combinacion with any person or
persons whatsoever any way to injure or wrong the complt. but
this defendt. doth confess that he hath brought his accion of
covenant in the office of Pleas in this Honble Court against
the Complt. on the said Articles octopartite and hath declared
thereupon but deny that he counts for 15,000*l.* supposed to
be due to him upon the said Articles (or for more than the
said valluacion and appraisement of £10428 3s. 11d.) but
hath laid his damage in £15000 which is properly determin-
able by a Jury who are to be governed by evidence and
humbly hopes this Honble Court will not think it strange that
after such usage he insists to leave the same to a Jury to give
such damage as they upon their oath shall think this defendt.
hath sustained. And this defendt. doth allso confess that he
hath likewise commenced and declared in the said Court
against the Complt. in an Accion upon the case for Masons
work and labour by the defendt. att the instance and request
of the Complt. done and pformed and for divers materials
by this defendt. found and provided about the said work
which is layed several wayes in the said Declaracion and att
the end thereof itt is layed to the Defendts. damage 15000*l.*
as he this Defendt. was advised which said last mencioned
declaracion is for the other work and not for any part of
that done within the said Articles Octopartite This Defendt.
hath layed his said accions in Middx where the said Articles
and Agreements were made and executed and hopes he shall
be att liberty to proceed to try the said accions where they are
brought the rather for that very many of this Defendts.
witnesses and Artists who did the said work (under this
Defendt.) who are better able to judge of the vallues than
the persons in the Countrey unacquainted with such noble
and great works and buildings and many other witnesses to
prove his great sufferings by his Graces not complying wth his

Articles and agreements and the same depending on matter of fact, it lyes on this Defendt. to make out. And this defendt. doth humbly insist thereon as his right to lay his accion in such place as may be most convenient for him. And this Defendt. sayth that he never kept any book of Accounts or Memorandums of the moneys which he received for or upon account of all or any part of the work done by this defendt. or his workmen but this defendt. having given receipts for such moneys as he received therein wholly trusted to the bookes of account kept by the said Mr. James or John Whildons the Complt. Stewards or Agents they being to be allowed by the Complt. for what they soe paid and had this defendts. receipts to produce for the same and noe more so that this defendt. cannott sett forth any the summes by him received or the times the same being above six yeares since otherwise than that this defendt. hath a note or abstract from the said Mr. James Whildons book of the moneys imprested to this defendt. and paid to this defendt. or his men on his account for the said new building att Chatsworth a true copy of which said note [] abstract this defendt. hath for the complts. satisfaccion mencioned and sett forth in the third Schedule hereunto annexed (which he humbly prayes may be also accepted and taken as part of this defendts. answer) and which this defendt. is and shall be ready to allow as also all other moneys which the complt. shall make appeare to be paid to this defendt. by him his Stewards or Agents and this defendt. sayth that he cannott sett forth his receipts more particularly for that the payments were made in such manner as aforesd and receipts allwayes given which he is and shall be allwayes ready and willing to acknowledge and allowe whensoever the same shall be produced. And this defendt. says he doubts not but to prove that he hath in all things well performed his undertaking and that he hath suffred thereby to soe great a degree as that this defendt. hath reason to hope that his Grace when onely considered thereof will noe longer suffer [. . .] to vex this defendt. with putting

him to farther expence att Law but will pay and repaire this defendt. in such manner as shall be more agreeable to his Graces great dignity honor and justice without that that any other matter cause or thing in the Complts. said Bill of Complt. contained materiall or effectuall in the Law for him this defendt. to make answer unto and not herein and hereby well and sufficiently answered unto confessed or avoyded traversed or denyed is true All which this defendt. is ready to averr justify maintaine and prove as this Honble Court shall direct and humbly prayes to be hence dismissed with his costs in this behalfe most wrongfully sustained.

NICH. COURTNEY.

jurat' octavo die Maij

1703 coram me

J. Smith.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE REFERRED UNTO BY THE ANSWER
ANNEXED.

SOUTH FRONT AND EAST END ATT CHATSWORTH
IN DARBYSHIRE.

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For working raising and setting 2125 ft. 6 in. superficiall measure of Rustick Ashler and Cheeks of windowes from the paving of the grass to the bottom of the base of the Pilasters measured over the Channels at 1s. 2d. p. ft.	123	19	6
For 148 ft. superficial of circular worke of the same at 1s. 4d. per ft.	09	17	04
For 264 ft. superficial in the Bases of the Pilasters at 1s. 6d. p. ft.	19	16	00
For 1952 ft. 6 in. superficial in the bodye of the Pilasters diminished at 1/6 p. ft.	146	08	09
For fluteing 14 faces 1/2 of the same Pilasters containing 4 ft. diameter at 4/11. per face	58	00	00
For masoning & setting 14 faces 1/2 of Ionick Capitalls on the same Pilasters at 3/11. each	43	10	00
For carving 14 faces 1/2 of the same Capitalls at 7/11. each	101	10	00
For 3252 ft. 9 inch superficial of soyle jambs & heads of the windowes & of the Facia between the Pilasters att 17d. p. ft.	230	17	00

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For 1032 ft. superficial in the Keystones of the windowes at 1s. 6d. per foot	77	08	00
For carving 83 ft. [] runing measure of lace in the Facia Girt 5 inches at 2s. per ft.	08	06	08
For 3859 ft. superficial of rubbd Ashler between the Pilaster & windowes att 12d. p. ft.	192	19	0
For carving 6 staggs heads upon the Keystone of the upper windowes Scantling of the Stone 4 ft. deep, 3 ft. 6 inch att the topp 2 ft. att bottome at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. each	30	00	00
For 880 ft. superficial in the Great Achitrave att 2s. p. ft. ...	88	00	00
For carving 196 ft. of Arketts runing measure in the upper member of the Architraves girt 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch as per designe A at p. ft. 6s.	58	18	00
For carving 10 Serpents in the Great Freeze o're the Pilasters each 3 ft. 6 inches by 2 ft. 6 in. & 8 in. imboast in a twisted knott at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. each	40	00	00
For 1003 ft. 9 inch superficial in the great Freeze and dusking the Festoones in the same att per foot 1s. 8d. ..	83	11	08
For carving 6 Festoones in the Freeze o're the windowes with dripps each 8 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in. & 10 in. imboast at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. each	60	00	00
For 1404 ft. superficial in the great Cornice 3 ft. 5 in. projection att p. ft. 2s. 4d.... ..	163	16	00
For 822 ft. 6 inch superficial in the upper Bed of the same Cornice at 1s. 4d. p. ft.	54	16	00
For carving 200 ft. 8 inch runing of Dentells in the bed molding of the Cornice girt 10 inch as per designe B at 3s. 6d. per foot	35	02	04
For carving 204 ft. 8 inch runing of lace in the lesser Scima of the Upper part of the Cornice girt 6 in. att 3s. per foot ...	30	14	00
For carving 15 lyons heads in the upper member of the Cornice 16 inch by 15 inch and 7 in. imboast at 25s. each	18	15	00
For 827 ft. 6 inch superficial rubbd Plinthis on the Cornice under the base of the Raile or Ballaster att 15d. per foot	51	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
For 2220 ft. suppl. in the Base Pedestalls & railes of the same at 20d. per ft.	185	00	00
For 142 Ballasters each 2 ft. 2 inch long & 8 inch sqr. at 5s. each	35	00	00
For masoning raising & setting 4 urnes on the Flatt Pilasters each 9 ft. 6 inch high 4 ft. 4 inch diameter att 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. a piece ..	24	00	00
For carving the same with Escollop shells & Drapery & other ornaments as per designe C at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. each	48	00	00
For masoning raising and setting upp 4 other urnes on the [] Pilasters each 7 ft. 6 inch high 3 ft. 6 inch diameter at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. 10s. each	22	00	00

li. s. d.

For carving the same with twisted flutes gurdrens & other ornaments as per designe D at 9 <i>li.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> each	38 00 00
For cutting the Inscrpion in the Freeze the letters 2 ft. high CAVENDO TVTVS at 4 <i>li.</i>	04 00 00

COURT FRONT.

For 3313 ft. 6 in. superficiall streight worke in the Plinths Peeres buskin of the Carvings & face of the wall together wth the Cheekes of Doores & Sofita of Arches att 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> per foot ..	202 02 04½
For 2689 ft. 6 in. superficiall of Architrave [] heads of Dores neeches & windowes in the Frontispiece & other moldings of the same at 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per foot	201 14 03
For 180 ft. superficiall in the Keystones of the windowes doores & [] &c. at 18 <i>d.</i> per ft.	13 10 00
For 707 ft. 6 inch superficiall of rustick Ashler in [] measured over the Channell at 18 <i>d.</i> per foot... ..	41 03 03
For 245 ft. 6 inch superficiall of circular work in the neeches & cornices of the Pediments at 16 <i>d.</i> per foot	16 07 04
For 40 Ballasters each 2 ft. long 6 inch sqr. each 4 <i>s.</i>	08 00 00
For 522 ft. superficiall of plaine Modillion cornice 2 ft. 2 inch projeccion at 22 <i>d.</i> p. foot	48 07 00
For 216 ft. 9 inch superficiall in the upper Bedd of the same Cornice att 16 <i>d.</i> per ft.	14 09 00
For 28 ft. superficiall of Astrigall stepp att the North end of the Hall going into the Cloysters att p. ft. 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	01 12 08
For 106 ft. superficiall of plaine Ashler on the back of the Cornice above the lead not rubb'd att 9 <i>d.</i>	03 19 06
For carving 35 ft. 6 in. running of Eggs and twisted Leaves in the Bedd molding of the lower facia girt 5½ inch as per designe E at 4 <i>s.</i> per foot	07 02 00
For Carving the Trophyes on the 4 Peeres each 15 ft. 6 inches high & 5 ft. wide 12 inch imboast as per design F. att 70 <i>li.</i> each	280 00 00
For carving 79 ft. 4 inch running of Eggs & leaves in the Bedmolding of the upper facia girt 8½ inch as per design G at 7 <i>s.</i> per ft.	27 05 04
For carving 133 ft. 8 inch running of Dentells in the pediments of the Windowes girt 4½ inch as per design H at 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per ft.	16 14 02
For carving 151 ft. 9 inch running of twisted leaves & huskes in the Bedmolding of the Pediment as per designe I. girt 4½ inch at per foot 4 <i>s.</i>	30 07 00
For 177 ft. 6 inch running of lace in the same cornice girt 2 inch at 15 <i>d.</i> p. ft.	11 01 10

GROTTO.

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For 2768 ft. superficiall in the Pilasters pannells Cielings Cheekes of Dore & Sofitas of Arches at 18d. p. ft.	207	12	00
For 182 ft. superficiall in the 4 Dorik Collumnes each in one Stone 9 ft. 11 in. long att 20d. p. ft.	15	03	04
For 171 ft. 9 in. superficiall in circular work in the neeches at 18d. per foot	12	12	07½
For fluteing 32 faces of the Dorick Collumnes & Pilasters each 18 in. diameter att 16s. each	25	12	00
For carving 138 ft. 8 inch runing of foldage in the margent of the pannells in the cieling 12 inch broad & 2 inch imboast att 10s. p. ft.... ..	69	06	08
For carving 94 ft. 2 inch running of racking Leaves in the lesser pannells girt 4 inch as per designe K at 3s. p. ft.	14	02	06
For carving 243 ft. 3 inch runing folage Scollopp Shell &c. in the upper members of the Architrave girt 3 inches as per designe L. at 3s. 6d. p. ft.	42	11	04½
For carving 243 ft. 3 inch bedmolding in the Architrave girt 1½ inch at 6d. p. ft.	06	01	06
For carving 104 ft. runing of leaves & heads in the long revail'd pannells girt 2½ inch at 9d. per ft.	03	18	00
For carving 44 ft. 6 inch running of racking ralfled leaves in the long middle pannells girt 5½ inch as per designe M at 4s. p. ft.	08	18	00
For carving 71 ft. 9 inch runing of lace in the pannells & capitalls girt 1½ inch at 6d. p. ft.	01	15	10½
For carving 46 ft. runing of Water leaves in the [] of the Capitalls girt 1½ inch as per designe N at 18d. p. ft. ...	03	09	00
For carving 49 ft. runing of Astrigall molding of the Collumnes Pilasters & Pannells into ribbons at p. ft. girt 2½ inch as per design O at 12d. per ft.	02	09	00
For carving 16 roses in the Sofitas of the hanging square of the Capitalls of the Collumnes each 3 inch diameter 2½ inch imboast at 2s. 6d. each	02	00	00
For carving 7 Festoons over the Neeches and dore of Roach Abby Stone 4 ft. 9 in. long 2 ft. 2 in. deep & 8 inch imboast with fruit flowers shells &c. at 8 <i>l.</i> each	56	00	00
For carving 2 pendant Festoones at the East end & west end of the Grotto in Roach Abby Stone each 6 ft. deep 2 ft. broad 7 inch imboast with fruit flowers & folage at 9 <i>l.</i> each ...	18	00	00
For carving the crownett & cypher 3 ft. by 2 ft. & 5 inch imboast in Roach Abbey Stone at 3 <i>l.</i> 10s.	03	10	00

	li.	s.	d.
For carving 4 garters & Starrs in the corner pannells of Roach Abbey Stone each 1 ft. 9 in. by 4 ft. 9 in. & 5 inch imboast 3 <i>l</i> . each	12	00	00
For carving 2 dophins over the Cistern together wth the festoones & other ornaments of shells fish &c. as per designe P at 25 <i>li</i> .	25	00	00

SOUTH END OF THE HALL.

For 1379 ft. 6 in. superficiall of Streightworke in the Front and bodyes of the Peeres at 18d. per foot... ..	103	09	03
For 97 ft. superficiall circular worke in the Sofitas of Arches and Concaves in the Front at 20d. per foot	08	01	08
For carving 30 feet 9 inch of folage in the revaild Pilasters 21 inch broad & 2 imboast at 15/- p. foot... ..	23	01	03
For carving 30 ft. 9 inch of folage in the half Pilasters 8 inch broad 2 inch imboast at 7s. p. ft.	10	15	03
For carving 2 peices of folage in the Sofitas of the Streight Arches each 20 inch long & 18 wide & 2 inch imboast at 35s. each	03	10	00
For carving 43 feet running of Eggs leaves & huskes in the impost molding girt 4 inch as p. designe at 2s. 6d. p. ft. ...	05	07	06
For carving 23 feet 8 inch runing of 2 members round the concaves in the Front with twisted leaves flowers & shells as per designe R. girt 9 in. at 6s. per foot	07	02	00
For carving the ornament of 2 Pedestalls in the Concaves with Drapery as per designe S. at 12s. each	01	04	00
For carving 12 ft. 9 inch runing of small leaves in the Architrave at 12d. per foot	00	12	09
For carving 12 ft. 6 inch runing of lace in the same Architrave att 6d. per ft.	00	06	03
For carving 26 ft. 6 in. runing of leaves & tongues in the upper member of the Cornice girt 3 inch as per designe S at 2s. p. ft.	02	13	00
For carving 31 ft. runing of Eggs folage & leaves in Ovals of the Bedmolding girt 4 inch & $\frac{1}{2}$ as per designe T. att 3s. per ft.	04	13	00
For carving 31 ft. runing of Dentells in the Bedmolding girt 4 inch as per designe V att 18d. per ft.... ..	02	06	06
For carving the ornament being 2 boyes upon the Arch each abt. 4 ft. long setting upon the Architrave with Palmes Laurells & Trumpetts as per designe att []	25	00	00
For 3622 ft. 4 inch superficiall in the sides of the walls between Floores splayes and sophitas of windowes and doores at 16d. p. ft.	244	09	09 $\frac{1}{2}$

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For 439 ft. superficiall circular work of neeches and buskins of Pedestalls at 18d. p. ft....	32	18	06
For 462 ft. 9 in. superficiall in the cornice of the staircase and Pedestall att the foot of the Iron Raile at 18d. p. ft.	34	14	01½
For 1932 ft. superficiall in the Upper Bedds Sofitas and panells front and ends of the great hearth paces and steps 7 ft. 1½ inch out of the wall on the 3 right sides and 8 ft. out of the wall on the west side which is the great hearth pace in 3 stones 22 ft. by 8 ft. out of the wall at 3s. 6d.	338	02	00
For carving 2 pendant double flowers in the panell of the 2 low hearth paces each three foot diameter and 11 inch imboast at 5 <i>li.</i> each....	10	00	00
For carving three more pendants treble flowers in the panells of the sofita of the great hearth pace each 3 ft. 4 in. diameter at 7 <i>li.</i> 10s. each 18 inch imboast ...	22	10	00
For carving 61 ft. 6 in. runing of racking leaves folage and husks in the moldings of the aforesaid panells girt 12 inch & ½ as per designe L at [] p. ft.	21	10	00
For carving 36 ft. running of the same in the medillions of the pannells of the lower hearth pace girt 11 inch as per designe I at 6s. per foot....	10	16	00
For carving 287 ft. running of round molding in the back edges and ends of the steps into twisted ruffled leaves about a laurell, oaken leaves and acrons round goloss & flowers caperoll and husks and 10 alternately girt 3½ inch as per designe (2) at 3s. per foot ...	43	01	00
For carving 3 scollop shells in the neeches as p. designe [] at 50s. each ...	07	10	00
For carving 90 ft. 8 inch running of ruffled leaves and tongues in the upper Schima of the cornice of the cieling girt 5½ inch as per designe (3) at 4s. per ft.	18	02	08
For carving 185 ft. 9 inch running of lace round the heads of the Modillions and pannells girt 2½ inch at 6d. per foot ...	04	12	10½
For carving 98 ft. running of Eggs leaves & huskes in the bedmolding girt 4 in. as per designe (4) at 2s. 6d. per foot....	12	05	00
For carving 99 ft. running of beades there girt 1½ inch at 4d. per ft.	01	13	00
For carving 85 Rings and [] between the Modillions each 6 inch diameter at 2s. each ...	08	10	00
For fluting the end one of 81 Mundillions each 7 inch broad with flutes and bulletts at 12d. each ...	04	01	00
For carving 4 floweres in the corners each 6 inch diameter and 5 inch imboast at 5s. each ...	01	00	00

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For carving 21 ft. running of lace in the brass pedestalls at the foot of the neeches girt $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch at 6d. p. ft.	00	10	06
For carving 21 ft. 9 inch of raised gudrens round the top of the same pedestalls girt $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch at 20d. per foot... ..	01	19	07
For carving the body of the same three pedestalls with large leaves and scrowles Drapery and as per design (5) at 6 <i>li.</i> each	18	00	00
For 9 ft. 2 inch running of leaves Eggs and huskes in the long traff pedestalls girt 2 inch at 12d. per ft.	00	09	02
For carving 10 ft. running of leaves in the Scima upon the flutes girt $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch at 6d. per ft.	00	05	00
For carving 11 ft. 8 inch of folage upon the Ovals on the said leaves girt 2 inch at p. ft. 18d.	00	17	08
For carving the body of the same pedestalls with large leaves flutes scrowles &c. as p. designe [] at 3 <i>li.</i> each ...	15	00	00
For 418 Rodd $\frac{1}{4}$ of Rubble work in foundation and walls of the house each Rodd contg 272 cubick feet at 1 <i>li.</i> 10s. per Rodd	627	07	06
For 1509 ft. suppl of rough Ashler for the long cellar at the back of the great Staircase Rubble deducted at 4d. per ft. Park-stone	25	03	00
For 7088 ft. 6 inch suppl Ruff coyne and splayes of Windowes Doores and Chimneys of the Park Stone at 3d. per ft. more than rubble	88	12	01 $\frac{1}{2}$
For 871 ft. suppl of rough streight Arches and windowes chimneys and Doores of the great Quarry Stone at 5d per ft. more than rubble	18	02	11
For 191 ft. 6 inch superficiall rough Arches to bear the hearth and foot paces of Chimneys 11 inch thick of the great Quarry Stone att 9d. p. ft.	07	03	07 $\frac{1}{2}$
For 1191 ft superficiall of rough circular Arches of windowes doores and neeches of the great Quarry Stone att 6d. per foot more than rubble	29	15	06
For 122 ft. 6 in superficiall of circular corner stones in the chimneys molded of the great Quarry Stone at 14d. p. ft.	07	02	11
For 61 ft. 6 in suppl. of hearths in the same chimney of the same stone att 8d. per ft.	02	01	00
For 60 ft. suppl. of circular corner stones in the Chimneys of Park stone moulded as the other at 14d. per ft.	03	10	00
For 28 ft. suppl of hearths for the same chimney of the same stone at 8d. per foot	00	18	08

MARBLE WORK.

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For working glazing and setting 188 ft. 6 in new black marble in the Cisternes in the Grotto Chimney pieces & window stones at 6s. per foot	56	11	00
For 387 ft. suppl of new grey marble in the Chimney pieces foot paces and window stones at 6s. per ft.	116	02	00
For new glazing 80 ft. 6 inch suppl of old black marble in 2 old chimney pieces and 1 foot pace at 12d. per ft.	04	00	00
For setting up the same 2 chimney pieces & laying 1 foot pace at	01	00	00
For setting up 2 dove coloured Chimney pieces and laying the foot pace of the same at 10s. each	01	00	00
For setting up one white and veined Marble chimney piece and laying the foot pace of the same att	00	10	00

ALABASTER WORK.

For 760 ft. 6 in. suppl in the Jambe heads fronspieces & panells and soffita of the 4 alabaster [] at 3s. 6d. per foot ...	133	01	09
For 102 ft. 6 in. suppl in the circular cornice of the Pedimt att 4s. per foot	20	10	00
For carving 44 ft. 4 inch running of the Racking ruffled leaves and shells in the lower member of the bed molding girt 2 inch as per design (15) at 3s. 6d. per ft.	07	15	02
For carving 52 ft. 6 in. running of Eggs husks and leaves in the same bed molding girt $\frac{1}{2}$ inch as per design (14) at 3s. 6d. per ft.	09	04	09
For carving 64 ft. 6 in. running of laces in the small Scima in the upper part of the beding cornice girt $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch at 12d. p. ft.	03	04	06
For carving a double festoon in the freeze of the lower door case in the stair case with fruit folage and Drapery, 6 ft. long 18 inch high in the middle 12 inch at each end and 5 inch imboast as p. designe (16) att	06	10	00
For carving the sides and leafe att the bottom of the fluted scrowles each 2 ft. 3 inch long 9 inch out of the wall and 4 inch thick at 20s. each	06	00	00
For carving 85 ft. 4 inch running of leaves huskes folage &c in the jambes and heads of 3 doores girt $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch as per design (17) at 4s. per foot	17	01	04
For carving 77 feet 6 in. rung of racking leaves folage and flowers in the same jambes and heads girt $9\frac{1}{2}$ inch as p. design (18) att 12s. p. ft.	46	10	00

	li.	s.	d.
For carving the 2 double Festoones on the Freeze of the upper doores 7 ft. long 16 inch broad and 5 inch imboast with folage flowers fruit and shells &c. as p. designe (19) at 12s. each... ..	24	00	00
For carving 3 double Festoones over the heads of the 3 neeches with branches of laurell each 5 ft. 8 inch long and 2 ft. 4 inch deep besides the pendant dripps which are 6 ft. 6 in. long and 17 inch girt at 15 <i>li.</i> each	45	00	00
For 32 ft. supll. in the 2 cisterns for close Stooles at 3s. per ft.	04	16	00

CHAPPELL.

For 161 ft. 6 in. supll. of Black Marble Astragall Stepp glazed att the Alter at 6s. per ft.	48	09	00
For 145 ft. 3 in. supll in the 4 black Marble Columnes in whole Stones each 9 ft. 2 in. long glazed at 8s. per ft.	58	02	00
For 401 ft. 9 in. supll of streight Alabaster work in the Altar Piece att 3s. 6d. per foot	70	06	01½
For 38 ft. 6 inch superficiall in the black marble picture frame glazed at 10s. per foot	19	05	00
For 379 ft. 9 in. supll. of circular work in the same Altar Piece at 4s. per foot	75	19	00
For masoning and setting 15 faces ½ of Ionick Capitalls 15 inch diameter att p. face 10s.	07	15	00
For carving 15 faces ½ of Ionick Capitalls with festoones from the eyes of the volutes and other proper ornaments att 30s. p. face	23	05	00
For masoning and setting 16 faces of the same sort of Capitalls on the Black Marble Columnes at 8s. p. face	06	08	00
For carving the same att 30s. p. face	24	00	00
For masoning and setting 6 faces of ye Corinthian Capitalls on the upper Pilasters of 13 inch diameter at 10s. p. face	03	00	00
For carving the same at 30s. per face	09	00	00
For masoning Carving and setting 2 Urnes upon the Altar pieces 3 ft. high and 10 inch diameter with Drapery and long leaves as p. design at 5 <i>li.</i> each	10	00	00
For carving the Compartment or shield over the picture frame with 3 Cherubims heads, leather work and small Festoons 4 ft. high 3 ft. 7 in. wide as also 2 double Festoons hanging from the said shield to the Urnes each 7 ft. 8 in. long on the sweep and 18 inch girt hanging cleare of the Wall as also the sheets of Drapery hanging from the Festoones down by the sides of the picture frame 17 ft. long on the sweep tyed			

	li.	s.	d.
upp in a knott 15 in. broad and 10 inch imboast in the thickest place all as per designe [] at 	40	00	00
For carving two Scrowles one on each side the upper Pylasters, each 3 ft. 7 inch high and 2 ft. 6 inch wide with a flower of 12 inch diameter in the eye of the same att 3 <i>li.</i> each ...	06	00	00
For carving a dove and glory in Raye 21 inch diameter and 6 in. imboast att 2 <i>li.</i> 10s. 	02	10	00
For carving 2 Pendant festoones in the front Ribbs of the Tribund each 4 ft. 2 inch long and 13 inch girt 4½ inch imboast at 3 <i>li.</i> each 	06	00	00
For carving 2 other Festoones in the 2 inward ribbs there each 3 ft. 2 in. long 14 inch girt and 4½ inch imboast att 2 <i>li.</i> 10s. each 	05	00	00
For carving 2 branches of Olives in the 2 side panells in the Tribund each 22 inch long 11 inch broad and 4½ inch imboast at 20/ each 	02	00	00
For carving a bundle of Wheat eares in the middle Pannell of the Tribund 2 ft. 2 in. long 1 ft. 3 inch broad 4½ inch imboast at 	01	10	00
For carving 4 cherubims heads and Drapery in the four pannells between the Pylasters 2 within the neeches and 2 without each 3 ft. high and 16 inch wide 6 in. imboast at 2 <i>li.</i> 10s. each	10	00	00
For carving the twin Cherubs and Drapery in the middle Pannell of the neech 3 ft. long 19 inches wide & 6 inches imboast at	03	00	00
For carving 22 ft. runng of leaves and huskes in the lower Architrave girt 2 inch att 18d. per foot 	01	13	00
For carving 22 ft. runng of Beades in the same att 6d. per ft...	00	11	00
For carving 35 ft. 8 inch running of Eggs leaves and huskes in the lower member of the bedmolding of the cornice girt 2½ inch att 2s. 6d. per ft. 	04	09	02
For carving 39 ft. running of ruffled leaves in the small Scima of the Cornice Girt 1½ inch at 9d. p. ft. 	01	09	03
For carving 33 ft. 6 in. running of Dentells in the same girt 3½ in. at 15d. per foot 	02	01	10½
For carving 7 ft. 6 in. running of leaves in the Upper Architrave at 9d. p. ft. 	00	05	07½
For carving 6 ft. 6 in. running of laee in the same att 6d. per ft.	00	03	09
For carving 6 ft. 3 in. running of beads in ye same att 4d. per ft.	00	02	01
For carving 32 ft. 4 inch running of leaves and huskes in the lower member of the bedmolding of the Upper Cornice at 9d. p. ft... 	01	04	03

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For carving 22 ft. running of Eggs and Anchors in the same bedmolding at 9d. p. ft.	00	16	06
For carving 55 ft. running of lace in the small Scima of the Cornice att 6d. p. ft.	01	07	06
For carving 40 Modillions each 4 inch long 2 inch front and 2½ inch att 3s. each... ..	06	00	00
For carving 37 Pannells with Roses at 2½ inch diameter at 2s. 6d. each	04	12	06
For joynting and laying 1191 ft. 6 in. rough paving in the floore of the Chappell to lay the Slabbs of Marble in Paisler at 3d. per ft.	14	17	10½

GREAT STAIRES ON THE SOUTH FRONT AND PARAPETT WALL
OF THE GRAFF & WEST END OF THE GRAFF RETURNING TO
THE GARDEN GATE.

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For 1945 ft. suppl. of Straight Ashler in the Staircase & Parapett Wall of the Graft & west end and returne to the Garden Gate att 12d. p. ft.	97	05	00
For 534 ft. superficial of circular work in the Staircase and Arches under the hearth place att 16d. per ft.	35	12	00
For 169 ft. suppl. of Streight Rustick Ashler there at 14d. p. ft.	09	17	00
For 742 ft. suppl. of the Steps molded on the fronts & ends In the circular wings pointing to a center in whole Stone each 6 ft. 8in. long 2 ft. Broad at one end and 16½ inch at the other end and 7½ inch thick att 2s. 6d. p. ft.	92	15	00
For 281 ft. 6 in. suppl. in the upper beds and fronts of the half paces in 4 Stones at 4s. per foot	56	06	00
For carving 2 Mask heads in the Keystones of the Arches scantling 3 ft. deep 2 ft. 6 in. att the top and 1 ft. 10 inch att the bottom at 6 <i>li.</i> each	12	00	00
For 271 ft. suppl. of Streight stepp on the Ground going into the Garden in the front of the Staircase under the Arch Molded as the step of the Staircase at 16d. p. ft.	18	01	04
For 38 ft. suppl. of Astragall step in the thickness of the walls of the South front at 14d. per ft.	02	04	04
For 566 ft. suppl. of copeing under the Parapett wall of the Graff att 12d. p. ft.	27	16	00
For 14 Pedestalls left square in the same 16 in. square at 8d. each	09	09	04
For 3243 ft. of Pairing squared rubbed and laid in the Graff and Passage and Stag Parlour at 4d. p. ft.	54	01	00

li. s. d.

For 24½ Rodd of Rubble worke in the foundation of Steps and Staircase and parapett wall of the Graff, and att the west end of the same Graff, and return to the Garden Gate at 24s. p. Rodd.	29 08 00
For making a Dreane under the Graff and Staircase 205 ft. long 16 inch wide and 14 inch high at 12d. per ft.	10 05 00

IN THE KITCHING.

For 250 ft. 6 in. suppl in the Door Jambes heads and keystones and face of the neech and window at 14d. p. ft.	14 11 08
For 130 ft. running of Staff molding in the same at 3d. p. ft	01 12 06
For 122 ft. suppl. of Streight Astragall stepp in the Doorway and passage there at 14d. per ft.	07 02 05
For 56 ft. 9 inch suppl. of circular in the great bas [] and neech there at 16d. p. ft.	03 19 08
For 8 ft. 9 inch running of circular Astragall Step there girt 23 inch att 2s. p. ft.... ..	00 17 06
For 87 ft. 3 inch suppl. of rough Ashler sett with the face upwards as paving for buttment for the old paving at 4d. p. ft.	01 09 00
For joynting and laying 1197 ft. 6 inch of old paving at 2d. per ft.	09 19 06

GREAT PEERS ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE HOUSE
AND WALL THERE.

For 1460 ft. 9 in. suppl. of rubbed Ashler in the Plint under the base of the Pedestall and under the coping of the long wall between Peers att 12d. per foot	73 00 09
For 751 ft. superficial of coping under the Iron Palisade Scantling 2 ft. by 2 ft. at 12d. p. ft.	37 11 00
For 1820 ft. 6 inch suppl. in the bases bodies and Capitalls, plinths and streight work above the capitall at 16d. per ft.	121 07 04
For 528 ft. suppl. of circular work in the necks of the same at 18d. p. ft.	39 12 00
For carving the Trophy in the pannells of the 2 peers on the west side 7 ft. 9 inch high and 5 ft. 9 in. wide and 6 in. imboast att 25 <i>li</i> . each	50 00 00
For carving 59 ft. running of racking railed leaves and husks in the moldings of the pannells girt 5½ inch as p. design (7) at 4s. per ft.	11 16 00
For carving 94 ft. running of railed leaves and scollop shells in the upper Scima of the Chapter molding girt 4 inch as p. designe (8) at 2s. p. ft.... ..	09 08 00

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For carving 88 ft. 6 inch running of large racking raffled leaves and huskes in the great member of the Capitall under the hanging square girt 10 inch as p. design (9) att 7d. p. ft. ...	30	16	c6
For carving 79 ft. 6 inch running of Dentells in the same girt 5 inch as p. designe (10) at 2s. 6d. per ft.	09	18	09
For carving the double festoons each side and each end the necks of both Peeres 98 ft. running on the sweep girt 20 in. palme branches and as p. designe (12) at 12s. p. ft. ...	58	16	00
For carving 48 ft. 6 in. running of Gurdrens raise on the top of the neck girt 8½ inch each as p. design (11) at 4s. per ft. ...	09	14	00
For 328 ft. 9 in. suppl. of Ruff Ashler of Park stone under the rubbd Ashler at 3d. p. ft. more then rubble	04	02	02
For 16½ Rodds rubble work in the foundation and bodies of the Peers and in the foundation of the long wall under the iron work at 20s. per rodd... ..	16	10	00

THE LOWER GARDEN WALLS BETWEEN THE SOUTH GREAT PEERES, AND THE CORNER OF THE BOWLING GREEN.

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For 1249 ft. 6 in. suppl. rubbd Ashler under the coping at 12d. p. ft.	62	09	06
For 933 ft. suppl. of coping on the same wall Scantling one ft. 10 inch by 1 ft. att 12d. p. ft.	46	13	00
For 23 Pedestalls left on the same coping each 16 in square att 8d. each	00	15	04
For 2270 ft. suppl. of rough Ashler of Park stone in the west face and south end of the wall under the rubbd Ashler at 3d. p. ft. more then rubble	28	07	c6
For 49½ Rodd of rubble work in the same wall at 20s. p. Rodd	49	05	00

EAST WAIL OF THE BOWLING GREEN.

For 2579 ft. 6 inch suppl. of rough Ashler in the face of the wall att 3d. p. ft. more then rubble	32	04	10½
For 56½ Rodds of rubble work in the same wall at 20/- p. rod... ..	56	05	00

SOUTH EAST CORNER OF THE WILDERNESS.

For 74 ft. 6 in. suppl. of rough coynes of Park Stone at 3d. p. ft. more than rubble	00	18	07½
For 20½ Rodds of Rubble work in the same wall at 20. per Rodd	20	15	00

WORK PREPARED BUT NOTT SETT.

For 231 ft. suppl. of Copeing for the Walls Scantling 1 ft. 10 inch by 1 ft. at 10d. p. ft.	09	12	06
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	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For 772 ft. suppl. of molded stepp for the Staircase in the Hall at 14d. p. ft.	45	00	08
For 5690 ft. suppl. of Ashler for the East side of the house all parallell & most squared fitt to sett at 8d. p. ft.	189	13	04
For 1270 ft. of rough paving squared fitt to lay at 2d. p. ft.	10	11	08
For 177 ft. suppl. of Ashler paralleld and squared in the Park for the Cellars att the East end of the building at 4d. per ft.	02	15	08
For 70 Tun of Stone in the Park polld and made fit for the out side of the rubble walls at 18d. p. Tun	05	05	00

MARBLE WORK PREPARED AND NOTT SETT.

For working and glazeing 3½ feet suppl of Grey Marble a Chimney piece and foot pace at 8s. 6d. p. ft.	13	07	09
For a black marble window Stone cont 10 ft. 10 inch suppl moulded on the Front at 6s. per ft.	03	05	00
For Glazeing 15 ft. 10 inch suppl in a black marble Bason att 12d. p. ft.	00	15	10
For Glazeing 5 ft. of Palian Rance Marble a slab on the front at 12d.	00	05	00
For squaring rubbing and grounding 50 large slabbs of white marble estimated one with the other at 15 ft. each qv 750 ft. at 12d.	37	10	00
For panelling squaring rubbing and grounding 30 more of the same qv 450 ft. at 2s. 6d.	56	05	00
For sawing 13 Slabbs of Marble mixt black and white contg 147 ft. 10 in. att 12d. p. ft.	07	07	00

THE QUANTITIES OF STONE RAISED IN THE GREAT QUARRY AT
BAKEWELL EDGE AND WHICHSEP AT 16FT. P. TUN.

Tunn	Foot		<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
3371	: 8	In the building of the house and wall of the Courts & Gardens sett			
26	: 7	In copeing not sett			
24	: 2	Stepps nott sett			
415	: 0	Ashler nott sett			
52	: 5	Large Stones for Mr. Sibes 12 stones			
2	: 8	More Stones for Mr. Sibes 8 Stones			
68	: 12	Rough Ashler and Block all the house			
75	: 0	Block and Ashler at Bakewell Edge Stapled			
16	: 6	Scantling Block at Whichsepp			
4052	: 0	at 10s. p. Tunn	2026	0	0

STONES RAISED IN THE PARK.

	li.	s.	d.
For 435 Tunns $\frac{1}{2}$ of rough Ashler splayes and Arches sett in the house and cutt out, Walls of the Peers, Garden, Bowling Green, Wilderness &c. att 3s. per Tun	65	06	06
For 108 Tunns $\frac{1}{4}$ of Stones raised and now lying in the Parke at 3s. p. Tun	16	04	09
For raising 5,500 Tunns of rough Stone for the rubble work of the whole building and Garden walls afore mentioned at 12d. p. Tun	275	00	00
Measured in the months of April & May 1692 by us. Tho: Webb, Edwd. Strong, Edward Peirce.			

DIGGING FOUNDATIONS.

For 1220 Yards of Digging the foundations of the South front, cross walls and the returning of the East end and corner of the South east corner the Levell of the paving of the Graff at 6d. per yard	30	10	00
For digging and carrying through the Court 135 yards of earth out of the Foundations of the Grotto at p. yard 8d.	04	10	00

THE SECOND SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS
MENTIONED IN & REFERRED UNTO BY
THE ANSWERE HEREUNTO ANNEXED.

A BILL OF DAYS WORKE DONE IN YE GARDEN.

	li.	s.	d.
For setting upp the old Raile and Ballaster and old stepp and altering the little fountaine in the South Garden one Mason 135 days at 1s. 6d. per day	10	02	06
For a Laborer 65 days at 8d. p. day	02	03	04
For takeing downe the Great Peeres in the South Garden and the Raile and Ballaster that was standing upon the wall, and takeing upp the Staires 2 Masons each of them 13 dayes at 1s. 6d. per day	01	19	00
For 8 laborers each of them 13 dayes at 8d. p. day	03	09	04
For takeing down the Peeres and the Scrowles and the wall under them that was in the Greene to [] 3 Masons each 11 dayes at 1s. 6d. p. day	02	09	06
For 6 Labourers each 11 dayes at 8d. per day	02	04	00

li. s. d.

For breaking into the old Wall & makeing room for 3 Chimneys funnels, & bringing upp one in the Greenhouse & one in the bed chamber next the Chappell, another in the Closett in the upper story. A rough Mason 78 dayes at 1s. 6d. p. day	05 04 00
For 2 Labourers each 78 dayes at 8d. p. day	05 04 00
For breaking 2 holes through the old walls & setting two windowes in them one in the closett of the west corner in the old house the other in the black closett in the 2nd. Story a rough Mason 15 dayes at	01 00 00
For 2 Laborers 15 dayes each at 8d. p. day	01 00 00
For breaking the wall of the back of the Altar a mason 11 dayes at 1s. 6d. per day	00 14 08
For a Laborer 11 dayes at 8d. p. day	00 07 04
For pulling upp the Raile & Ballister of ye south front twice, and setting it upp again	60 00 00
For Raising the Kitching Walls for setting 3 coppers, one in the Kitchin, the other in the washhouse, for breaking 5 dore- wayes & one neech in the old wall, and walling upp 2 dorewayes. For setting 4 fire Ranges 2 in the Kitchin another in the Scullery and another in ye old Kitchin. For Altering the chimney in the Scullery and breaking one window into the Larder & makeing a Stepp and dore into the Cellar at	25 10 00

FOR WORK DONE AT HARDWICK.

For preparing Stone For the dore that was to be broken through the Peere out of the Hall into the Garden a Mason 8 dayes at 1s. 6d. per day	6 10 06
For a rough Mason 70 dayes at 1s. 4d. per day	04 13 04
For a Laborer, 170 dayes at 8d. p. day	05 13 04

A BILL FOR THE MARBLE.

Payd for Freight between London & Hull	19 10 06
Payd for carrage Wateridge & Porter to helpe into ye vessells with the Marble	04 15 00
For my owne charge & my horse	01 10 00
Wm. Goodfellow 32 dayes at London & Hull & Bantry to takecare of loading it at 4d. per day.	06 08 00
For his horse charge & his owne 16 days at	2 14 00
Nath. Hall at Bantry 14 dayes att 3s. 4d. per day	2 6 8
For his horse charge & his owne 14 days at	02 9 6
For pulling downe ye South Front, ye East Front ye Middle Wall to the Hall and the front to the Court & the walls to the great Staircase may be estimated at 3000 yards at ...	240 00 00

A BILL FOR MEASUREING OF STONE THAT CAME FROM YE
GREAT QUARRY & TAKEING ACCOMPT OF LIME.

	li.	s.	d.
Robert Kirke 155 Weekes at 6s. per weeke	46	10	00
For 6 Journeys to the Alabaster pitt to Castle Hayes & Gotham			
each journey 3 dayes in all 18 dayes at 4s. 2d. per day ...	03	15	00
For horse charges & his owne 18 dayes at 3s. 6d. per day ...	3	3	0
Robert Kirke 3 Journeys to the Roach Abby each Journey 2			
dayes in all 6 dayes at 4s. 2d. p. day	1	5	00
For charges for himselfe & horse 6 dayes at 3s. 6d. per day ...	1	1	0

IN THE WALL ON YE NORTH SIDE OF THE COURT.

For 2017 ft. 8 in. of Smooth Ashler at 10d. per ft.	84	01	04½
For 1482 ft. 9 inch rough Ashler at 2d. p. ft	12	07	1½
For 568 ft. 9 in. of copeing at 10d. p. ft.	23	13	11½
For 9 Rodd 103 ft. of Rubble at 20s. p. Rodd	09	07	06½
For 14 Seats upon ye said wall at 8d. p. seat	00	09	04

IN YE WALL ON YE SOUTH SIDE OF YE COURT.

For 1892 ft. of Smooth Ashler at 10d. p. ft.	78	16	08
For 562 ft. 2 in. of copeing at 10d. p. ft.	24	5	1½
For 16 Rodds 133 ft. of Rubble at 20s. p. Rodd	16	9	9½
For 14 Seates upon ye wall at 8d. p. Seat	00	9	4

IN YE BOWLING GREEN WALL & YE END OF YE WALL AT YE
SIDE OF YE SOUTH PEER.

For 1032 ft. 6 inch of Smooth Ashler at 10d. p. ft.	43	0	5
For 816 ft. 4 inch of copeing at 10d. p. ft.	34	0	3½
For 24 ft. of rough Ashler at 2d. p. ft.	00	4	0
For 58 ft. of Rubble at 1s. p. rodd	00	4	3
For 20 seates uppon ye Bowling Green wall at 8d. p. seate ...	00	13	4
For 72 foot 7 inch of Smooth Ashler under the Grill & under ye Gates into the Garden at 10d. p. ft.	3	0	6

IN YE CHAPPELL FLOORE OF MARBLE.

For 967 ft. 6 in. of White Marble at 3/ p. ft.	145	2	6
For 153 foot of Black Marble veined with white at 4s. per ft. ...	30	12	00
For 72 ft. 7 in. of Gray Marble in ye Plinth about the Chappell at 4/ p. ft.	14	10	4

ATT YE HEAD OF YE GREAT STAIRS.

For 35 ft. 3 in. of White Marble in 2 windows Stones at 3s. ..	05	5	9
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IN YE STAIRS IN YE END OF THE HALL.

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For 630 ft. 9 in. of circular stepps at 2s. per ft.	63	1	6
For 347 ft. 8 in. of circular Alabaster worke at 3/ per ft.	52	3	0
For 88 ft. 3 in. of Streight Stepps at 1s. p. ft.	04	8	3
For 159 ft. 2 in. of Smooth Ashler at 10d. p. ft.	06	12	7½
For 4 Rodds 139 ft. of Rubble at £1 p. rodd	04	10	03
For raising Stone in Bakewell Edge used in Stepps & copeing of ye Walls aforesaide 90 Tunns 13 ft. at 8s. 8d. p. Tunn	39	07	0½
For masoning & carving 3 Flowers in the Arch going into ye great Stair case	09	05	00
For 2 peices of Trophies at £60 each	120	0	00
For one Masque head on ye Staires in ye garden	05	00	00
For setting up ye 2 Figures upon ye Staires in ye end of ye Hall	1	0	00
This work is all finished since my Lord went from Chatsworth weh amounts to... ..	832	1	3½
For 2084 ft. superficiall in Roomes over ye cellar & passage at 4d. p. ft.	34	14	8
For 172 ft. 5 inch superficiall of plaine Stepps into ye cellar at 1s. 2d. p. ft.	10	1	3
For 78 ft. 6 in. of Moulded Stepps at 1s. 8d. p. ft.	6	10	10
For 69 ft. superficiall of paveing in hearth paces in the upper Roomes and garretts at 4d. p. ft.	1	3	0
For 2025 ft. of old paveing in ye Celler at 2d. per ft.	16	17	6
For 16 ft. 9 in. in ye Middle stone of ye halfe pace at ye topp of ye Hall Staires at 5/ p. ft.	4	3	9
For 14 ft. 6 inch in a stepp above ye said halfe pace at 1s. 10d. p. foot	01	6	6

IN A STACK OF CHIMNEYS IN YE OLD KITCHEN
WALL.

For 503 ft. 6 inch suppl. at 1s. 2d. p. ft. findeing stone work- manship & setting	28	7	5
For 172 ft. 6 inch superficiall of Stepps going into ye cellar most of them in whole stones at 1s. 2d. p. ft.	10	1	3

IN YE NORTHSIDE OF YE HOUSE.

Ano Domi }
1697 }

For 388 ft. 6 inch of Architrave Jambs of Windowes at 1s. 6d. per foot	29	2	9
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l. s. d.

A Bill of Dayes worke, setting up ye Staires att ye South East Corner of ye Garden yt leadeth upp to ye Long Green Walke, & making good ye raile & Banister what was wanting and makeing good ye wall under ye steps end

Masons 106 days at 1s. 10d. p. day	...	...	...	...	9	14	4
Wall Masons 31 dayes at 1s. 6d. per day	...	...	...	...	2	6	6
Labourers 37 dayes at 8d. p. day	...	...	...	...	1	04	8
For makeing ye Dreine from ye Terras downe to ye Cannall, Wall							
Masons 33 dayes & a halfe at 1s. 6d. p. day	...	...	...	...	2	10	3

A BILL OF DAYS WORK.

March 11th }
169 6/7 }

For Peiceing poleishing and setting upp Five Old Marble Chimney Peices of the East side of the house with new slippes and Plinth & working of Foot Paces of Old Marble & working new compasse stone & working of six Marble Tables & three Marble Stools & findeing Emery and puttey for ye same

Masons 237 dayes & a halfe at 3/- p. day	...	...	...	...	35	12	6
A Polisher 64 dayes & a halfe at 2/6 p. day	...	...	...	...	8	1	3
Sawing ye Marble Laborers 57 dayes at 1s. p. day	...	...	...	...	2	17	0
For working new Arches of Stone to lye under the Marble Foot Paces & and setting them upp Masons 67 dayes & a halfe at 1s. 10d p. day	...	..	...	...	6	2	10
Laborers 54 dayes at 8d. p. day	...	...	...	...	1	16	0
For Altering ye Chimnyes in ye old particon wall and cutting ye wall for ye joyners to putt in 4 neeches in ye Gallery & cutting ye splay of ye doore yt is betwixt ye lower Dineing roome & ye Gallery and cutting out two windowes yt was blanke to give light intow the Garretts of ye North side ye house							
Wall Masons 36 dayes at 1s. 6d. per day	...	...	...	...	2	14	0
Labourers 24 dayes at 8d. p. day	...	...	...	...	0	16	0
For altering ye Stairs in ye Hall & makeing good what was wanting Masons 76 dayes at 1s. 10d. p. day	...	...	...	...	6	19	4
Laborers 10 dayes at 8d. p. day	...	...	...	...	0	6	8

1699. IN YE HALL.

For 1422 ft. of paving with stone of two foot square at 4d. p. foot	23	14	6
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IN YE SOUTH FRONT.

	li.	s.	d.
For 1287 ft. of paveing with streight courses at 4d. p. foot...	21	9	0
For working 137 ft. of Gutter at 6d. p. ft.	3	8	6
For letting in 6 iron Grates at 9d. each... ..	00	4	06

FOR YE QUEEN OF SCOTTS BEDCHAMBER.

For 25 ft. in a payre of coveing Stones at 2/- p. ft.	2	10	00
For 10 ft. of Stone in ye Hearth at 10d. p. ft.	0	8	4

IN YE DRESSING ROOME.

For 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ ft. of Alablaster in a Pedestall over ye Chimney at [] p. ft. being included in the Chimney Peice ...			
For 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. of coveing stone in ye Chimney at	1	14	8
For 8 ft. fire Stone in the hearth at 10d. p. ft.	0	6	8

IN YE JAPAN CLOSETT.

For 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. of Black and veined Marble at 6s. p. ft.	1	7	0
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IN YE LITTLE DINEING ROOM.

For 12 feet of White Marble windowe Stone at 5s. per ft. ...	3	0	0
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IN YE LONG GALLERY.

For 20 ft. of coveing stone in ye Chimney at 2s. p. ft.	2	0	0
For 10 ft. of fire Stone in ye Hearth at 10d. p. ft.	0	8	4
For 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. of foot pace in ye Garrett at 10d. per ft.	1	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
For 5337 ft. of paveing with streight joints in ye Middle Court at 4d. p. ft.	88	19	0
For 39 ft. 10 inch in 2 Roll Stones in ye Garden at 2s. p. ft. ...	3	19	8

IN THE TERRAS & GROTTTO.

For 4847 ft. rubbd. Ashler in ye Tarras wall on ye west Front in ye revaild Pannells facia plinth and Collumnes at 1s. 6d. p. ft.	363	10	6
For 1162 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. of frost worke in ye pannells & Collumes of ye Tarris measured superficiall at 6s. p. ft.	348	14	0
For 46 ft. frost worke aboute one third finisht at 6s. per ft. ...	13	16	0
For 426 ft. of Compass Ashler in ye Grotto at 18d. p. ft....	31	19	0
For 23 ft. superficiall in 2 Scollop Shells & Dolphin heads in ye Crowne of ye neech at 7s. p. ft.	8	1	0
For 523 $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. superficiall in ye halfe paces in 7 Stones at 5s. p. ft.	130	18	9
For 309 ft. 5 inch running Astrigall Stepp 15 inch broad 5 inch rise contd. 515 $\frac{2}{3}$ ft. superficiall measure at 1s. 10d. p. ft. ...	47	5	4

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rodd of Rubble worke in ye same Tarras Wall & Stepps at 13s. p. rodd	39	7	6
For a gray Marble Chimney peice Slipps and pannell & cornice & Marble footpace in ye Hall contg. 89 ft. at	20	0	0
For a Chimney peice of white & veined Marble with Slipps Slab cornice and freeze in ye Queene of Scotts Bed Chamber contd. 63 $\frac{3}{4}$ foot at	20	0	0
For a Chimney peice Cornice freeze Fylaster Slipps & Slabb in ye Queene of Scots dressing rome contd. 51 $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. at	20	0	0
For ye Chimney peice in ye Queene of Scotts Closett	25	0	0
For a Rance Marble Chimney Peice Slipps and slabb with white freize & black pollisht in ye long Gallary cont. [] ft. 11 inch	20	0	0
For a Gray Marble Chimney Peice in ye Bed Chamber next ye Bathing Rome &c. by agreement made with his Grace ...	7	10	6

MATERIALS LEFT ON YE PLACE WROUGHT & NOT
SETT AS FOLLOWETH :

For 48 ft. superficiall of Base for ye iron worke to stand on at 18d. p. ft.	3	12	0
For 39 ft. 4 inch superficiall of coveing Stone for ye chimneyes wrought with a Staffe at 2s. p. ft.	3	18	8
For 131 ft. 10 inch superficiall of cornice prepared for ye Grotto in ye Court Yard at 18d. per ft.	2	10	9
For 33 ft. 5 inch superficiall of paveing prepared and rubbed & streight joints for ye Court at 10d. p. ft.	5	9	6
For 149 ft. running of Astrigall stepp prepared for ye Staires up to the Terras contd. in them 173 ft. superficiall measure at 1s. 10d. per ft.	15	17	2
For 129 ft. 7 in. superficiall Ashler wrought and rubbed at 12d. p. ft.	6	9	7

MARBLE WORKE PREPARED FOR YE FOUNTAINE
IN YE COURT.

For 75 ft. running of Gray Marble compass Astrigall stepp pollisht contd. 157 ft. superficiall at 7s. p. ft.	54	19	0
For 33 ft. running of Streight Astrigill Stepp of Gray Marble polisht contd. 74 ft. superficiall at 7s. per foot	25	18	0
For 32 ft. superficiall compasse Gray Marble for ye bottome of ye fountaine not pollisht at 4s. p. ft.	6	8	0

		<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Marble in 4 Stones for ye bottome of ye fountaine not pollisht at				
4s. p. ft.	17	5	0	
For 154 ft. superficiall Gray Marble for ye sides of the fountaine				
wrought with a mold compass pollisht at 10s. p. ft. ...	77	0	0	
For 102 ft. superficiall of Ditto wrought in ye inside of ye foun-				
taine pollisht at 5/- per foot... ..	25	10	00	
For 160 ft. of rough Cubicall Block Stone at				
For 38 ft. of rough paving at p. ft.				

DISBURSEMENTS & CHARGES IN BUYING YE MARBLE IN
HOLLAND & SENDING ITT TO CHATTSWORTH.

		<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Paid Freightage of ye Marble to England which I bought in				
Holland by his Grace's order	73	0	0	
Layd out and expended in bargaining & agreeing for ye Marble				
& for boxes to bring it in, packing it upp and carrying it				
on ship-board in Holland, unloading itt att London and				
putting itt on board again for Hull, unlading itt there &				
sending itt to Bawtrey & my owne time & my mens in				
taking care & loading of itt againe to send itt to				
Chattsworth				

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

A note of ye Money imprested to Mr. Jackson himselfe & paid to his men on his account for the New Building att Chatsworth.

		<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1687.	Apr. 13 by James Whildon	450	00	00			
	July 15	150	00	00			
	Aug. 17	400	00	00			
	Oct. 21	140	00	00			
	Dec. 10	160	00	00			
	March	140	00	00	...	1440	00 00
1688.	[] 29	140	00	00			
	May 23	140	00	00			
	June 23	140	00	00			
	Aug. 17	150	00	00			
	Oct. 25	210	00	00			
	Nov. 3	140	00	00	...	0920	00 00

					<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1689.	Apr. 13 ..	...	...	...	...	420	00	00		
	May 22 ...	...	...	...	...	200	00	00		
	June 13 ...	...	...	...	...	150	00	00		
	July ...	...	...	...	...	060	00	00		
	Oct. 22 ...	...	...	...	...	500	00	00		
	Dec. 21 ..	...	...	...	...	300	00	00		
	Feb. 27 att London	...	...	...	...	100	00	00	...	1730 00 00
1690.	Apr. 6 ...	...	...	...	...	350	00	00		
	June 21 ...	...	...	...	...	429	00	00		
	July 29 ...	...	...	...	...	300	00	00		
	Oct. 10 ...	...	...	...	...	500	00	00		
	Dec. 19 ...	...	...	...	...	500	00	00		
	Mar. 24 to Robt. Kirke	...	...	...	...	150	00	00	...	2229 00 00
1691.	Aug. 4 ...	...	...	...	...	300	00	00		
	Sept. 28 in Holland & to pay for freight									
	of Marble ...	...	...	...	...	073	00	00		
	Nov. 7 by 4 weekes pay to his men				...	107	12	04½		
	Dec. 24 by 5 weekes pay to his men				...	112	09	00½		
	Feb. 1 by 4 weekes pay to his men				...	075	05	00		
	Mar. 14 by 4 weekes pay to his men				...	058	09	00		
	„ 24 by 3 weekes pay to his men				...	055	02	08	...	0781 18 04
1692.	Apr 12 to Mr. Jackson at London	...			...	005	00	00		
	May 5 to his men for 6 weekes wages				...	049	07	01		
	June 24 to his men for 6 weekes wages				...	051	11	0		
	July 27 to his men for 6 weekes wages				...	055	02	00		
	Sept. 5 to his men for 6 weekes wages				...	051	18	02		
	Oct. 20 to himselfe	...	...	...	...	300	00	00		
	Feb. 1 } to his men in full for their									
	Mar. 23 } wages	...	...	...	...	575	14	02½	...	1088 12 05½
1693.	Dec. 1 To Mr. Jackson	...			...	150	00	00		
	23 more	...	...	...	...	050	00	00	...	0200 00 00
1694.	Ap. 24 To Robert Kirke	...			...	100	00	00		
	May 11 To Robert Kirke	...			...	100	00	00	...	0200 00 00

£8589 10 09½

					<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1695.	Apr.	For the Bathing Roome...	...	100	00	00				
	Dec.	For the Bathing Roome...	...	050	00	00				
1696.	Sept.	For the Bathing Roome...	...	030	00	00				
		For the Bathing Roome...	...	020	00	00				
		For the Inner Court pavement...		043	16	10				
		For the Terras & Staires	...	120	00	00				
		more	... ..	122	03	04				
		more	... ..	102	04	00	...	588	04	02





Engraved Slabs in Croxall Church.

DRAWN BY MARY USSHER.



AT the North-east angle of the Chancel of Croxall Church lies the alabaster Monumental Slab, a drawing of which accompanies this. It commemorates William Curzon, son of John Curzon, of Croxall, and Anne his wife, formerly Ashby, of Quenby, Co. Leicester.

The inscription is:—

Hic jacet Willielmus Curzon
 filius Johis Curzon armigeri
 dñi de Croxhall
 qui obiit festo Sci Swithini
 anno dñi MCCCXXXIII.
 ppiciet deus. Amen.

The effigy is represented in a chrisom,* thereby denoting he died in infancy. His hair is confined by a fillet, and his head rests on an embroidered cushion. The slab measures 28 by 17 inches.

R. U.

* The Chrisom was a white vesture put upon the child by the Priest, with these words: "Receive a white, holy and spotless vesture, which thou shalt wear before the judgment seat of our Lord Jesus Christ, that thou mayest have eternal life, and live for ever and ever. Amen." The Chrisom was provided by the Church, and returned, or a new one in its stead, by the mother, with other accustomed offerings at her purification. If the child died within this period it was buried in its Chrisom.

An Inventory of Furniture at Beauchief Hall. (1691).

By S. O. ADDY, M.A.



THE following inventory of furniture, which is written in a bold engrossing hand on a roll of parchment about thirty feet long, will serve to show how a country squire's residence was furnished at the end of the seventeenth century. At the present day, when the style of furniture known as "Queen Anne" has become fashionable, a detailed list of all the household goods of a large country residence, and the quantity of furniture in each room, may prove of service. We are apt, now-a-days, to crowd our rooms with too great a profusion of all kinds of furniture. A perusal of this inventory will show that the various apartments of the house were by no means overcrowded. We may suppose that the furniture at Beauchief was of a simple, and tastefully decorated kind. In an account of Beauchief Hall, Brailsford, a Derbyshire antiquary, who lived at the beginning of the last century, says :—

"On the ground floor of the house are seventeen rooms. On the next floor, with the hall, parlour, and dining-room, are seven rooms; and in the dining-room is a pretty wrought chimney piece of alabaster; and between the pillars, on each side, supporting a canopy, is the effigies of an ancient man with a long beard, with a furred gown of half-sleeves, and upon a mantle thrown over his shoulders a collar of S. S. and

roses, a little book in his hand, a ruff up to his ears, and cap upon his head, like unto a judge's cap. On the outside of the said supporters or pillars is the arms of Pegge, quartering Strelley's. Above this floor of rooms is another story."

The inventory was taken shortly after the death of Strelley Pegge, Esq., Barrister-at-law, who died without issue.

A TRUE AND PERFECT INVENTORY OF ALL AND SINGULAR THE GOODS, CHATTLES AND CREDITTS OF STRELLEY PEGG LATE OF BEAUCHIEFFE IN THE COUNTY OF DARBY ESQ. DECD. TAKEN, VALLUED, AND APPRAIZED THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER ANNO DOMINI ONE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED NINETY ONE, BY THOMAS BURLEY,* JOHN ROTHERHAM, JUNR., GODFREY WEBSTER, AND CHARLES DIXON AS FOLLOWETH (VIZ^t)

Impris. his Purse and Apparrell £L

IN THE HALL.

Item one long table one pound five shillings. One square Table eight shillings. Two Side Tables Twelve shillings. Four Chairs, eight shillings, one Range six shillings ij*l*. xix*s*.

IN THE DINEING ROOME.

Item one Side Table and Carpett, ten shillings, one Couch
• Chaire, Twenty four Chaires and Covers, ten pounds. Six covered Stooles and two small ones one pound. One large Seeing Glass fifteen shillings. Range, fire shovell and Tongs seaven shillings xii*l*. xii*s*.

THE ANT HALL.

Item one green Coach [couch?] Chaire iiij*s*.

THE PALLATT ROOME.

Item one Bed, bedsteed, Curtaines, Vallenge, and Rodds. One feather Bed, one feather Bolster, two feather pillows. One pair of Blanketts, One other Blankett. One Bed hilling† and Stock Bed iiij*l*. xs.

* Thomas Burley, of Greenhill, in Norton, gent., an influential and respectable person. He married Elizabeth, dau., of Godfrey Froggatt of Staveley, gent. She died in 1699, æt. 33. He afterwards removed to Hagg Hall in the parish of Staveley, and then to Wooley, co. York. He appears to have been a joint-purchaser of Haselborough, formerly belonging to John, Lord Freschville. (*Yorkshire Diaries*, Surtees Society.)

† Bed-covering. There is a verb to hile.

"Thei *hiled* hem, I telle hit the
With leves of a fige tre." *Cursor Mundi*.

Item one Side Table with a drawer, two Stands, eighteen shillings. Six Cane Chaires two pound. One large Seeing Glass * fifteen shillings. One small Range one shilling and sixpence. One Globe window Curtain and Rods five shillings iii*l.* xix*s.* ij*d.*

IN THE PARLOUR.

Item Two Side Tables. One carpett, Ten shillings. Twelve leather chaires, Two pounds. Two sealed † chaires, five Cushions eight shillings. A pair of Tables two shillings. Range, fire shovell & Tongs six and eight pence .. iii*l.* vi*s.* viij*d.*
Item one Iron Back broake ii*s.*

IN THE FURTHER CLOSETT.

Item one chest of Drawers five shillings. Two chests, one little press five shillings three little Desks, eight fire ‡ boxes, one chair, three little buffett stooles, eight shillings. One fire Range and pair of tongs two shillings i*l.* iiij*s.*

IN THE NEARER CLOSETT.

Item One little table and Carpett three shillings One old Coach chair three shillings. Two chaires, two buffets, two shillings, Ten fire boxes, two shillings. Three pictures, ten shillings i*l.*
Item the Library § xx*l.*
Item one clock and bell in the passage i*l.*

THE OLD MASTER'S CHAMBER.

Item one bedsted, curtaines, vallence, and rods fifteen shillings. One feather Bed, two feather pillows, three Blanketts. One old Rug. One bedhilling, one old Stock bed and one feather bolster and paire of sheets two pound five shillings iii*l.*
Item one old trundle bed, one small feather bed, two feather bolsters and pair sheets, two blanketts, one Coverlid ..
Item one little table, two chairs and a Stoole, one little stand and an old seeing glass. One small Range, fire shovell and tongs ix*s.*

IN MRS. TATTON'S || CLOSETT.

Item eight fire boxes, two baskets, a stand and Iron screw stand vs.

* Looking-glass.

† Chairs with panelled backs, I think. Halliwell gives *see'l*, to wainscot.

‡ Fir or deal boxes, I think.

§ The library must have been considerable. Its late owner, as we have seen, was a barrister.

|| Mary, 2nd daughter of Edward Pegge, Esq. of Beauchief, and sister of Strelley Pegge the deceased, married Thomas Tatton of Withenshaw, co. Chester, gent.

Item two Tin Coffee potts. One small tin plate. A pair of snuffers. One Tin Can. Two Extinguishers. One white possett pott.* Six tin patty pans. Six coffee dishes. Twelve glass bottles, eight earthen potts one glass cup, three shillings and sixpence vis. vid.

IN THE PANTRY.

Item Thirteen dozen of glass bottles one pound six shillings. A frame for bottles six shillings and eightpence. One square table three shillings. Six firr boxes and a desk three shillings Six pair of Bowles and Jack fifteen shillings, One stone mortar and pestle. One old bottle frame, five shillings, six earthen Venison potts. Two jugs, four small potts. A little mugge, one shilling and sixpence iijl. ijđ.

IN THE PANTRY BY THE HALL.

Item one little table, two old chairs, and a napkin press .. vis. viijđ.

IN THE WARDROBE CLOSETT.

Item two sceled † presses fifteen shillings, one old Trunk fifteen shillings, Sixteen old boxes. A mop one shilling and sixpence. A dosen and halfe sett cushions one pound seaven shillings. Five large Carpetts two pound. Two white Ruggs one pound ten. One coverlett, one cradle Rugg four blanketts twelve shillings. Five small feather pillows a green Carpett five shillings. A sett of green Curtaines and vallence and two yellow Curtaines nine shillings. A child's chair one shilling vijl. vjd.

IN THE NURSERY.

Item one bedsted, curtaines, vallence, and Rodds. One feather Bed, one feather bolster, three feather pillows, three blanketts. A bed hilling. One sheet ijl. xs.
Item one old Trunk, two boxes, an old Stoolle. A reading desk.
A Landiron ‡ iijjs.

* Possett was a drink made of wine or treacle boiled with milk. A posset was usually taken before retiring to rest. See *Merry Wives of Windsor*, Act v. Scene v. This one was doubtless made of earthenware. In the possession of my own family is a posset pot inscribed "John and Sarah Oldall, 1761."

† See ante.

‡ Halliwell gives "landern," a North-country word meaning a fire grate.

IN THE RED CHAMBER.

Item one bedsted, curtaines and vallence and rods. One feather bed one feather Bolster two feather pillows, one blankett and one bed hilling two pound ten shillings. One little table, one stand, four chaires and a buffett stool eight shillings and sixpence

IN THE PURPLE CHAMBER.

Item one bedsteed, curtaines, vallence and Rods. One feather bed, one feather bolster, three blanketts, a bed hilling four pound. One little table, six Cane chairs. One little buffett, a paper Skreen. One Range two pound five shillings .. vj*l.* vs.

IN THE HALL CHAMBER.

Item three tables, one old chaire xivs. iiij*d.*

IN THE PARLOUR CHAMBER.

Item one bedsted, curtaines, vallence, and Rodds. One feather Bed, one feather bolster, one feather pillow, one pair of sheets, one pair of blanketts, one bed hilling four pound five shillings. One side table and carpet, four chaires and a cushion seaven shillings and sixpence. One seeing glass, one green Carpett four shillings Range and fire shovell .. v*l.* js. vj*d.*

IN THE LITTLE CHAMBER.

Item a bedsted, curtaines, two small feather beds, a feather bolster and one pillow, four blanketts, a pair of sheetts and bed hilling two pound. One side table, two chairs, a buffett and a small carpett. A close stool and pan a small hanging shelve two cushions ten shillings ij*l.* xs.

IN MRS. ANN'S * CHAMBER.

Item one bedsteed, Curtaines, vallence and Rodds and all the furniture belonging to it, six pounds. One side table and carpett, five shillings. One other little table four shillings. A chest of drawers one pound, five covered chaires, a skreene and two hanging shelves, five shillings, an old trunk, a seeing glass, range, fire shovell and tongs and an old stand seaven shillings viij*l.* is.

* Ann Pegge, eldest daughter of Edward Pegge of Beauchief, Esq., and sister of Strelley Pegge, the deceased, married Thomas Southby, of Birdsall, Co. York, Esq.

IN THE PASSAGE CHAMBER.

Item one bedsted, curtaines, vallence and Rodds, two feather beds, four blanketts, a payer of sheets, and an old Rugg and quilt two pound ten shillings. A chest of drawers, one large chest, one trunk, four stooles, one old chaire, two boxes, one pound sixteen shillings iiij*l.* vis.

IN THE YELLOW CHAMBER.

Item one bedsteed, curtaines, vallence and Rods, one feather bed, one feather bolster, four blanketts, two Ruggs, two pounds. Two small presses. One chest fifteen shillings. A closet stoole and pan, one range, six shillings and eight pence. One chest at stayer head four shillings iij*l.* vs. viij*d.*

IN THE MAIDE'S CHAMBER.

Item one halfe headed bedsteed. One feather bed and matteris. Two feather bolsters, one feather pillow, three blanketts, two coverlids one pound fifteen shillings. A trundle bedsteed, a little cupboard, an old Trunk and little andiron* eight shillings iij*l.* ijs.

IN THE GALLERY.

Item one table, one livery Cubbord, one presse, and some loose wood i*l.* vis. viij*d.*

IN MR. LEE'S CHAMBER.

Item one halfe headed bed, one feather bed, one feather bolster, four blanketts, a pair of Sheets and a coverlid one pound fifteen shillings. Two side Tables, one Carpett, one chaire, a buffett, a Seeing glass, range and fire shovell seaven shillings iij*l.* ijs.

IN THE FURTHER JOYNER'S CHAMBER.

Item five long plankes and fourteen boards, three worke boards and certaine other loose wood iij*l.*

THE NEER JOYNER'S CHAMBER.

Item one halfe headed bedsteed, one feather bolster, a blanket and an old Rugg six shillings and eightpence. One old skreen, one old Chest, three old trunks two shillings and sixpence ix*s.* iij*d.*

* Andirons are properly the ornamental irons on each side of the hearth in old houses, which were accompanied with small rests for the ends of the logs. The latter were sometimes called *legs*, but the term andiron frequently includes both, as in the proverb recorded by Howell, "Bands and attorneyes, like andyrans, the one holds the sticks the other clients, till they consume."

IN THE ALE CELLER.

Item three hogsheds and one barrell. One dozen and halfe of
glass bottles xiiij*s*.

IN THE BEERE CELLER.

Item Three hogsheds and tressells ix*s*.

IN THE LANDRY.

Item one long table, a little table, and old couch chaire, a
limbeck* and two stills. A horse to dry cloathes i*l*. x*s*.

IN THE OUTWARD DAIRY.

Item one Range, one cheese press v*j**s*.

THE MEN'S LODGING ROOM.

Item two halfe headed bedsteeds, two feather bedds, two flock
bolsters, one feather bolster, two pair sheets, two pair of
blankets, two bed hillings three pounds. One old Chest
and an old trunk two shillings liij*l*. i*j**s*.

IN THE HINDS' † HALL.

Item one Longe Table, three formes x*s*.

THE LINNEN.

Item In Madam Pegg's drawers, one pair of holland sheets.
One holland pillow beer, two diaper table cloathes, two
dozen and eleven diaper napkins, two diaper side board
cloaths, three diaper towells v*l*. i*j**s*. v*j**l*.
Item two pair of Linnen sheets, one flaxen sheet, one course
sheet, and five pillow beers xix*s*. v*j**l*.
Item fourteen pair of Linnen sheets, twelve pillow beers, six
linnen side board cloaths iiij*l*. xii*j**s*. iiij*l*.
Item two dozen and ten fine Hagabuck napkins. One large
Hagabuck table cloath, one side board cloath, one little
table cloath ij*l*.
Item fourteen course Hagabuck napkins and one course table
cloath vii*j**s*.
Item four dozen and nine dyaper napkins, three dyaper table
cloathes, and three dyaper towells xiiij*s*.
Item six flaxen table cloathes v*j**s*.
Item eleven calico table cloathes, and twelve course towells i*l*. ii*j**s*.

* An alembic.

† Servants or bailiffs in husbandry. It may be that the table in this hall was the one which stood in the refectory of the abbey, for in the inventory taken at the dissolution is : Bords ii*j*, forms ii*j*, tressyls v*j*.

THE PLATE.

Item Three Silver Tankards, two Stand Salts, Seaven little Salts, One Salver, One Cupp, One Tumbler, One Bowle, three large porringers, One small porringer, one dozen and nine Spoones, One forke and a ladle conteyning sixteen pounds weight which at five shillings per ounce is ..	lxiiijs.
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IN THE KITCHEN.

Item twenty seaven pewter dishes, one hundred two quarters and six pounds, and forty five pewter plates and two small Swaters (?) two quarters and six pounds att eight pence per pound is	iiij.
Item four round plates. One pasty plate	xs. vjd.
Item one little pewter dish, two plates and a cullender seaven pounds wt. one round plate three pound	is. vjd.
Item three flagons and three candlesticks	
Item six little brass candlesticks, a chafing dish, two two (<i>sic</i>) pair of snuffers and a Case	xs.
Item one warming pan and a pair of scales	iijs.
Item one tin pasty pan	is. vid.
Item one Drudging Tin Can	is.
Item three musketts, two fowling peecees, and a blunderbuss without a lock	il.
Item one Jack, six Spitts, one large dripping pan, and a pair of racks and Rakeing hook	il. vjs. viiijd.
Item one Iron hud back and Rang and Briggs*	il. xiijs. iiijd.
Item an old chaire and two buslett stooles	ixd.
Item fire shovell and Tongs	iijs.

IN THE SCULLERY.

Item two Iron potts	vs.
Item two brass potts, one brass posnett†	viijs.
Item one brass pan and a brass skellet.‡ Three sauce pans ..	vijs.
Item a chopping knife and skimmer	is.
Item one copper plate and frying pan	ijs. vjd.
Item one small Ladle and beefe forke	vjd.
Item an andiron and three pair of pott hooks	ijs. vjd.

* I suppose this means the back of the fire-place which was made of iron. Halliwell gives *brig* as a North Country word, meaning a kind of iron set over a fire.

† A round saucepan.

‡ A round saucepan.

IN THE BREW HOUSE.

Item two flasketts,* one cheese Tub, and two old barrills	..	vs.
Item one Lead	.. .. .	ijl.

IN THE DRY LARDER.

Item one table, a little desk, and an old chest, a Doshent†		
and Cheese flat	.. .. .	vis. viijl.

IN THE BEETING HOUSE.

Item one Large Arke	.. .. .	il.
Item one old Arke and chest	.. .	xs.
Item a beeting chest, kneading Trough, and two temses ‡	..	xs.

ATT STRAWBERRY LEE.

Item seaven score weathers and seaventy five ewes	..	liiil. xs.
Item hey there	.. .. .	.. iijl. vjs. viijl.
Item one Cow In calv'd	.. .. .	.. iil. xs.

IN THE ABBY FLATT.

Item nineteen fat weathers and six ewes	.. ..	viijl. vs.
Item one Oxe, two Segges§ and a bull	.. ..	xvjl.
Item three heiffers	.. .. .	xl.
Item four oxen	.. .. .	xixl.
Item two heiffers	.. .. .	il. xvijs.
Item one hundred thirty seaven more Store Sheep att three		
shillings and six pence a peice	.. ..	xxiiijl. ix. vd.
Item one bay mare and Gelding	.. ..	xvjil.
Item two little grey horses	.. ..	vjl.
Item one old white mare and a black horse	.. ..	ijl. xs.
Item three asses and a foale	.. ..	ijl.

IN THE LOWER STABLE.

Item three Teames, two pair of waine bucks,|| two pair of Iron		
horses gayres two pair plow buckles, three sling yoakes,		
two Copp yoakes,** and gang of felkes ††	.. ..	il. ix. ixl.
Item chopt Barke	.. .. .	vjl. vs.

* A sort of basket fixed to the spigot inside the brewing vat as a sieve to prevent the hops from coming through.

† A tub to hold bread. Not in Halliwell with this meaning.

‡ Sieves.

§ According to Halliwell this word means a castrated bull. It is now said to mean an old sow, but the former meaning seems to apply here.

|| Either the body of a wagon, or the iron to which the horses are tied.

** Query.

†† Felkes are the felloes of a wheel.

IN THE OVER STABLE.

Item four saddles, three bridles, one case of pistols and holsters *i/l. xvjs. viij*l*.*

IN THE CORNE CHAMBER.

Item one peece of sheet lead *i/l.*
 Item one pith pan* and marke, one waine Rope and two strikes *vjs. viij*l*.*
 Item Blend corne in the garner *xvs.*
 Item one hack, one mattock, one axe,† one spade and two forkes *iijs. iiij*l*.*

IN THE COACH HOUSE.

Item one Iron plow, two other plows, one oxe harrow, two
 horse harrows and an old Coach *i/l. xs.*
 Item two long planks *vijs.*

IN THE WAINE HOUSE.

Item two ladders, two Cart waines, one Corne waine body, two
 old waine bodyes, a ladder hose *iiij*l*. xs.*

IN THE FOULD.

Item maynor and two old Standheeks ‡ *ij*l*.*

CORNE IN THE BARNE.

Item wheate ten pounds, Barley two pound Ten Shillings, Oates
 * and pease Twelve pounds *xxiiij*l*. xs.*
 Item wheate sown upon ground *iiij*l*. xvijs.*
 Item hay in the barnes and stack *xl.*
 Item twenty seaven stone of Wool at seven shillings six pence
 p' stone *xl. ijs. vjd.*

AT THE CORNE MILL.

Item one great Mooter§ Arke, three little arkes, ten shillings,
 six boards, two sives, one hairecloath, one ffan, one pound
 five shillings eight pence tweve (*sic*) paper hammers, one
 dusting sive and pickes three shillings and fourpence. Two
 horses there one pound *ii*l*. xixs.*

* A pitch-pan, for pitch used in marking sheep.

† A strong pick-axe or hoe.

‡ Racks for cattle to eat from.

§ From *multura*. The chest which receives the flour when ground.

Item Offall Wood and certaine Haslements i*l*.

Suma totalis hujus inventerii cccxcix*l*. vs. iiij*d*.

Exhibitum fuit inventerium duodecimo die mensis Martii Anno Domini 1691 (Stilo Angliæ) per Magistrum Robertum Bargrave notarium publicum procuratorem pro executore, pro vero, pleno, et perfecto inventerio, sub protestatione tamen de addendo &c.

THO: WILLIAM REG'

Pedigree of Horton, of Catton, with some Notes on that family.

BY RICHARD USSHER.



THE Hortons of Catton had their origin in Cheshire ; the Manor of Horton was held by a family of that name in the reign of Edward I. According to Dr. Williamson the name was Griffith in the reign of Henry III., but their descendants assumed the local name in lieu thereof. Who the immediate ancestors of Roger Horton, who founded at Catton, in 1400, the Derbyshire family of that name, were, it is difficult to discover. His *Inquisition post mortem* proves that he held lands in several other counties besides Derbyshire. There are some evidences extant, however, which would tend to prove that he moved to Catton, in Derbyshire, from Warton, near Polesworth, in Warwickshire. He married Alice Saint Pierre, daughter of John Saint Pierre, of Coole Pilate, in the county of Chester, and left three sons—William, John, and Thomas. With regard to the eldest, William, there is a curious document extant, and it has been thought advisable to publish it in connection with the pedigree of this family. It is fully explained below.

PROBACIO ÆTATIS OF WILLIAM HORTON.

On the death of a tenant holding by Knight's service, an inquisition was held pursuant to the King's Writ of "*diem clausit extremum*" to inquire into the nature of his tenure, the extent and value of his lands, and the name and age of his heir. If the deceased was found to hold of the King *in capite*, and his heir was under age, the King by his prerogative took the lands into

his own hands as guardian without rendering an account of the profits, and kept them, or gave them in trust to some individual to hold, till the heir proved himself of age. When the heir came of full age, in order to obtain his lands out of the King's hands, he sued for a writ "*De ætate probanda*," which was forthwith issued to Commissioners, as well as to the Escheator, to inquire into the age of the infant, another writ was issued to the Sheriff to impanel a jury before the Commissioners upon an appointed day. This jury returned a verdict on oath, and the heir, if proved of age, obtained possession of his lands. The evidences and illustrations produced by these juries are often interesting; they sometimes contain graphic pictures of domestic life, and local incidents. This one of William Horton is very quaint.

Chancery. Inq. p. m. 17 Hen. VI., No. 65.

20 May, 1439.

The King's writ to the Escheator, sewn to the Inquisition.

Henricus Dei gracia rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie Escaetori suo in Comitatu Derby salutem. Quia Wills' Hortone filius et heres Rogeri Hortone defuncti qui de nobis tenuit in capite dicit se plene etatis esse petit a nobis terras et tenementa que sunt de hereditate sua tam in custodia nostra quam in custodia Will'i Waldeffe et Thome Wylcoke ex concessione nostra sibi reddi per quod volumus quod idem Will's qui apud Cattone in Comitatu predicto natus et in ecclesia eiusdem ville baptizatus fuit ut dicitur etatem suam probet coram etc. Et ideo tibi precipimus quod vos certos diem et locum quos ad hoc provideritis probacionem predictam per sacramentum tam Militum quam aliorum proborum et legalium hominum de balliva tua per quos probacio illa capi et veritas etatis predicte melius sciri poterit et inquiri capias. Et scire facias prefatis Will'o Waldeffe et Thome quod tunc sint ibi ad ostendendum si quid pro se habeant vel dicere sciant quare prefatus Will's Hortone ut illi qui plene etatis est si plene etatis sit terras et tenementa illa cum pertinenciis reddere non debeamus. Et probacionem illam sic captam nobis in Cancellariam nostram sub sigillo tuo et sigillis eorum per quos facta fuit sine dilacione mittas et hoc breve Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xx die Maij Anno regni nostro decimo septimo.

The King's writ to the Escheator sewn to the Inquisition.

Henry, by the grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to his Escheator in the County of Derby, greeting. Whereas William Horton son and heir of Roger Horton deceased, who held from us *in capite*, says that he is of full age, and seeks to be returned to him certain lands and tenements from us which are his by inheritance, and which are in our keeping, as well as in that of William Waldeffe and Thomas Wylcoke.

Wherefore we wish that the said William who was born at Catton, in the aforesaid County, and baptized in the Church of the said village, as is reported may prove his age in the presence of, etc. And therefore we direct you that on a certain day, and place, which you shall provide for this, you shall take the said proof by the oath as well of Knights as of other good and lawful men, by whom this proof may be taken and the truth of the said age may be better known and enquired. And you shall make known to the aforesaid William Waldeffe and Thomas, as they may be there, if they have heard anything within their own knowledge or hear said, why the aforesaid William Horton is full of age, or that we ought not to restore the said lands or tenements, with their appurtenances to him. And that you shall send in without delay the aforesaid proof, thus taken to us in our Chancery, under your seal, and the seals of those by whom it was made, and this writ. Witness ourselves at Westminster the 20th day of May in the seventeenth year of our reign.

WILLIAM HORTON PROBACIO ÆTATIS, BORN 1 MAY, 1404, 5 HEN. IV.

Chancery. Inq. v. ni. 17 Hen. VI., No. 65. Taken 20 June, 1439.

Probacio etatis Willii Hortone in brevi domini Regis huic probacioni consuta nominati capta apud Repyngtone in Comitatu Derby vicesimo die Junij Anno regni Henrici sexti decimo septimo coram Will'mo Hetone Escaetori domini Regis in Comitatu predicto vertute brevis eiusdem domini Regis eidem Escaetore directi et huic probacioni consuti per sacramentum Johannis Hugge senyoris, Johannis Whyttyng, Will'i Jrpe Henrici Ampe, Johannis Bayly, Will'i Smythe, Henrici Hukyne, Will'i Maylour, Will'i Jeynkynsone, Ricardi Taylour Johannis Pryst et Johannis Lessone inratorum et separatim super etatem predicti Will'i Hortone diligentes examinatorum qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Will'mus Hortone natus fuit apud Cattone in dicto brevi nominatum primo die Maij Anno regni domini Henrici nuper Regis Anglie Avi domini Regis nunc quinto et in ecclesia in eadem brevi nominata eodem die baptizatus etatis et fuit viginta et unius annorum et amplius primo die Maii Anno quarto dicti domini Regis nunc.

Et predictus Johannes Hugge etatis sexaginta annorum et amplius hoc bene scit quia dicit quod ipse Johannes Hugge perquisivit de Johanne Rawlyne sibi et heredibus suis unam virgatam terre cum pertinenciis in Cattone predicta eodem die quo prefatus Will'mus Hortone natus et baptizatus fuit per quod bene recoit quod idem Will'mus fuit predictæ etatis viginti et unius annorum et amplius.

Et predictus Johannes Whyttyng etatis quinquaginta et octo annorum et amplius hoc bene scit quia dicit quod quidam Robertus filius ejusdem Johannis Whyttyng natus fuit eodem die et in dicta ecclesia baptizatus quo

prefatus Will'mus Hortone natus fuit per quod bene recolit quod idem Will'mus fuit predictæ etatis viginti et unius annorum et amplius.

Et predictus Will'mus Jrpe etatis quinquaginta et nouem annorum et amplius hoc bene scit quia dicit quod ipse factus fuit Clericus parochialis ecclesie predictæ eodem die quo prefatus Will'mus natus fuit per quod bene recolit quod idem Will'mus fuit predictæ etatis viginti et unius annorum et amplius.

Et predictus Henricus Ampe etatis sexaginta et vnus annorum et amplius hoc bene scit quod ipse desponsavit Johannam uxorem eius in ecclesia de Maysham eodem die quo prefatus Will'mus natus fuit per quod bene recolit quod idem Will'mus fuit predictæ etatis viginti et unius annorum et amplius.

Et predictus Johannes Bayly etatis sexaginta et trium annorum et amplius hoc bene scit quia dicit quod ipse habuit quondam domum combustam in Cattone predicto eodem die qua prefatus Will'mus Hortone natus fuit per quod bene recolit quod idem Will'mus fuit predictæ etatis viginti et unius annorum et amplius.

Et predictus Will'mus Smythe etatis sexaginta et septem annorum et amplius hoc bene scit quia dicit quod Johannes Smythe pater predicti Will'i Smythe eodem die quo predictus Will'mus Hortone natus fuit viam vniverse carnis fuit ingressus per quod bene recolit quod idem Will'mus Hortone fuit predictæ etatis viginti et unius annorum et amplius.

Et predictus Henricus Huckyne etatis sexaginta et octo annorum et amplius hoc bene scit quia dicit quod ipse detulit crismatorium ad fontem predictæ ecclesie de Cattone eodem tempore quo dictus Will'mus baptizatus fuit per quod bene recolit idem Will'mus fuit predictæ etatis viginti et unius annorum et amplius.

Et predictus Will'mus Maylour etatis sexaginta et duorum annorum et amplius hoc bene scit quia dicit quod Henricus pater predicti Will'i Maylour fuit compater predicti Will'i Hortone et predictus Will'mus Maylour fuit patre suo ex eius mandato in ecclesia de Cattone predicta eodem tempore quo dictus Will'mus Hortone baptizatus fuit per quod bene recolit quod idem Will's fuit predictæ etatis viginti et unius annorum et amplius.

Et predictus Will'mus Jeynkynsone etatis quinquaginta et novem annorum et amplius hoc bene scit quia dicit quod Johannes Batte graviter verberavit et vulneravit predictum Will'm Jeynkynsone apud Cattone predictam predicto die apud Cattone predictam predicto die quo dictus Will's Hortone natus fuit per quod bene recolit quod idem Will'mus fuit predictæ etatis viginti et unius annorum et amplius.

Et predictus Ricardus Taylour etatis sexaginta et quinque annorum et amplius hoc bene scit quia dicit quod Alicia filia eius maritata fuit Johanni Boldynge in ecclesia de Cattone predicta eodem die quo dictus Will'mus

Hortone natus fuit per quod bene recolit quod idem Will'mus fuit prediete etatis viginti et vnus annorum et amplius.

Et predictus Johannes Pryst etatis sexaginta quatuor annorum et amplius hoc bene scit quia dicit quod ipse portavit torciem ante predictum Will'mum Hortone quando portatus fuit ad ecclesiam de Cattone predictam ad baptizandum per quod bene recolit quod Will'mus fuit prediete etatis viginti et vnus annorum et amplius.

Et predictus Johannes Lessone etatis sexaginta et sex annorum et amplius hoc bene scit quia dicit quod ipse cecidit de equo suo super terram in Cattone predicta et tibiam suam fregit eodem die quo prefatus Will'mus Hortone natus fuit per quod bene recolit quod idem Will'mus fuit prediete etatis viginti et vnus annorum et amplius. In cuius rei testimonium Juratores predicti huic probacioni sigilla sua apposuerunt. Data die loco et anno supradictis.

Proof of the age of William Hortone named in the writ of the Lord the King sewn to this proof.

Taken at Repton, in the County of Derby, on the twentieth day of June, in the seventeenth year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth, before William Hetone, Escheator of our Lord the King, in the aforesaid County, by virtue of a Brief of the said Lord the King, directed to the same Escheator, and sewn to this proof, by the oath of John Hugge Senior, John Whytting, William Irpe, Henry Ampe, John Bayly, William Smyth, Henry Hukyne, William Maylour, William Jeynkysone, Richard Taylour, John Pryst, and John Lessone jurors, and diligently examined separately upon the age of the said William Horton. Who say upon their oath that the aforesaid William Horton was born at Cattone named in the said writ on the first day of May, in the fifth year of our late King Henry of England, grandfather of our present King, and was baptized in the church named in the said writ, and was of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, on the first day of May, in the fourth year of the said present King.

And the aforesaid John Hugge being sixty years of age and upwards, knows this well, because he says that he himself John Hugge bought from John Rawlyne for himself, and his heirs one virgate of land, with its appurtenances in Catton aforesaid, on the same day on which the aforesaid William Horton was born and baptized by which he well remembers that the said William Horton was of the aforesaid age of twenty-one years and upwards.

And the aforesaid John Whytting being of the age of fifty-eight and upwards, knows this well, because he says that a certain Robert, son of the same John Whytting, was born on the same day, and was baptized in the said church, on which the said William Horton was born, and by this means he remembers well that the said William Horton, etcetera.

And the aforesaid William Irpe being of the age of fifty-nine years and upwards, knows this well, because he says that he himself was made Parish

Clerk of the aforesaid church on the same day on which the aforesaid William was born, etcetera.

And the aforesaid Henry Ampe being of the age of sixty-one years and upwards, knows this well, because he married Joan his wife in the church of Maysham on the same day on which the aforesaid William was born, etcetera.

And the aforesaid John Bayly being of the age of sixty-three years and upwards, knows this well, because he says he had a certain house in Catton burned the same day on which the aforesaid William Horton was born, etcetera.

And the aforesaid William Smythe being of the age of sixty-seven years and upwards, knows this well, because he says that John Smythe father of the aforesaid William Smythe, entered on the way of all flesh, on the same day the aforesaid William Horton was born, etcetera.

And the aforesaid William Hukyne being of the age of sixty-eight years and upwards, knows this well, because he says that he himself carried the Chrismatory * at the Font of the aforesaid church of Catton at the same time in which the aforesaid William was baptized, etcetera.

And the aforesaid William Maylour being of the age of sixty-two years and upwards, knows this well because he says that Henry the father of the said William Maylour, was Godfather of the aforesaid William Horton, and the aforesaid William Maylour was present with his father, by his command, in the church of Catton, on the same day on which the aforesaid William Horton was baptized, etcetera.

And the aforesaid William Jeynkynsone being of the age of fifty-nine years and upwards, knows this well, because he says that John Batte severely beat and wounded the said William Jeynkynsone at Catton aforesaid on the aforesaid day at Catton on which the said William was born, etcetera.

And the aforesaid Richard Taylour being of the age of sixty-five years and upwards, knows this well, because he says that Alice his daughter was married to John Boldynge in the church of Catton aforesaid, on the same day on which the said William Horton was born, etcetera.

And the aforesaid John Pryst being of the age of sixty-four years and upwards, knows this well, because he carried a taper before the said William Horton, when he was carried to the church of Catton for baptism, etcetera.

And the aforesaid John Lessone being of the age of sixty-six years and upwards knows this well, because he says he fell from his horse to the ground at Catton aforesaid, and broke his leg, on the same day on which the said William Horton was born, etcetera.

In testimony of which the aforesaid jurors, etc., etc. Dated at the above mentioned day, place, and year.

* The Chrismatory was a small phial containing the holy oil used in baptism.

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slets, *or*.
G
ki
in chief a fleur-de-lys.
W
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55

da. of Arch-
on Lewis.
at Elston,
1755.

ELEANOR. JAN

2
ELEANOR. = JOHN HALLAM, Dean of Bristol.
Father of the Historian.
A

OWARD LITTLETON,
Pilaton, Bart.
ried at Croxall
Sep. 25, 1764.

RD CARLETON,
Lord Dorchester.
died Feb. 2, 1869.

1
MARIA LOUISA.
Born June
30th, 1821.

4
EMILY JULIA.
Born Dec. 21,
1821. Married
Aug. 27, 1850.
Died Mar. 11, 1866.

1
CEL CECIL GEORGE C
Born July 12th, 18

Place and Field Names of Derbyshire which indicate Vegetable Productions.

BY REV. J. CHARLES COX.

[The following paper was read at a Winter Meeting of the Society, held on November 10th, 1879, and is printed at the request of the Council. It is necessary, however, to state that it forms part (chapter vii.) of a projected and partially completed book on Derbyshire Place and Field Names, which I have not touched since 1870. I think it best that it should appear just as it was then written, though riper judgment might lead me to various alterations and corrections in this and other chapters, if the work should ever be finished. The reason that it was for a time abandoned was the great difficulty and expense connected with inspecting *all* the parish maps of the county. Hitherto I have consulted only about one third of the whole. "T. C." is an abbreviation for "Tithe Commutation Map."]



ALLUSION has already been made, in the preceding chapter, to the vast forests with which Derbyshire was formerly covered, and we shall now proceed to the consideration of their component parts, so far as they are connected with the nomenclature of the county. It will be right, however, in the first instance, to make a few remarks upon trees in general. In the days when the boundaries of adjoining estates were not marked out by hedges, roads, or ditches, trees were planted upon the borders of a property, or left standing when all around was cleared, in order to leave an enduring record of their limits. Such trees were never cut, and were guarded with almost religious care. These trees,

not unfrequently, in later times gave the name to the house, or houses, which had sprung up in their shade. Thus we find BARROW OLD ELM, THE ASH CROSS, CLIFF ASH, LITTLE OAK, BROAD OAK, ONE ASH GRANGE, THREE BIRCHES, GOSPEL ELM, two SHIREOAKS (one near Glossop, and the other near Belper), and many other names of similar import. COPPOCK refers to the oak on the *cop*, or top of the hill, and CHADDOK and CHARNOCK point out the trees which respectively bounded the lands of Chad and Cerdic. GOSPEL ELM, in the parish of Church Broughton, possesses a peculiar interest. The parochial boundaries, which, for the most part, marked the limits of the jurisdiction assigned to the founder of the church, were sometimes distinguished by stones or crosses, but more often by trees. These trees were called Gospel trees, because it was the custom once a year for the Priest with his parishioners to make a procession to the boundaries, and (*inter alia*) to read the Gospel for the day under or near them. The ceremony took place during Rogation-tide. Queen Elizabeth's Injunctions of 1559 ordered that this pious custom should not cease. In many places the parish perambulation degenerated into a purely civil ceremony, but it is now being gradually revived in several districts by the Church, with all the ancient rites.

“———Dearest, bury me

Under that Holyoke, 'or *Gospel tree*;

Where (though thou see'st not) thou may'st think upon

Me, when thou yearly gos't Procession.”

GOSPIN KNOWL (T.C. North Winfield) is a corruption of Gospel knowl or hill, which, doubtless, was so called from being a boundary of a similar nature, and the GOSPEL STONE, near the village of Hathersage, must have served for a like purpose. In the latter village local tradition speaks of the recent existence of two other Gospel Stones, which were placed near the limits of the township.* There are several other Gospel Closes marked on different parish maps of the county.

* On this subject see *Shaw*, Hist. of Staffordshire, vol. i. p. 165. *Brand*, Popular Antiquities, vol. i. p. 170. *Fosbrooke*, Antiquities, vol. ii. p. 467.

There are also not a few places in Derbyshire which derive their names from words that merely speak of the generic term "tree." Thus, for instance, we meet with TREETON from *trean*, a tree; whilst BAMFIELD, BAMFORD, and THE BAM (T.C. South Winfield) obtain their prefix from *beam*, which also signifies a tree, and from which our modern English "beam" is obviously derived. NEWBOLD and ANKERBOLD (Tupton) are indebted for their suffix to the *bole*, or trunk of a tree, and the same word supplies the prefix of BOULTON.* Although BOLE HILL, of such frequent occurrence in many parts of the county, may not in each instance refer immediately to a tree, it invariably possesses a cognate signification.

The first thing that strikes the inquirer into the number of Derbyshire place-names, derived from trees, is the curious superabundance of those connected with the "lady of the woods," the silver birch-tree. There are, to give only the most obvious, five BIRCHWOODS, two BIRCHFIELDS, a BIRCHAY, BIRCHEY, BIRCHOVER, BIRCHILL, BIRCHITT, BIRCHLOW, BIRCHINFIELD, BIRCHINLEE, BIRCHINTON, BIRKIN LANE, BIRKINWOOD, BIRKINSHAW, BIRGIN CLOSE (T. C. Belper), THE BIRKS (T.C. Brimington), and THREE BIRCHES, besides frequent instances of farm houses and fields called THE BIRCHES. It may be remarked that a large portion of these names are found in the north of the country. These numerous references to the birch-tree are the more singular, as Glover and other writers have noticed its present rarity. The solution of this difficulty may be found in the fact of the great reverence with which this tree was regarded by the Celtic population. The birch was only second to the oak in sanctity, and in the frequency of its use for the purposes of divination. It is, therefore, only natural to suppose that the Celts, who tarried so long in the fastnesses of the county, would guard their favourite trees with zeal from the hands of the encroacher; and that birches

* "Bold" in the Saxon Charters generally signifies a dwelling-house, *i.e.*, a building made of planks. *Wagbold* is a ship, or wave-house. Thus Newbold may mean "The new building made of wood." *Kemble*, Codex Diplomaticus, vol. iii. p. 17.

would in many instances be left standing, when other forest trees had been cleared away for pasturage or tillage. The Anglo-Saxons would then, in all probability, make use of these prominent features of the landscape in naming the different localities. Here are two of the supposed virtues of the birch, from the Welsh 'Triads :—

“ The top of the rush-sprigged tree (the birch) declares
When drawn under the pillow—
The mind of the affectionate will be liberal.”

“ The shoots of the green topped birch
Will draw my foot out of a snare,
Reveal not the secret to a youth.” *

The oak, “sole king of forests all,” also has a considerable share of the tree names of Derbyshire. In the first instance we notice DARLEY † (2), and DARFIELD (Tissington) from the Cymric *dar*, an oak. Derived from the Anglo-Saxon *æc* are OAKERTHORPE, OAKTHORPE, OAKHURST, SHIREOAKS (2), OCKBROOK, and OCKLEYNOOK (T. C. Ilkeston); whilst it is used as a suffix in HADDOCK, COPPOCK, CHADDOCK, CHARNOCK, and perhaps BOSTOCK. The mystic virtue of the oak was known throughout those parts of Europe where the religion of the Druids was practised. Even among the Basques, a people of the lower Pyrenees, it is stated that their public assembly was held upon an eminence of the mountains with pieces of rock for the seats of the president and secretary, whilst the members remained standing, leaning with their backs against the *old oaks* which formed a circle round their place of meeting. The Druids held that no sacrifice could be regularly performed, unless the fresh-

* *Davies*, Celtic Researches, p. 250. The above conjecture, as to the reason of the frequency of the occurrence of the birch in Derbyshire place names, is offered with some diffidence; I have, however, carefully examined both maps and gazetteers for similar names in adjoining counties, and have failed to find in them anything like the number. I venture therefore, to look upon this as an additional proof of the permanent lodgment that the Celts maintained in Derbyshire, long after they had deserted all other central parts of the kingdom.

† It has also been suggested that *dar*, in Darley, is a corruption of the Celtic *dwr*, water.

gathered leaves of an oak had been previously strewn upon the altar. Another passage (which has just been quoted from the Welsh triads), in connection with the birch tree, says of the oak :—

“The shoots of the *kindly oak*
Will draw my foot out of a chain ;
Reveal not the secret to a maid.

“The shoots of the *leafy oak*
Will draw my foot out of prison ;
Reveal not the secret to thy voice.”

These priests of the grove were in the habit of selecting the largest oak of the forest, stripping it of all its side branches, and then joining two of them to the highest part of the trunk in the form of a cross. Under this tree they performed the most sacred rites. Can there be in this a prophetic symbol of the Christian religion ! * The special value of mistletoe, when found upon an oak, was known even to Virgil, for he makes his hero present a branch, thus nurtured, as a necessary means to gain admission to the realms of Pluto. †

The maple-tree, *mapel*, gives its name to MAPPLETON, and MAPLEWOOD, and also to MAPPERTON.

The ash, *æsc*, gives the prefix to ASHOVER, ASHTON (2), ASHFORD, and ASHLEYHAY, and the suffix to BORROWASH, and MONYASH. ‡ The ash-tree was associated by the Anglo-Saxons with certain deities, and was supposed to possess peculiar powers of healing. There is an ancient and extensive superstition, which has only died out within the last few years, of passing a weak or ruptured child through a longitudinal fissure artificially made in the trunk of a young ash. The tree was then carefully bound up, and if the fissure healed, the child was sure to recover.

* *Borlase*, Antiquities of Cornwall, p. 105. *Fosbrooke*, Antiquities, vol. ii. p. 746.

† *Æneid*, vi. 204.

‡ In a preceding chapter, on Celtic names, the reason has been given for not including Ashburne in this list ; perhaps Ashford ought also to be excluded. In the Domesday survey it is spelt, *Aiscford*. Should this be correct, the first syllable may be derived from the Norse, *as*, belonging to the gods ; Aisthorp, in Lincolnshire, is said to be the god's farm-house.

WIGGON LEA (Shottle), and WIGGIN DALE (Bakewell) are derived from *wice*, *wican*, the mountain ash. This tree is still occasionally called by the name of "Wiggen" in the north of Derbyshire, in Yorkshire, and the Lake district. The wood of this tree was considered an infallible spell against witchcraft. Many of the small farmers in Westmoreland are, even now, in the habit of having the churn staff made of wiggen wood to prevent the butter from spoiling; they also make use of the same material for the handles of all implements employed about the horses or cattle, in order to ward off the "evil eye."*

From *lind*, the linden, or lime-tree, we find LINDEN HILL, near Crich. The Anglo-Saxons used the wood of this tree for their shields or bucklers.

Elmton seems to be the only instance of the elm being used in the nomenclature of the county. Though now so common in our hedgerows and elsewhere, the elm is not indigenous to England, and was introduced by the Romans. This was also the case with the various species of the poplar.† Of these the aspen, *æps*, is found in ASPINSHAW (Glossop), also under the form ESPS (T. C. Calow), and as ASPLAND, ASPCROFT, &c., in the maps of Hazelwood, Ilkeston, and Stanley, and in those of various other parishes.

The Cymric *gyll*, the hazel, is found in GILTHWAITE, GILFORD, GILLFIELD (T. C. Dore), and GILLCROFT (T. C. Stretton). Another Celtic word of a similar meaning, *collen*, may perhaps give the etymology of COLLICROFT (T. C. Edlaston). HAZELBOROUGH, HAZELWOOD, HAZELFORD, HAZELBADGE, and HAZELHURST (2), speak for themselves; whilst HASLAM and HASSOP have the same prefix in a contracted form. As early as the times of Agricola the wood of this tree was famous as being suitable for the divining rod. The bagnet or divining rod was used for the discovery of valuable metals and water. Of this

* *Hone*, Table Book, p. 337.

† *Whitaker*, Hist. of Manchester, vol. ii., p. 48.

extraordinary superstition an interesting and exhaustive account is given by Bullon in his *Superstitions Anciennes et Modernes*. *

CALLENGE LOW (Monyash) is derived from the Cymric *celyn*, the holly-tree. The Anglo-Saxon *holeyn* gives us the more obvious forms of HOLLEYHURST, HOLLINGATE, HOLLIN KNOWL, HOLHURST, and HOLBROOK. There was no peculiar sacredness in the holly in early days; the lavish use made of it in this country in the decking of churches at Christmastide is simply to be attributed to the splendour of its berries. From an old ballad of the time of Henry VI., quoted by Brand, in which the holly and the ivy humorously contend for superiority, it would appear that the latter in those days did not penetrate into the Church or Hall, but merely clung to the outside, and was used at funerals. The following are the opening stanzas:—

“Nay, Ivy! nay, it shall not be I wys;
 Let Holy hafe the maystry, as the maner ys.
 “Holy stond in the Halle, fayre to behold;
 Ivy stond without the door; she ys full sore a cold.
 “Holy and hys mery men they dawnsyn and they syng
 Ivy and hur maydenys they wepyn and they wryng.”

In Cornwall the holly is still sometimes called the holm-tree, though the more general application of *holm* at the present day is to the Ilex, otherwise called the holm-oak. Skinner, in his *Glossary Botanicum*, mentions the word as applicable to both trees, and adds that, as both the holly and the ilex flourish more especially near water, the name is probably of the same derivation as *holm*, an island. If this is the case some of the place-names of which *holm* forms a part, enumerated in a preceding chapter, may be derived from a tree, instead of from the watery situation. The holly is a favourite wood for the

* Bullon, *Superstitions Anciennes et Modernes*, Amsterdam, 1733, folio. Baring Gould, in his first series of “Myths of the Middle Ages,” coolly uses one of the plates from this scarce volume as a frontispiece. The belief in the divining rod was so widely spread even to a comparatively modern date, and was considered of such importance that we find it discussed in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, for the year 1666. “Utrum virgula divinatoria adhibeatur ad investigationem venarum propositarum fodinarum, et si sic, quo id fiat successu?”

purposes of turning. It therefore appears, from the following passage from the Faerie Queene, that in Spenser's day that tree was called Holme :—

“ Much can they praise the trees so straight and hy,
 The sayling Pine ; the Cedar proud and tall ;
 The vinepropp Elme ; the Poplar never dry ;
 The builder Oak, sole king of forrests all ;
 The Aspine good for staves ; the Cypress funerall ;

 The Laurell, meed of mightie Conquerours ;
 And Poets sage ; the Firre that weepeth still ;
 The Willow, worne of forlone Paramours ;
 The Eugh, obedient to the benders will ;
 The Birch for shafts ; the Sallow for the mill ;
 The Mirrhe sweete bleeding in the bitter wound ;
 The warlike Beech ; the Ash for nothing ill ;
 The fruitfull Olive ; and the Platane round ;
 The carver Holme ; the Maple seeldom inward sound.”*

These lines on the trees and their qualities, as known to Spenser, are of interest in many respects. The name of Sallow, or Sally, applied to a particular species of willow (*salix caprea*), is now almost entirely forgotten. The Anglo-Saxon form was *salh*, and it is preserved in the names of SAWLEY and SALLEWELL (T. C. Matlock). WILLESLEY, WILKIN, and WILTHORPE speak of the *wil*, or common willow. The willow, owing to its blossoming so early, was formerly used instead of the palm on Palm Sunday, though in the Roman Catholic Churches in England they now use box upon that day. “The willow, worne of forlone Paramours,” is an allusion to the very ancient custom of wearing the leaves of this tree, generally woven into garlands, in token of being deserted by one's mistress. It is difficult to conjecture the origin of this custom. The tree seems to have been connected with sorrow and weeping since the days that the Jews hung their harps upon the boughs thereof.†

Alderwasley and *Alderscar* do not, as might be supposed,

* *Spenser*, Faerie Queene, Book i. cant. i.

† *Brand*, Popular Antiquities, vol. i. p. 164.

refer to the alder-tree, the Anglo-Saxon form being *alr*. These prefixes are from *Alder*, or *Aldred*, old in counsel, used as a man's name. WERNEY (Darley Dale), however, signifies "the alder island," being derived from the Cymric word *wern*. In connection with the elder there were various superstitions. It was universally regarded as a tree of bad omen, owing to the tradition that Judas hung himself from an elder. This tree was never cut by the Danes without calling on their god Hildi. Many old writers mention the ridiculous custom of wearing a piece of this wood in the breeches pocket to prevent galling when riding. *Elden* is the Anglo-Saxon term for the elder; we meet with it in ELLINS FIELDS (T. C. Chesterfield).*

Cæsar tells us that the beech was not to be found in the forest of Britain. Of the accuracy of this statement, and of its subsequent introduction by the Romans, we have satisfactory proofs in the language of the Britons. All their terms for beech are obvious corruptions of the Latin *fagus*: such are *faighe*, *faghe*, and *faydh*. BUCKLEY, BUCKSTONE, and BUCKHOLM, come from the Anglo-Saxon *béce*, a beech tree. It may, however, be derived from *bóc*, a book. It would then signify book-land, *i.e.*, land held by charter or writing, free from all fines; what we should now call freehold land. It was called Bócland, to distinguish it from the Folcland, which was the property of the nation at large. But, as Skinner points out, it would still come primarily from *bece*, the beech tree, from which our own word "book" is derived. The skin or bark of the beech tree was the first substance used as writing material by the Teutons, both in this island and in Germany.†

There is not a single county which is destitute of place-names

* *Brand*, Popular Antiquities, vol. ii. p. 586. *Thorpe*, Northern Mythology, ii. 168. The use of elderwood, as a charm against galling when on horseback, is still prevalent on Exmoor. The most celebrated gentleman rider with the Devon and Somerset Stag Hounds is never without it, and has implicit confidence in its efficacy!

† *Kemble*, The Saxons in England, Book i. chap. 11. *Whitaker*, History of Manchester, vol. ii. p. 48. Some etymologists consider that a very different word to "book" is also derived from the beech-tree, *viz.*, "bacon," from *bucon*, the beech-mast, on which the swine were chiefly fattened.

referring to the well-known thorn. Derbyshire furnishes THORNSETT, THORNBRIDGE, THORNLEY, THORNEY, and HIPTHORN. Names derived from the thorn are very frequent* in the Saxon charters.

The assertion of Cæsar, that no firs were to be found in Britain in his days, has raised much discussion. Certain it is that even those places supposed to be named from the fir are singularly few; such are Pinfern in Dorset, and Pinner in Middlesex. There is not one to be found in the Charters. In the Peak, however, PINDALE seems clearly to point to *pin*, the pine tree.* The balance of opinion appears to be that in this case Cæsar was in error, though doubtless any species of fir was then most uncommon. Whitaker says, that among the many Roman names for the fir in the British language, there are three purely Celtic, viz:—Scotch, *gius*; Irish, *guimhus*; Welsh, *fyrmidwydh*. But if the fir had been originally introduced into Britain by the Romans, all the British appellatives of it would have been, as some of them evidently are, mere deviations of the Latin *abies*. The existence of a single British name for it, is in itself a presumptive argument that at least one species was known in the island prior to the invasion of the Romans. Firs have also been dug up in Chatmoss in company with the remains of the birch tree and the oak. Matthew Paris is clearly in error, when he tells us that there were no firs in England in the days of King John.†

The names of which fruit-trees form a component part, are very infrequent, with the exception of the apple. APPLEBY, in the extreme south of the county, is the Derbyshire instance. There is also an APPLEBY CROFT (T. C. Ilkeston) and the APPLETREE hundred. Here again the name proves that this fruit was known to the first colonists of Britain. In the Welsh, Cornish, Gaelic, and Irish languages it is invariably called *avall*, *aball*, or *apple*.

* The prefix in Pindale may, however, like Pinhow in Lancashire, be but another form of the Celtic *pen*, a hill.

† Whitaker, Hist. of Manchester, vol. ii. p. 45. *Matthew Paris*, Hist. Angl. p. 204.

According to Whitaker, the Romans did good service to this island by the fruits which they introduced. We are indebted to them for the pear, damson, cherry, peach, apricot, and quince. The first of these, the pear, *peru*, is found in PERRYFOOT (Glossop), and perhaps in PURDY farm (Heanor). On the left-hand bank of the Derwent, just beyond Milford, we find some fields still bearing the name of the VINEYARDS. The grape vine was at one time largely cultivated in England, though it is unusual to find traces of it so far north as Derbyshire. The word "vine" shows that it was introduced by the Romans. When brought by them into Gaul it was called by the natives *Vigne*; and when it was transplanted still further, the Britons named it *guinstreu*, or *fjou-ras*, as it is now called in the Welsh and Irish dialects. These appellations do not directly signify the vine, but only name it characteristically as the "wine-tree." This is in itself a proof that they were acquainted with the liquor before the tree. In the Domesday Book thirty-eight vineyards are particularised. These were situated in the counties of Hertford, Middlesex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Kent, Hampshire, Dorset, and Wilts. These vineyards were chiefly cultivated near the great monastic establishments. There are at the present day fields so called in the precincts of the Abbeys of Beaulieu, Tewkesbury, and Bury St. Edmunds, and near the cathedral churches of Rochester, Worcester, Wells, and Ely. It is said that they began to fall into disuse at the time when Gascony with its vineyards came into the hands of the English. The vine continued, however, to be cultivated in some few places as late as 1620, and it is still found wild in certain hedges of the weald of Kent.* PLUMBLEY (Eckington) is from *plume*, the wild plum, whilst SLANEY close (T. C. Clown) is derived from *slo*, the sloe. There is a plantation near Woodthorpe which still bears the name of MULBERRY WOOD.†

* *Hone*, Table Book, p. 728. *Whitaker*, Hist. of Manchester, vol. ii, p. 58. *Ellis*, Introduction to Domesday Book, vol. i, p. 118.

† The following etymology of the word "mulberry" is from *Skinner's Etymologicon*, 1671:—"Mulberry, à Teut. *Maulbeer*, morum fructus, hinc à *Maul*, os, et *Beer*, Bacca, q. d. Bacca oris, sic dicta ab non Medico frequentissimo ad ulcera et inflammationes oris in Gargarismis et

Corn was cultivated to a certain extent by the Ancient Britons. Cæsar relates that one of his first battles with the inhabitants took place in a corn-field. Under the great care and diligence of the Romans, during the four hundred years that they occupied this island, the tillage of the soil was brought to a great state of perfection, and England was looked upon as one of the great western granaries of the empire. Contrary to the generally received opinion, agriculture received a check on the invasion of the Anglo-Saxons, and owing partly to their continued wars, and partly to their lack of skill, much of the land, that had been previously tilled, lapsed into wastes and marshes. From the old Charters and from Domesday Book we find that the amount of arable land on any estate was comparatively small. It was only the rich who could afford wheaten bread, the poorer classes were content with barley, oats, and more especially rye. The very large proportion of RYE CROFTS, fields, closes, and pingles, which are met with in the parish maps of this county, afford an ample proof of the extent to which this species of corn was cultivated. Wheat and oats are also met with occasionally in a similar combination, such are WHEATCROFT, and OATHILL.

SHUCKTON (Mugginton), and two hamlets in the north of Derbyshire called SHEFFIELD, speak of the corn when reaped. Their prefix is derived from *sceaf* a sheaf.* BARTON is the enclosure for the *bear*, or crop which the land bears. In many parts of England, especially in the western counties, the rick-yard, or large store-barn is called the barton. Barn itself is from *bere-ern*, the corn-place. There is a hill near Buxton called BARNHO, and the instances of Barton are not infrequent throughout the county. We also find BARMOOR, and BARLOW.

All forms of coarse vegetation were naturally very prevalent

Collutionibus." *Minshaus* gives a similar derivation in his "Guide into the Tongues," 1623, and yet we find writers who assert that this tree was not introduced into England till the middle of the 17th century.

* The stream, called the Sheaf, on which the Yorkshire Sheffield is situated, rises in Derbyshire near one of the hamlets mentioned above. It is, perhaps then more likely that it receives its name from the river. For the meaning of Sheaf see chapter on Celtic names.

at the time of the Anglo-Saxons, when by far the greater proportion of the soil was uncultivated, and when drainage was almost unknown. The common *Genista* or broom, probably from the brightness of its flowers, was a favourite prefix in distinguishing their various abodes and settlements. BROOMFIELD (2), BRAMPTON, BRAMLOW, BRAMLEY (2), and the suffix in STONEBROOM come from *brom*, the broom. BANNELS (Mickleover) is from another word, *banel*, of the same meaning. Our word broom, a brush, points out that that necessary of household life was originally made of the twigs of this plant. HEATHCOTE, HEATHFIELD, HATHERSAGE, HATTON, and HATFIELD take their prefix from *haeth*, heath, or heather. The vast tracts of land, covered with nothing but heather, were useful to the Anglo-Saxons, by affording so admirable and constant a supply of food for the bees. Heather honey is by far the richest. Hives are sent yearly for a few months from a considerable distance, to Ashover and other places on the outskirts of the moors, by our modern bee-keepers. Our ancestors used the strong fibres of the heather for many useful purposes, such as the making of ropes. It also afforded them a favourite substance for bedding. Walter Scott says—

“———The stranger’s bed
Was there of mountain heather spread ;
Where oft a hundred guests had lain,
And dreamed their forest sports again ;
Nor vainly did the heath-flower shed
Its moorland fragrance round his head.

THE LINGS, the name of certain fields in North Winfield and elsewhere, refers to ling, an almost equally common name for heather in the northern counties.*

Chawyn, the Cymric form of whin, *gorse*, is found in WHINYAT, WHINGATS, and WHINSTONLEE. Whin is the word for gorse used by Chaucer, and also by many of our later writers. It is not quite obsolete at the present day. The

* *Glover*, Hist. Derbyshire, vol. i. p. 113. For a curious definition of “ling” see *Minshæus* sub voce.

plant was much used for the purpose of wattling fences. In Crompton's account of the Forest Laws, 1594, he says, "no man may cut down heath, whynes, or digge turves within the forest, without good warrant." The modern name is preserved in GORSEY, and GORSLEY.*

BRACKENFIELD, BRUSHFIELD, and BRAMBLEY, tell of the undergrowth of the forests; and FERNILEE, FERNFORD, and FERNHO allude to the ferns which were annually cut down and stacked by the Anglo-Saxons to serve as bedding for their cattle. The names of REDDALE, REDSEATS, and REDLEY (T.C. Hartington), have no allusion to colour, as might naturally be supposed, but are derived from *hreed*, a reed. *Risc*, a rush, forms the suffix of two Derbyshire place-names, RUSHAP, and RUSHLEY, and also of a multitude of field-names. Owing to the lack of draining, rushes formerly grew most luxuriantly throughout the whole of England. Rushes were of the highest value to our ancestors, for they not only formed a substitute for carpets, but were frequently the sole protection from the damp earth in cottage, hall, and church. The rushes for the use of the church appear to have been only supplied fresh once a year. The day chosen was usually that of the festival of the patron saint to whom the church was dedicated. This ceremony was made the occasion of a general holiday, and bundles of rushes were carried in procession with much pomp. The custom has only died out within the last fifty years in many parts of England. Mr. Rhodes, in his Peak Scenery, has an interesting account of this ceremonial as enacted at Glossop. It lingered also for some time at Chapel-en-le-Frith, and in other parishes of the mountainous region of the High Peak. At Whitwell, instead of rushes, the hay of a piece of grass-land, called the Church close, was, even in the present century, spread in the church on Midsummer eve. Grasmere in the Lake district is said to be the only place where the practice still exists. The

* For the derivation of Winfield Manor see introduction, and for Gorse Stone (Stanton Moor), see chapter on Celtic Names.

reason why it should have lingered there so long is not far to seek. A correspondent of "Hone's Year Book" says, that when on a pedestrian tour in that part of the county in the year 1828, he was astonished to find, on entering Grasmere Church, that the floor was unboarded and unpaved, consisting, in fact, merely of the bare earth. The custom would naturally tarry longest in that neighbourhood, where it had most recently been a necessity. The great majority of our parish churches were all paved in the times of the Tudors. The houses of the nobility vied with one another in the number of times that they replenished their carpetting of rushes. Brand quotes the following curious passage from "The Festyvall," 1528, fol. 77, in the account of the extravagance of Thomas á Becket, when Archbishop of Canterbury: "He was also manfull in his household, for his Hall was *every daye* in Somer season staved with green Russhes, and in Wynter with clene Hey, for to save the Knyghtes' clothes that sate on the Flore for defaute of place to syt on."* It would have been well if Englishmen had continued to be thus particular in renewing the rushes. Erasmus, writing to a friend, and trying to account for the prevalence of that awful visitation of Henry VIII. days—"the sweating sickness," says: "First of all, Englishmen never build their chambers in such a way as to admit of ventilation. . . . The floors are in general laid with a white clay, and are covered with rushes, occasionally removed, but so imperfectly that the bottom layer is left undisturbed, sometimes for twenty years, harbouring expectorations, vomitings, the leakage of dogs and men, ale-droppings, scraps of fish, and other abominations not fit to be mentioned. Whenever the weather changes a vapour is exhaled, which I consider very detrimental to health. . . . I am confident the island would be much better if the use of rushes were abandoned."† After this we may

* *Hone*, Year Book, p. 528. *Brand*, Popular Antiquities, vol. i. p. 436, vol. ii. p. 213. *Glover*, History of Derbyshire, vol. i. p. 305.

† *Brewer*, Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, in the reign of Henry VIII., vol. ii. p. 209.

cease to wonder at the fearful plagues which committed such havoc among the upper classes of English society in the reign of the eighth Henry.

The woad plant (*Isatis tinctoria*), with the juice of which the Britons used to stain and indelibly tattoo their bodies, supplies the prefix for WADSHELF (Brampton) and WAD CARR* (T. C. Hazelwood). This plant, which produces a deep blue dye, was more reasonably used by the Anglo-Saxons for colouring cloths and wool.

LINLEY, by its prefix *lin*, flax or linen, tells us of one of the earliest forms of clothing used in this island.† The remnants of a coarse kind of linen have been often found around the bones in British barrows. The same material formed the body garments of the Anglo-Saxons and the Normans, though it was not cultivated to any great extent in England till the time of the Stuarts.‡ In looking through the parish maps of this county, it is at first somewhat astonishing to find hardly a single township that does not possess a FLAX PIECE, close, croft, yard, or something similar. This circumstance, however, is explained by 24 Henry VIII. c. 4, "Every person having in his occupation three score acres of land, apt for tillage, shall sow one rood with *linseed*, otherwise called flax or hempseed, and also one rood for every forty acres." This was one of the numerous Acts passed in that reign, in the vain endeavour to prevent the great rise in the price of wool, which caused so many farmers to turn into sheep walks lands that had been arable for centuries. Like all laws that are contrary to the first principles of political economy, it proved a miserable failure, but it existed long enough to name afresh many a field throughout the country.§

* *Wad carr* may also mean "the pool that can be waded," from *wād*, a ford. For another interpretation of *Wadshelf*, see Edmund's "Names and Places" sub voce.

† There are several other interpretations of the prefix *lin*, but I prefer in this instance to take that of Dr. Leo Heinrich. *Lincoln* has been already explained in a previous chapter.

‡ *Strutt's Dresses*, p. 88 and 210.

§ From the official Agricultural Returns for 1870, I find that the number of acres cultivated for flax in Derbyshire were fifty-four. The cultivation of flax

GRATTON owes its prefix to *gras*, grass, and indicates its propinquity to meadow land. HASSOCK, which not unfrequently gives the name to fields and closes throughout the county, is the modern form of *hassuc*, coarse grass. Hassocks, or cushions, were thus called from being commonly stuffed with this material. With CRESSWELL and CRESS HILL, derived from *cressa*, the water cress, or wild nasturtium, we come to the end of Derbyshire place-names that are connected with the vegetable world.

throughout Great Britain has advanced of late years, the acreage having advanced from 17,542 acres in 1868, to 23,957 in 1870. In Ireland, on the contrary, where it is a far more important crop, there has been a most sad decrease.

The Heraldic Stained Glass in Ashburne Church, Derbyshire.

BY THE REV. FRANCIS JOURDAIN, M.A.



WHEN we consider the very considerable alterations which have been made in the fabric of this Church from time to time, and the destructive process of "Restoration" through which it passed in 1839-40, it is satisfactory to the Archæologist to note that twenty-eight ancient shields have survived to this day, and appear for the most part to be in good preservation. From S. George's Visitation, in 1611, now preserved in the Herald's College, we learn, however, that at that period there were in all sixty-one coats of arms. As the catalogue appears to have been made with tolerable care, and is certainly more correct than that made by Elias Ashmole (quoted in Cox's *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol ii.), we proceed to give it *in extenso*, attaching to each shield the name of the family, where such may be fairly identified.

"In Ashburne Churche in com. Derb., the 19th day of August, in A° Dom. 1611. All these thereunder in the wyndowes very ould sett up."

1. Quarterly France (3 *Fleur-de-lis*), & England. Royal Arms of England.
2. Ditto, with a thorough label, *ermine*. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.
3. England, with a thorough label, *argent*. Duchy of Lancaster.
4. *Gu.* 12 Bezants 333, 2, and 1, a canton, *ermine*. Zouch.

1



DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

2



JOHN OF GAUNT,
Duke of Lancaster.

3



MONTGOMERY.
Of Cudley.

4



LONGFORD,
Of Longford.

5

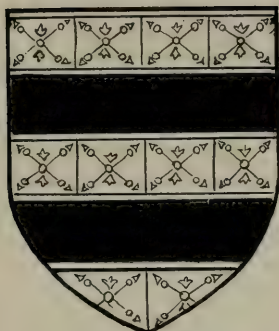


MACKWORTH *of Mackworth*
impaling Thornhill (?)





6



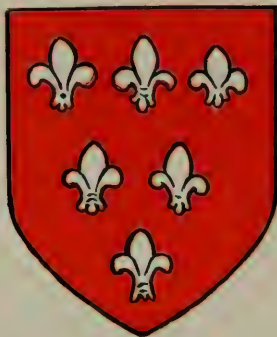
BRERETON.
Of Hurdlow.

7



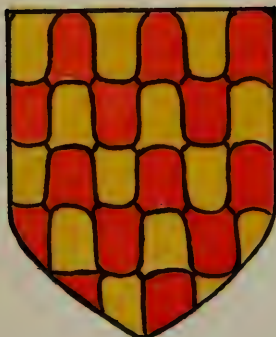
LATHBURY.
Of Egginton

8



IRELAND.

9



FERRERS.

10



FINDERNE.
Of Finderne

5. *Gu.* 3 Water Bougets, *argent.* De Ros.
6. *Ermine*, on a chief indented, *gu.*, 3 Ducal Crowns, *or.*
Leeche.
7. Paly of 6, *or* and *az.* a canton, *ermine.* Shirley.
8. () on a pile *gu.*, a raven, *arg.* Chandos.
9. *Argent*, an eagle displayed, *az.* Montgomery.
10. Paly of 6, *or* and *gu.* a bend, *arg.* Longford.
11. Barry nebulée, *or* and *gu.* Lovell.
12. Quarterly, 1st and 4th on a bend indented, 3 birds; 2nd and
3rd three eagles displayed. Griffith.
13. *Sa.* a cinquefoil pierced, *or.* Brailsford.
14. Paly of 6, *arg.* and *az.* a bend, *gu.* Annesley.
15. *Arg.* on a bend, *gu.*, 3 mullets pierced, *or.* Bradburne.
16. *Arg.* 2 Bars *az.* on a canton of the last, a martlet of the field.
Lathbury.
17. Per pale indented, *arg.* and *sa.*, a chevron, *gu.*, fretty, *or*, im-
paling *gu.*, a fess double cottised, *argent*, Mackworth, im-
paling Thornhill. (?)
18. Ditto, without the impalement. Mackworth.
19. *Gu.*, a fess, double cottised, *arg.* Thornhill. (?)
20. *Ermine*, 2 bendlets, *gu.* Ireton.
21. *Arg.* a chevron engrailed between 3 crosses pattée fitchée, *sa.*
Finderne.
22. *Arg.* on a bend, *gu.*, 3 popinjays, *or.* Curzon.
23. *Arg.* 2 bars, *gu.* on a canton, *sa.* a cinquefoil of the field.
Twyford. (?)
24. *Arg.* on a chevron between 3 crescents, *gu.* an annulet, *or.*
Pole.
25. Quarterly, 1st and 4th *or*, a tower, *azure*, 2nd and 3rd Barry
nebulée, *or* and *sa.* Donna Sancha de Ayala (Castile)
quartering Blount.
26. *Arg.* a chevron per pale *azure* and *gu.* between 3 eagles
displayed of the last. Francis or Fraunceys.
27. *Arg.* a stag's head caboshed, between the antlers a fleur-de-
lys, *gu.* Hartington, or Poleswell.
28. *Ermine* on a chief, *gu.* 3 bezants. Okeover.

29. *Gu.* 6 fleurs-de-lys, 3, 2, and 1, *argent*. Ireland.
30. *Sa.* fretty, *or*, a canton, *ermine*. Vernon (?) of Sudbury.
31. *Gu.* a chevron barry nebulée, *or* and *sa.* Kniveton. (?)
32. () on a bend () 3 mullets, impaling *arg.*, fretty, *sa.*
Bradburne impaling Vernon.
33. *Ermine*, on a chief, *gu.* 3 bezants, impaling (—) on a bend
(—) 3 mullets (—). Okeover impaling Bradburne.
34. (—) on a bend (—) 3 mullets, impaling paly of 6, over
all a bendlet. Bradburne impaling Longford.
35. Chequy, *azure* and *or*, on a canton, *gu.*, a lion rampant, *arg.*
Warren, Earl of Surrey.
36. Paly of 6, *or* and *gu.* a bendlet, *arg.* Longford.
37. *Argent*, 3 birds ().
38. *Azure*, 3 lozenges between 9 cross crosslets, *or*. Stopford.
39. Barry nebulée, *or* and *sa.* Blount.
40. *Gu.*, a chevron, *vairé*. Kniveton.
41. (—) on a fess dancettée, between 3 crescents (—)
as many mullets (—). Ashburne.
42. *Argent*, 3 cocks, *gu.* Cokayne.
43. *Gu.*, on a saltire, *arg.*, 5 mullets pierced, *sa.* Sacheverel.
44. *Or*, on a chevron, *gu.*, 3 shelldrakes, *argent*. Sheldon.
45. *Ermine*, on a chief indented, *gu.*, 3 ducal crowns, *or*. Leeche.
46. Quarterly, 1st and 4th *arg.* 3 cocks, *gu.*; 2nd and 3rd *arg.*,
2 bars, *vert.* Cokayne impaling Herthull.
47. *Ermine*, on a chief, *gu.*, 3 bezants. Okeover.
48. *Arg.*, a stag's head caboshed, between the antlers a fleur-de-
lys, *gu.* Hartington or Poleswell.
49. *Arg.*, on a bend, *gu.*, 3 mullets, *or*. Bradburne.
50. *Gu.*, a chevron *vairé*, *arg.* and *sab.*, a mullet for difference.
Kniveton.
51. France and England, quarterly, with plain label. Royal Arms.
52. Quarterly, France and England, with a thorough label, *ermine*.
John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.
53. *Or*, a fess between 3 martlets, *gules*.
54. France and England, quarterly, with a plain label within a
bordure. Thomas of Woodstock.

11



HARTHILL

12



ANNESLEY

13



RADCLIFFE? REVERSED

14



KNIVETON

15



FRANCEYS

of Foremark





16



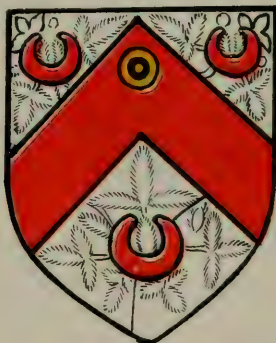
HARTINGTON OR POLESWELL
OF ?

17



DE AYALA AND BLOUNT
QUARTERLY.

18.



POLE *of Eastington*

19



VERNON.

20



_____ ?

55. *Gules*, a chevron *vairé*, *argent* and *sable*, with annulet for difference. Kniveton.
56. *Do.* with martlet. Kniveton (fourth son).
57. Blank.
58. *Gules*, a bend between 6 escallops, *or*, with annulet for difference. Foljambe.
59. *Ermine*, 2 bendlets, *gules*. Ireton.
60. Per pale dexter, *or*, 3 piles meeting in a point, *gules*, on a canton, *argent*, a griffin segreant, *sable*. Basset.
61. Cokayne and Herthull, quarterly, impaling per fess, Marrowe and Rich.

I now add drawings of the Shields now existing. The first twenty are all in the great East Window of the Chancel. The remaining eight are now fixed in the Clerestory Windows of the North Transept. I am indebted to Mr. Cokayne, of the College of Arms, for the identification of most of these arms; also to Mr. Sleigh, for an explanation of others. But some, as our readers will observe, cannot at present be assigned with absolute certainty to any family formerly connected with Ashburne. The drawings have been carefully made by my son, under circumstances of considerable difficulty. As it seemed of importance to have every detail correct, the diaper work has been sketched, and the shields blazoned, in order to present to the reader a faithful reproduction of these valuable relics of past days.

The following arrangement will show how many of the present shields may be fairly identified with the list which heads our paper.

No. of Plate.	No. in Herald's Visitation.	No. of Plate.	No. in Herald's Visitation.
1	corresponds with 3	8	corresponds with 29
2	„ 2	9	
3	„ 9	10	„ 21
4	„ 10	11	
5	„ 17	12	„ 14
6		13	
7	„ 16	14	

No. of Plate.	No. in Herald's Visitation.	No. of Plate.	No. in Herald's Visitation.
15 corresponds with	26	22 corresponds with	34
16	27	23	35
17	25	24	46
18	24	25	38
19	30	26	42
20		27	
21		28	

Amongst the fragments of glass I have lately discovered some birds, *argent*, which evidently formed part of the Sheldon bearings, noted as No. 44 on St. George's list.

I reserve some notes and sketches of the figured and pattern glass for a future paper.

CORAYNE & HARTHILL
poetical (faint)

DE WARRLEIN.
Lord of Surrey

BRADJOUR
impaling LONGFORD

FITZHERBERT
of Wyndham, Somerset



21



22

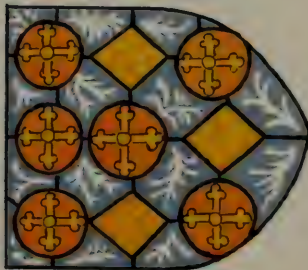


23

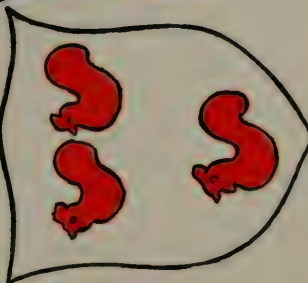


24

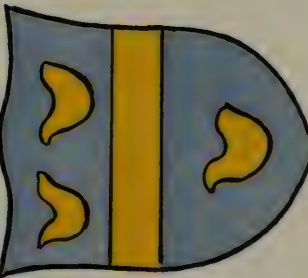
25



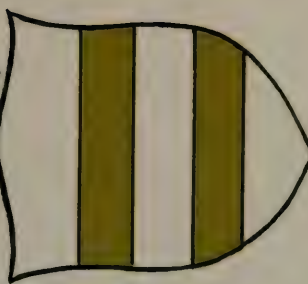
26



27



28



STOPFORD.

COKAYNE.

PORTE OF ILAM.

HARTHILL.



Some Ancient Documents relating to Totley, Dore, and Holmsfield, near Dronfield.

EDITED BY S. O. ADDY, M.A.

IF I am correct in assuming that the object of the Society is to collect the materials out of which history may be written, rather than to arrange those materials when collected in such a manner as may attract the ordinary reader, the publication of the following documents will require no apology. Faint is the light which grants, quit-claims, and other legal instruments shed upon local history. Still, without them, there would often, nay generally, be no light at all. They are often the only links which connect the busy world of to-day with the still centuries that lie behind it. Too often has the historian to paint his word-picture from the charter books and rent-rolls of monasteries. Too often, from such slight materials only does the romance-writer build up the stately forms of historical fiction.

With reference to the men whose names appear in the following documents, or who attested their execution, it may be observed that the names of the greater part of them are taken from the places where they dwelt. The "Barns" and the "Woodhouses" are near Dronfield; the one a farm-house, and the other a hamlet. Woodthorpe and Bircheved, or Birchet, are farm-houses, near Dronfield. Not only have these place-names survived, with little alteration, to our day, though the charter which mentions them was written six hundred years ago, but

the surnames, to which they gave birth, are to be found in the neighbourhood still. If we take up an ordnance map we shall see that nearly all the places mentioned in these charters are in close proximity, and their precise situations may be pointed out. Such names as "Barns" and "Woodhouses" seem to carry us back to a time when England was half covered with forests, and when a barn, or a squatter's wooden hut, formed a conspicuous spot in the landscape.

Amongst the trade-names mentioned in these charters we have Ralph the barker or tanner, who was living at Dore in 1351, Roger the walker or fuller, who was living at the same date, Richard the walker, who was living in 1333, and Ralph Cissor, *Scissor*, or cutler, who was living at Dore about the year 1325, where he held land under the lordship of Ralph de Welwick, knight. The family of Barker acquired considerable wealth, and, doubtless, they obtained it from the lucrative trade of tanning. From one of the charters we learn that there was a tannery at Beauchief. By this charter Hugh of the Barkhouse gives to Ralph the barker and William of the Barkhouse (the name is the same as the willing "Barkis" of Dickens) all his property in the tanyard, his goods, chattels, and debts owing to him. It would thus appear that tanners, in those days, sold on credit, for these debts were "book debts" belonging to the tannery. The charter is dated 1384. Attached to another of the Barker deeds is a seal, which appears to represent a triangular pile of bark. Something is said about these Barkers in Dr. Pegge's *Historical Account of Beauchief Abbey*, as also in my own *Memorials* of that house. I have nothing to add to what has been said in those books, but I will here insert an abstract of a deed which Charles Jackson, Esq., of Balby, near Doncaster, was good enough to send me:—

DRONFIELD.—Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, 1449. William Bolloke, alderman of the Gild of the Blessed Mary, founded in the parish of St. John Baptist, and John Hordryn, chaplain of the same, with the consent of the brethren of the gild aforesaid, have granted to Thomas Melton the elder, and Joysie, his wife, a messuage in Dronfeld, and 3a. and 1r. of land, formerly in

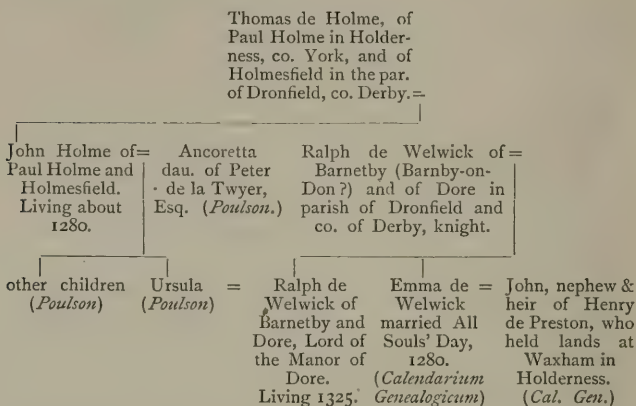
the tenure of John Taylor, and one garden, situate between the garden of Thomas Cooke, &c., from the date thereof for 40 years, yielding to the said Alderman and his successors 7s. at the feasts of the Annunciation and St. Michael the Archangel. Witnesses, John Barker of Dore, William Owtrem, Thomas Fox, William Shemyng, William Cuttlufe, and others.

[Endorsed "Lease of the Gilde of or blessed lady of Draneffeld."]

On the north bank of the Humber, near Hedon, in the seigniory of Holderness, is a place called Paul Holme, the seat of a family named Holme, who have lived there since the Conquest. A few miles distant is a village called Welwick, the seat of an ancient family of that name; and there is also another village called Preston in the same district. Of the following charters, the first is a grant by John, son of Thomas del Holme, of a piece of land called the Stord or*Storth, with other adjoining lands, situate in the village of Holmesfield. The place is yet known as Storth House. The document is not dated, but the handwriting and the names of witnesses enable me to fix it about the year 1280. Charters III. and IV. are grants of land at Dore, which is about three miles from Holmesfield, by Ralph, son and heir of Ralph de Welwick, Knight. The date of one of them is cut off, but the other bears date 1325. In a pedigree of Holme, of Paul Holme, printed in *Poulson's History and Antiquities of Holderness*, I find that John Holme, who was living in 1286, had a daughter Ursula, who married Ralph Welwick. (The pedigree gives "Roger," erroneously.) Moreover, I find that, in 1280, John, nephew and heir of Henry de Preston, who held land of the king in the Honour of Albemarle, married Emma, daughter of Ralph de Welwick.* This family of Preston held lands in Waxham, in Holderness. Ralph de Welwick appears to have been living at Welwick between the years 1249—1269, for between that period the monks of Meaux agreed to pay him a way leave across his land to land belonging to them at Orwithfleet, near Welwick, a place which was destroyed by the inundations of the Humber in 1313, and no longer exists. The following

* *Calendarium Genealogicum.*

table will be useful in showing the connection between the Holme family and the Welwicks :—



It will be evident from what has been said above that the family of Holme or Del Holme gave their name to the village of Holmesfield, and that as Holmesfield is mentioned in the Domesday Book, the family had possessions there at that early period. The word *holm* means a river-island, and it is evident that the Holme family acquired their name through dwelling near the Humber. Attached to the Holme charters (the two are fastened together) are the remains of a seal. What the seal was cannot be ascertained. It is contained in a highly-ornamented quatre-feuille, and around it are a few letters of a legend which cannot now be read.

The chief-rent reserved by Charter II. is a rose, to be given to the lord once a year, on the 24th of June, or Midsummer Day. It is, however, coupled with an ungracious condition—obliging the lord to fetch it. This is something like our modern, though less elegant, nominal rent of “a peppercorn if demanded.” In Charters VII. and IX. the tenants are to take as much wood as they require for fencing, for repairs of their houses, and for making their ploughs and the wheels of their wagons. This had been usual in past times.

We may note in these charters the changes by which the Totinglei of the Domesday Survey has become the Totley of to-day. It became Totenley, Tontonley, Totingley, and so on. Totley (Tottle) was the name of a royal park, near Burstwick, in Holderness. By an inquisition taken in 1298 it was found, on the oaths of certain men of Holderness, and amongst them Ralph de Welwick, that a portion of that park had been enclosed. This fact again appears to point to the connection between the Holmes and the Welwicks of Holderness and the villages of Holmesfield and Totley. The word *tot* itself seems to be related to *toft* and *turf*, and to mean an enclosure.

“Leonard Gill, gentleman,” mentioned in the last document as possessing a lead-mill or smelting-house at Totley, resided at Norton, probably at Norton House—a large and beautiful old mansion lately pulled down, where the letters “Le. G.” were inscribed on the finely-decorated mantel-piece of the best apartment. He had a shot manufactory at Greenhill, near Norton, through which, in 1626, he incurred the suspicions of the Privy Council. He carried on the manufacture of shot along with John Bloodworth, a silkman, of London. On these matters I hope to say more in a future paper, but I here subjoin an extract from the “Local Notes and Queries” of the *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent*:—

NORTON HOUSE.—As this old mansion is now in the course of demolition, and will shortly be among the things which have passed away, it may not, perhaps, be uninteresting to some of the readers of your notes and queries to receive a parting notice of it.

Understanding that there was much about the place not unworthy of observation, especially in the way of ancient woodwork, the writer, with several friends, paid a visit to it on Friday last, September 28, but unhappily a day too late to see the dining-room panels attached to its walls.

The house is a very substantial, well-built structure, of the early part of the 17th century, with a few windows inserted and other small alterations made about a century later. It consists of a body with projecting wings, and was evidently erected as the residence of a family of good position. It has an entrance hall of good size, panelled throughout, but not in a very rich style, and various rooms below and above of goodly dimensions, but somewhat low. The principal of these is the dining room already alluded to, which is on the

first floor. Here the panelling, of which we saw specimens which had just been stripped from its walls, was of very good and rich character, and strongly resembled that still remaining in the old dining-room at Carbrook Hall. We understood that it had been sold for £500 to a person from Lancaster. The ceiling of this room is in six compartments, and of fine, elegant stucco work, each compartment varying. On the chimney-piece in one of the rooms is the figure of a Saracen (perhaps intended as a crest), with the initials L. E. G., and the date 1623. The same figure, with like initials and date, appears repeatedly on the conductor spouts of the western end of the house. The spouts are partly gilt, and of extremely good character. The initial and date in all probability will lead to the knowledge of the time of the erection of the house and the name of the builder. This latter, it would seem, was not a Morewood, as Lysons suggests, but Leonard Gill, who married Elizabeth, the sister of Bishop Saunderson, at Blyth, Oct 13, 1607. (See "Hunter's Hallam.," Gatty's edit., p. 399). Edward, the eldest son of this marriage, took as his first wife a daughter of Stephen Bright, of Carbrook, and this connexion may well account for the great similarity of the panelling of the dining-rooms of the two places, which very likely were designed and executed by the same artists. Though Norton House was erected before the civil wars, and was possessed by a family of stout Parliamentarians, it does not appear that it suffered any aggression in those troublous times. It was reserved for a later day for its inhabitants to be brought into suspicion and danger for their political opinions, for it is stated that during the revolutionary period of the latter part of the last century it was searched, to the great annoyance of its then owner, Mr. Newton, under the authority of a warrant from the Secretary of State, certain supposed dangerous characters having been suspected of hiding there. Before taking leave of this venerable mansion one cannot but express a regret that it should be deemed necessary or desirable to demolish it, especially as it is so well and substantially built that it might be restored at a very moderate cost.

October 2, 1877.

J. S.

The present representative of the Gill family is Francis Westby Bagshawe, Esq., of The Oaks and Wormhill Hall, in Derbyshire.

I.

[Circa 1280.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod Johannes filius Thomæ de Holm dedi, concessi, et hac præsentī carta mea confirmavi Petro de Bernis et hæredibus suis, vel suis assignatis, pro quadam summa pecuniæ quam mihi præ manibus donavit, quamdam placiam terræ meæ quæ vocatur le stord jacentem versus rivulum de Totinley, et buttantem super terram Simonis de Vodethorp versus

australem, et aliam placiam terræ meæ jacentem juxta le Helrinuelle. buttantem versus borealem super le Bradeveybroc, una cum duabus acris terræ meæ quæ vocantur le Longecroft, jacentes inter terram prædicti Petri ex parte boreali et Regiam viam, et buttant ad unum caput super le Norythaye versus occidentalem, et aliud caput versus orientalem, et aliam placiam terræ meæ super le Heestorhys, inter terram prædicti Petri versus occidentalem et terram quæ quondam fuit Adæ de Stolbilly, ex altera parte, et aliam placiam terræ meæ super le Micklelee jacentem inter terram Helicæ de Wodehuses versus occidentalem Scort roilmron? et buttat ad unum caput super Malbecros versus borealem, et aliud capud super terram Petri filii Adæ de Wodehuses. Habendum et tenendum de me et hæredibus meis vel assignnatis prædicto Petro et hæredibus suis, vel suis assignnatis, libere, quiete, bene, et in pace sine alio retenemento impperpetuum, cui et quibus in ægritudine vel in sanitate dare, legare, vendere, vel assignnare voluerit, cum omnibus libertatibus, communis, in viis, in aquis, in boscis, in pascuis et pasturis, jure et hereditarie sicut jacent in prædictis locis. Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et hæredibus meis vel assignnatis quatuor denarios ad duos terminos anni, videlicet ii d. ad festum Michaelis, et duos denarios ad Annunciationem Beatæ Mariæ, pro omnibus sæcularibus serviciis, sectis curiæ, et demandis dictis terris pertinentibus. Et ego prædictus Johannes, et hæredes mei, vel assignnati, dicto Petro et hæredibus suis vel assignnatis prædictas terras, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, contra omnes homines et fæminas, et maxime de omnibus decimis [? decimis] in perpetuum warantizabimus, acquietabimus, et ubique defendemus pro servicio prædicto. In cujus rei testimonium præsentī cartæ sigillum meum aposui. Iiis testibus Hugone de Linakir, Thoma de Leys, Willelmo filio Matani, Ricardo Marescall, Johanne de Birchevid, Thoma clerico de Wodehuses, Johanne clerico de Stolbilley, et aliis. [Indorsed, in later hand, "Storth juxta Tontonley, com-Derb."]

II.

[Circa 1280.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes filius Thomæ del Holm dedi, concessi, et hac præsentī carta mea confirmavi, et omnino de me et hæredibus meis quietum clamavi Petro de Bernis et hæredibus suis vel assignnatis, pro quadam summa pecuniæ quam mihi præ manibus donavit, quadam placiam terræ meæ quæ vocatur le Storth jacentem versus rivulum de Totinley, et buttantem super terram Symonis filii Gerardi del Wodethorp versus australem, et aliam placiam terræ meæ jacentem juxta le Olrinwelle, butantem versus borealem super Bradeweybrok, una [cum] duabus acris terræ meæ quæ vocantur le Longecroft, jacentes inter terram prædicti Petri ex parte boreali, et altam viam ex parte australi, et buttat unum capud super le Norythaye ex parte occidentali, et aliud capud super altam [viam] ex parte orientali. Habendum et

tenendum de me et hæredibus meis vel assignatis prædicto Petro et hæredibus suis, vel assignatis suis, libere, quiete, bene, et in pace, sine aliquo retenemento, vel diminutione in perpetuum, cui aut quibus et quocunque in ægritudine vel in sanitate dare, legare, vendere, vel assignare voluerit, cum omnibus libertatibus, aysiamenis, commoditatibus, in viis, in semitis, in aquis, in boscis, in placiis, pascuis, in pasturis, jure, hereditarie, sicut jacent in prædictis locis, et ubique dictis terris pertinent. Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et hæredibus meis vel assignatis dictus Petrus et heredes sui unam rosam die Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ in domo sua, pro omnibus sæcularibus serviciis, consuetudinibus, demandis, [et] sectis curiæ dictis terris jacentibus (*sic*). Et ego prædictus Johannes et heredes mei vel assignati prædicto Petro et hæredibus suis vel assignatis prædictas terras cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, sicut prædictum est, contra omnes homines et fœminas in perpetuum warantizabimus, adquietabimus, et ubique defendemus, pro servicio prædicto. In cujus rei testimonium præsentis cartæ sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Jordano de Habetot, Thoma de Leys, Willelmo filio Matanie, Ricardo Marescallo, Johanne de Bernes, Hugone de Bernes, et aliis. [Indorsed, in later hand, "Storth, juxta Tontonley, com. Derb."]

III.

[1325.]

Noverint universi quod ego Radulphus de Wellewick, miles, concessi et dimisi Ricardo fulloni de Dore et Cecilie uxori suæ, ad totam vitam suam et eorum alteri qui diucius supervixerit, totum illud messuagium cum ædificiis superædificatis, et totam terram, pratum, et boscum, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, quæ Willelmus Blys pater ejusdem Ricardi quondam tenuit in villa et territorio de Dore; habenda et tenenda prædictis Ricardo et Cecilie uxori suæ, et eorum alteri qui diucius supervixerit, pacifice, et integre, cum omnibus communis et aysiamenis dictis messuagio, terræ, prato, et bosco pertinentibus, infra villam et extra. Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis vel meis assignatis novem solidos et obolum ad duos anni terminos, pro æquali porcione solvendo, videlicet in festo Sancti Martini in hyeme et in festo Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ, et faciendo sectam ad curiam meam de Dore, et alia servicia forinseca inde debita et consueta. Et ego prædictus Radulphus et heredes mei prædictum messuagium, terram, pratum, et boscum, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, prædictis Ricardo et Cecilie uxori suæ ad totam vitam suam et eorum alterius qui diucius supervixerit contra omnes gentes warantizabimus. In cujus rei testimonium tam sigillum meum quam sigillum prædicti Ricardi prasenti scripto indentato alternatim sunt appensa. Hiis testibus Johanne de le Wodehouses, Ricardo de eadem, Thoma de Gotham, Ricardo Gilly, Thoma de Birchehewed, et aliis. Datum apud Bernetby die Martis proxima post

festum Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalene; anno domini millesimo C C C vicesimo quinto. [Indorsed in a later hand "Dimissio Will'i deWellwikes Militis de terris in Dore. Derb'."]

IV.

[Circa 1325.]

Omnibus Christi fidelibus hoc præsens scriptum visuris vel audituris Radulphus filius et hæres Radulphi de Wellewek, militis, salutem in Domino. Noveritis me concessisse et dimississe Radulpho Cissori de Dore, et Matildæ uxori suæ, et heredibus suis de corporibus suis legitime procreatis, totam illam terram cum tofto et crofto, bosco, prato, et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis, quam idem Radulphus de me tenuit in villa et territorio de Dore, tenendam et habendam totam prædictam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis suis præfatis Radulpho et Matildæ uxori suæ, et hæredibus suis legitime procreatis, de me et heredibus meis, integre, quiete, et pacifice, reddendo inde mihi et hæredibus meis annuatim quadraginta denarios ad duos anni terminos, videlicet ad festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ viginti denarios, et ad festum Sancti Martini viginti denarios; et faciendo mihi et hæredibus meis duas sectas ad curiam meam de Dore per annum, videlicet ad magnam curiam meam proximam post festum Sancti Michaelis, et ad curiam meam proximam post festum Paschæ, pro omnibus aliis serviciis sæcularibus, exactionibus, et demandis. Et ego prædictus Radulphus et hæredes mei totum prædictum tenementum cum domibus, ædificiis, boscis, pratis, et omnibus suis pertinentiis prædictis Radulpho Cissori et Matildæ uxori suæ, et heredibus suis de corporibus suis procreatis, contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et defendemus impperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium præsentī scripto sigillum meum apposui; hiis testibus Johanne Wathe, Johanne Wygleye, Roberto Seliokē, Ricardo Walkar, Johanne Hollowey, et aliis. Datum apud Barnetbe die dominica proxima post festum Sancti Martini [*Rest cut off*]. *Draft on paper.*

V.

[1300?]

Omnibus ad quos hoc præsens scriptum pervenerit Johannes de Stolbaley clericus salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse, et omnino de me et hæredibus meis in perpetuum quietum clamasse Ricardo filio Adæ de Totinley, manenti in Dore, totum jus meum et clamium juris quod unquam habui, vel habere potui, in omnibus terris et tenementis mihi in villa de Dore spectantibus, quæ quondam fuerunt Ranulpho de Dore. Tenendum et habendum dicto Ricardo et hæredibus suis vel assignatis libere, quiete, et pacifice, jure et hereditarie impperpetuum, cum omnibus libertatibus, communis, et asyamentis, infra villam de Dore et extra, ad

dictam terram spectantibus. Ita siquid quod nec ego prædictus Johannes, nec hæredes mei, nec aliquis pro me, vel ex parte meâ, aliquod jus, vel clamium, vel calumpniam, in prædictis terris et tenementis cum pertinenciis vel clamare vel vendicare de cætero poterimus in posterum. Pro hac autem donacione, concessione, et quieta clamacione dedit mihi dictus Ricardus quandam summam pecuniæ præ manibus in gersumma. Et quia volo quod hæc mea donacio, concessio, et quieta clamacio robur obtineat firmitatis huic præsentī scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Thoma de Leys, Thoma de Wodehouse, clerico, Willelmo filio Matanie, Petro de Bernis, Ad' clerico, et aliis. [Indorsed in later hand, "Terræ in villa de Dore in Scarsdale, Derb."]

VI.

[1384.]

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod [ego] Hugo de Barkhowse dedi, concessi, et hac præsentī carta mea confirmavi Radulpho de Dore et Willelmo de Barkhowse omnia bona et catalla mea, quæ habui in tanaria de Bello Capite. Præterea dedi eisdem Radulpho et Willelmo universa debita mea ad prædictam tanariam quovismodo pertinentia, habenda et tenenda omnia prædicta bona et catalla mea cum universis debitis supradictis prædictis Radulpho et Willelmo heredibus et assignatis suis impperpetuum. Et ego vero prædictus Hugo et hæredes mei omnia prædicta bona et catalla mea, cum universis debitis supradictis, prædictis Radulpho et Willelmo, heredibus et assignatis suis, contra omnes gentes warantizabimus impperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium præsentī scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Ada Lawnder, Henrico Barker de Bello Capite, et Thoma Barker de Dore, et aliis. Datum apud Bellum Capud die Dominica proxima post festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum septimo. [Indorsed in later hand "Beaucheff."]

On the strip of parchment to which the seal has been affixed may be read . . . Ego Hugo de Barkhowse dedi &c. Radulpho de Dore et Willelmo de Barkhowse . . . quæ habui in tanaria de Bello Capite . . .

VII.

[1407.]

Hæc indentura facta inter Radulphum Barker de Dore, ex una parte, et Willelmum del Croft, juniorem, ex alia parte, testatur quod prædictus Radulphus concessit et dimisit præfato Willelmo totum illud messuagium cum toftis, croftis, pratis, pasturis, et omnibus aliis pertinenciis suis prædicto messuagio quovismodo pertinentibus, quod Adam Milner quondam tenuit in

Totenley, ac eciam dimidium Browne Croft, cum pertinenciis suis, in eadem villa. Habend. et tenend. præfato Willelmo et Aliciæ uxori ejus, ad totam vitam suam, et post decessum prædictorum Willelmi et Aliciæ, Johanni filio eorundem ad totam vitam ipsius Johannis, et post decessum prædicti Johannis, Roberto fratri suo, tenend. ad totam vitam suam, et post decessum prædicti Roberti Willelmo fratri suo, tenend. ad totam vitam suam. Reddendo inde annuatim præfato Radulpho et heredibus suis undecim solidos et duos denarios videlicet ad festa Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ, et Natalis Domini, per æquales porciones pro omnibus serviciis. Et prædictus Radulphus et hæredes sui invenient præfato Willelmo, Aliciæ et filiis suis prænominatis meremium sufficientem ad prædictum mesuagium reparandum, et ad rotas et carucas faciendas, quociens necesse fuerit, toto termino prædicto. Et prædictus Radulphus et hæredes sui prædictum mesuagium cum toftis, croftis, pratis, pasturis, et omnibus aliis pertinenciis suis, ac eciam dimidium Brown Croft, cum pertinenciis suis, præfato Willelmo, Aliciæ uxori ejus, Johanni, Roberto, et Willelmo filiis eorum, ad totam vitam ipsorum, in forma prædicta, contra omnes warantizabunt et defendent. In cujus rei testimonium his indenturis partes prædictæ sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt. Datum apud Totenley die dominica proxima post festum Sancti Bartholemæi Apostoli anno regni regis Henrici quarti post conquestum octavo. [Indorsed "Dimissio de terris in Totenley per Henricum (sic) Barker de Dore, Derb."]

VIII.

[1333.]

Hoc præsens scriptum indentatum factum apud Dore die Veneris in crastino Annunciacionis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis anno domini M^o. C^o C^o C^o tricesimo tertio incepto testatur quod ego Margeria Gilly, in pura viduitate mea, concessi et dimisi Willelmo del Lym illud messuagium cum terris et tenementis, pratis, et omnibus aliis pertinenciis suis, quod Emma filia Johannis del Horlowe mater mea tenuit in villa et territorio de Dore. Habendum et tenendum prædictum messuagium cum terris, tenementis et omnibus pertinenciis suis, prædictis Willelmo hæredibus et assignatis suis, a die confectionis præsentium usque ad terminum duodecim annorum obsequencium plene completorum, cum omnibus communis et aysiamenis dictis messuagio et terræ pertinentibus. Faciendo pro me et hæredibus meis, durante termino prædicto, servicia inde debita et consueta capitali domino feodi illius. Et liceat prædicto Willelmo cuicumque voluerit prædictum messuagium cum omnibus supra-memoratis dimittere, durante termino prædicto, sine contradictione mei vel hæredum meorum. Et ego dicta Margeria et hæredes mei prædictum messuagium cum terris, tenementis, pratis, et omnibus aliis pertinenciis suis, prædicto Willelmo hæredibus et assignatis suis usque ad finem termini prædicti plenarie completi

contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium hiis scriptis indentatis sigilla utriusque partis alternatim sunt appensa ; hiis testibus Roberto de Seliock, Johanne de Wodehous, Ricardo le Walker, Hugone le Barker, Johanne del Horlowe, et aliis. Datum die, loco, et anno supradictis. [Indorsed in later hand "Terræ in Dore."]

IX.

[1351.]

Noverint universi per præsentem indenturas quod Ricardus de Meygnill concessit et dimisit Radulpho le barker de Dore, et Johannæ uxori suæ, ad totam vitam suam, et cui eorum qui diucius vixerit, totam illam culturam terræ, cum bosco et omnibus aliis pertinentiis et aysiammentis suis in totenley quæ vocatur Becceley. Habend. et tenend. prædictam terram et boscum, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis; prædicto Radulpho et Johannæ uxori suæ, ad totam vitam suam, et cui eorum qui diucius vixerit. Reddendo annuatim prædicto Ricardo, hæredibus seu assignatis suis, octo solidos argenti et sex denarios, videlicet ad festa Sancti Johannis Baptistæ et Sancti Martini in hyeme per æquales porciones. Et prædictus Radulphus et Johanna uxor sua capient haybot de bosco ibidem crescente ad claudendam prædictam terram quocienscumque et quacumque necesse fuerit, sicut alii tenentes ante ista tempora fecerunt. Et prædictus Ricardus concessit pro se et hæredibus suis prædicto Radulpho et Johannæ uxori suæ communam pasturæ ad totam vitam eorundem in mora quantum ad suum dominicum pertinet. Et eciam prædictus Ricardus et hæredes sui totam prædictam terram, cum bosco et cum omnibus pertinentiis suis præfatis Radulpho et Johannæ, sicut prædictum est, contra omnes gentes warantizabunt. In cujus rei testimonium præsentis scripto indentato sigilla utriusque partis alternatim sunt appensa ; hiis testibus Willelmo filio Symonis, Rogero le Walker, Roberto filio Rayneri, Roberto filio Ricardi, Thoma de bircheved, et aliis. Datum apud Totenley die dominica proxima post festum Inventionis Sanctæ Crucis, anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum vicesimo quarto.

X.—[ABSTRACT.]

[1630]

By Indenture dated 3rd of March, 1630, and made between Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's household, and Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, Sir Benjamin Rudyerd, Knight, Surveyor of His Majesty's Courts of Wards and Livery, and Sir Robert Pye, of Westminster, Knight, of the one part, and Stephen Bright, of Carbrook, in the county of York, gentleman, and Thomas Sharpe, citizen and merchant, of London, of the other part, it is witnessed that in

consideration of the sum of £1850 paid to the said Earl by the said S. Bright and T. Sharpe, and for divers other good considerations, the said Earl covenanted with the said Bright and Sharpe, that the said Earl, together with the said Sir Benjamin Rudyerd, and Sir Robert Pye, would, before the last day of June next ensuing, convey to the said S. Bright and T. Sharpe all their estate in the Manor of Totley, alias Totingley, and in all those six messuages, farms, etc., in Totley, aforesaid, one whereof was in the occupation of Raphe Martyn, and William Wad, another in the occupation of Robert Hepworth, William Stevenson, Thomas Barker, and Francis Barker, another in the occupation of Robert Green, another in the occupation of Edward Calton and Christopher Newbolt, another in the occupation of Robert Skargell, and one other in the occupation of Godfrey Calton, Richard Bullock, Thomas Gregory, and Raphe Martyn, together with the appurtenances and a water corn mill in Totley in the occupation of Edward Barker, gentleman, also a lead mill or "smilting" house then in the occupation of Leonard Gill, gentleman, and Mistress Hall, widow, together with the weirs, "forbayes,"* etc., belonging to the said corn mill and lead mill, and all services, waste grounds, commons, etc. [Five lines are then erased, but as far as they can be read they relate to a messuage in Dore, near Totley, late in the occupation of Henry Jepson (?)] Covenant by Phillip Earl of Pembroke, Sir Benjamin Rudyerd, and Sir Robert Pye, that, notwithstanding any act or thing done or omitted by them, or the Right Honourable Lady Mary Countess dowager of Pembroke, the late Right Honourable William Earl of Pembroke, deceased, Gilbert, late Earl of Shrewsbury, deceased, Robert Booth, Thomas Cooke, William Haymand, Robert Kidman and Henry Butler, they had good right to convey. [Indorsed "A deed of covenant for conveyance of Totley to Mr. Bright from the Earl of Pembroke, et alii. No. 2."]

* The breast or front wall of a lock.

Some Notes on the Cokayne family.

BY ANDREAS E. COKAYNE.



AN accurate account of the monuments in the Cokayne Chapel in Ashburne Church appears in the second volume of Mr. J. Charles Cox's "*Derbyshire Churches*," but it may be of interest briefly here to recount the names of those persons to whom these monuments were erected, some of them retaining no inscriptions, and some few alterations and restorations having been made since the close of 1876.

The Cokayne family resided in Ashburne for a period of more than 500 years, certainly from the middle of the 12th century down to late in the 17th, when Sir Aston sold his Ashburne property (in 1671). The eldest representative in seven successive generations, from 1372 to 1592, is monumentally commemorated in an unbroken line, if we include also the pretty little altar tomb now in the Chancel of Youlgreave Church, with effigy of Thomas Cokayne, who died in his father's life-time. He married Agnes, daughter of Robert Barlow, and died in 1488.

To take the Cokayne monuments according to their position :—The large mural one outside the parclose is to Sir Thomas Cokayne, who was knighted at the taking of Edinburgh in 1544. He married Dorothy (ob. 1595), daughter of Sir Humphrey Ferrers, and died 15th Nov., 1592. His "*Treatise of Hunting*," written at the close of 1591, now an almost unique book, I have had accurately transcribed from the original volume in the British Museum, and it is reprinted hereafter, in the belief that it may possibly be—as a curious and rare work—of

some interest to members of this Society. The preface and introduction are more interesting, perhaps, than the text of the book is valuable.

The altar tomb on the left hand on entering the chapel is that of Francis Cokayne (ob. 1538) and his wife, Dorothy, daughter and heir of Thomas Marrowe. That in the corner, records Sir Thomas Cokayne, Knt. (ob. 1537), and his wife Barbara, daughter of John FitzHerbert.

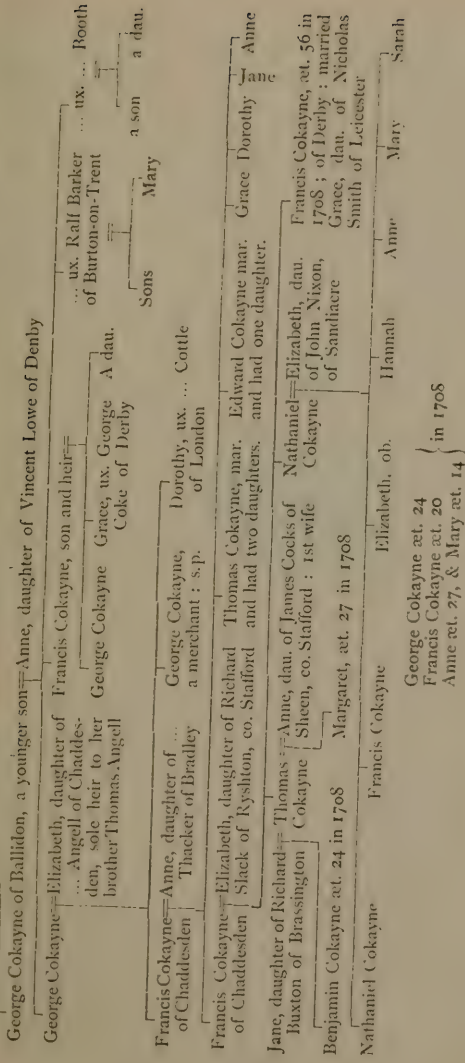
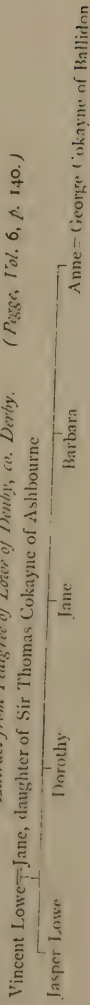
The alabaster tomb, with male and female effigies, is that of Sir John Cokayne, Knt. (ob. 1447), and his wife. His *first* wife was Jane, daughter of Sir John Dabridgecourt, Knt., of Stratfieldsaye: his *second* wife, Isabel, daughter of Sir Hugh Shirley, Knt., is gracefully portrayed in effigy on a fine altar tomb in Polesworth church, co. Warwick, where she was buried. Superincumbent on the next and oldest tomb are the effigies of the last-named Sir John Cokayne's father (Edmond, slain at the battle of Shrewsbury in 1404), and grandfather (Sir John Cokayne, Knt., ob. 1372).

The plain alabaster tomb, with incised slab, adjacent, is that of John Cokayne (ob. 1505), and his wife Agnes, daughter of Sir Richard Vernon, of Haddon, Knt.

The "Treatise of Hunting," above referred to, is a small 4to. book with Title (1p.), Dedication (2pp.), Preface (3pp.), and Text (24pp.) without pagination, interspersed with 7 woodcuts of animals—hounds, foxes, otters, stags.

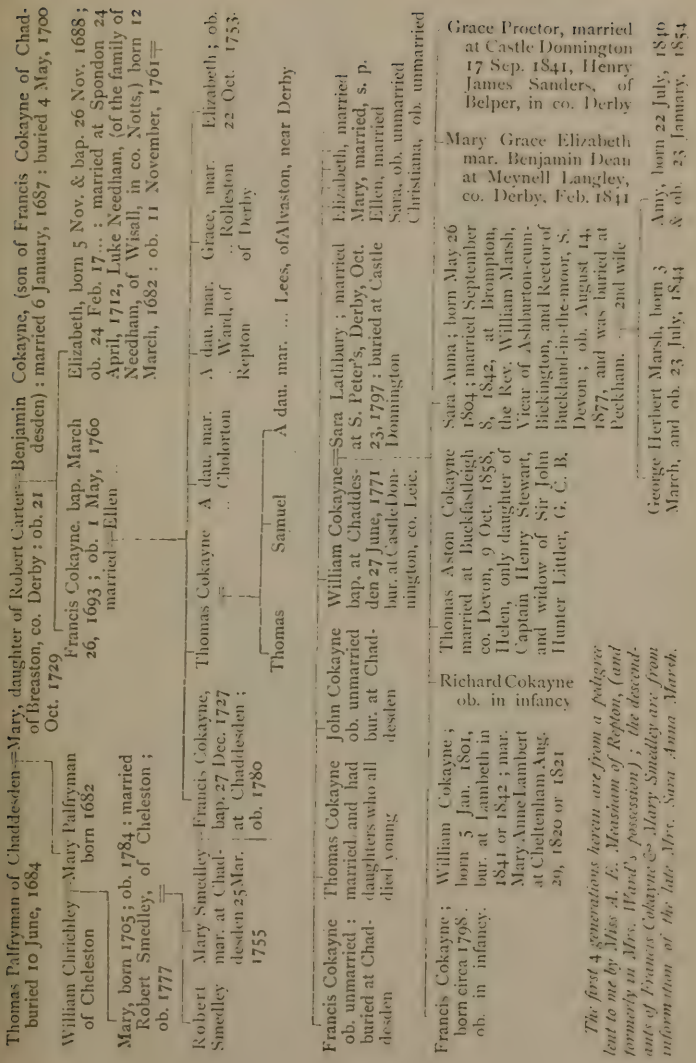
Lowndes refers to the book thus:—"Black letter, inscribed to the Earle of Shrewsburie. Four sheets, with woodcuts, principally borrowed from Turberville's Treatise. A copy is in the British Museum. Inglis 366, £17 10s. Puttick 1855 (one leaf M.S. £10 5s.)

Edward Cokayne of Ashbourne, Esquire

COKAINE : *Pegge, Vol. 6, pp. 136-8**Extract from Pedigree of Lowe of Denby, co. Derby.**(Pegge, Vol. 6, p. 140.)*



(PEDIGREE No. II.)



The first 4 generations herein are from a pedigree lent to me by Miss A. E. Marsham of Repton, (and formerly in Mrs. Ward's possession); the descendants of Francis Cokayne & Mary Smedley are from information of the late Mrs. Sara Anna Marsh.



A Short Treatise of Hunting:

*Compyled for the delight of Noble
men and Gentlemen, by Sir Thomas*

Cockaine, Knight.
x7



*Imprinted at London by Thomas Orwin
for Thomas Woodcocke, dwelling in Paules
Churchyard at the signe of the
black Beare. 1591.*

*To the Right Honorable and my singular good Lord the
Earle of Shrewsburie: Sir Thomas Cockaine Knight,
wisheth increase of all honorable vertues.*

HAUING (right Honorable) at the instance of diuers my especiall good friends, penned this short Pamphlet of my owne experience in hunting. And entring into consideration how greatly I am bounden to the Nobilitie of this land; Reason challenged a speciall affection in me to preferre the patronage thereof to your honorable Lordship before any other, as well in respect I had the originall of my said experience under your most noble Grandfather (whose Seruant I was in my yonger yeares, and brought up in his house) as also in regard that I haue receaued many extraordinary favours, both from your said most noble Grandfather, from my honourable good Lord, your father, and lastly, and most especially from your selfe (my good Lord); who knowing me a professed Hunter, and not a scholler, I make no doubt but your Lordshippe wil afford my plainnes herein your fauorable liking. And so (my good Lord) wishing you as honorable succeesse in all your vertuous actions as your Lordshippe can desire or imagine; I humblie take my leaue of your Lordship. From my house neere Ashborne this last of December, 1590.

Your honorable Lordships many waies so bounden:

THOMAS COCKAINE.

To the Gentlemen Readers.

IT hath bin long receiued for a truth, that Sir *Tristram*, one of King *Arthures* Knights, was the first writer and (as it were) the founder of the exact knowledge of the honorable and delightful sport of hunting; whose tearmes in Hunting, Hawking, and measures of blowing, I hold to be the best and fittest to be used. And these first principles of Sir *Tristram* yet extant, ioyned with my owne long experience in Hunting for these fiftietwo yeares now last past, haue mooued me to write more at large, of hunting the

Bucke and other Chases, than Sir *Tristram* did. And for the first commendation of Hunting, I find (Gentlemen) by my owne experience in Hunting, that Hunters by their continuall trauaile, painfull labour, often watching, and enduring of hunger, of heate, and of cold, are much enabled aboue others to the seruice of their Prince and Countrey in the warres, hauing their bodies for the most part by reason of their continuall exercise in much better health, than other men have; and their minds also by this honest recreation the more fit and the better disposed to all other good exercises. And for prooffe hereof, I cannot giue you a better instance than that most noble Gentleman the Earle of *Cumberland* now liuing; who by reason that hee hath vsed hunting with hounds euen from his youth hetherto, is not onely in skill of hunting equall with any Gentleman in England: but for all abilities of his bodie (which doo awaite vpon many great gifts of the mind) as fit to be a noble Souldier for his countrey, or rather a most notable Generall for any Army whatsoeuer either by Sea or Land, as any man is in Europe of his calling whatsoeuer. And here I canot but remeber, that once being on a hunting iourney with that most honorable Gentleman *Ambrose* the late Earle of *Warwicke*, and now deceased; I heard him say before diuers Noble men and Gentlemen of great qualitie then in that companie; that amongst all the sorts of men that he had conuersed withall in his life, he neuer found any better or more honest companions than Hunters and Falconers. I could here say much more in praise of this notable exercise of hunting: by which in many other Countries men haue been and yet are often deliuered from the rauine and spoile of many wild beasts; as namely of Lyons, of Beares, of Woolues, and of other such beasts of pray; and here in England from the hurt of Foxes and of other rauenous vermine. But the disport being of it selfe sufficiently commendable and able to say for it self, against all the carping speaches of the enemies thereof (if any such may be found amongst Gentlemen) I hope this labour of mine only taken in hand for your delight, shall passe with your most fauourable censure thereof. And so with my praier that both you and I may liue and dye in the Lord, I bid you all hartely farewell; with this caution that this disport of hunting bee vsed by you only as a recreation to enable both your bodies and minds thereby to better exercises, & not as an occupation to spend therein daies, moneths and yeres, to the hinderance of the seruice of God, her Maiestie or your Countrey. From my house neere *Ashborne* this last of December, 1590.

Your louing friend,

T. C.

*A short Treatise of Hunting: compyled for the delight of
Noblemen and Gentlemen, by Sir Thomas Cockaine,
Knight.*

*A very good note for any yong Gentleman, who will breed Hounds
to hunt the Foxe.*



YOU must breed fourtéene or fifteen couple of small Kibble hounds, lowe and swift, and two couple of Terriars, which you may enter in one yeare, by this rule following.

The order to enter yong Hounds at the Foxe.

YOU must borowe one couple of old Foxe hounds of some Gentleman or Yoman, who vseth to hunt the Foxe : and when your Hounds bee full twelve moneth and a quarter olde, and that your Huntsman hath chastized them surely from sheepe, then may you take your seruants with you, and goe to some Couert, where you heare there is a litter of Foxe Cubbes ; where stopping all the holes, sauing two or three, which must be set with Foxe pursenets, to take a yong Cubbe, to make your Terriars withall. Then must you cast off your couple of old Hounds to finde the Cubs, which being found, you must cast off all your whelpes to them foorth of the couples, and foresee that none of them haue hunted either the Hare or Conie before.

By that time you haue killed half a skore Cubbes in this sorte in seuerall Couerts or Woods, and haue taken two or three quicke Cubbes to make your Terriars withall, you will finde your Hounds well and perfect.

This order of entring your whelps should be begun a fortnight or thrée wéeke before Bartholmewday, and continued untill the feast of All Saints.

The order to be obserued in hunting the Foxe.



WHe you haue entred your whelps (as before is said) you must chuse out of your fourteene couple two couple to be trailors of an olde Foxe and finders of him. The rest of the Hounds must bee kept in couples by your seruants, and made so obedient that no Hound shall breake the couples, or offer to goe away to the finders, untill the Huntsman doe perfectly understand that the Hounds he cast off before haue found the Foxe: and then may he uncouple all the hounds that he hath to the finders, but two couple of the slowest, which must be kept to followe the Huntsman his héeles, in great obedience to the man, with one couple of the best Terriars. The other couple of your Terriars should bee used to hunt with the rest of the hounds.

The old Foxe being well breathed is so forcible a chase, as euery Huntsman his part is to hew him, or backe him into the Couert againe, when hee offereth to breake the same, and to hallowe him and helpe the Hounds wheresoeuer he can, and to comfort them both with voyce and horne, that all trauailers passing that way, may knowe that it is a Foxe that is hunted.

And this tast I will give you of the flying of this chase, that the Author hereof hath killed a Foxe distant from the Couert where hee was found, fouretéen miles aloft the ground with Hounds.

By that time either Noble man or Gentleman hath hunted two yeares with one packe of Hounds, the same will hunt neither Hare nor Conie, nor any other chase saue a vermine.

The order how to make your Terriars.

YOU must make a Trench of seuen yards long, two foote broade within, and then make a crosse Trench ouer the same of fiue yards long, and so little crosse Trenches in the same of an ell long so conueyed, that one run into another, couer al your Trenches with Clods or Turffes, and leaue foure holes open at the ends thereof for ayre. Then put in your Foxe Cub, and at the same hole put in one of your Terriars, and when the same hath found the Cubbe, you may helpe him with another, and if you finde those too weake you may put in the other couple also: but you must make sure that your Terriars at the first be well eased and kill the Cubbe. By that time your Terriars have kild halfe a dosen Cubbes in this sort in the earth, they will fight very boldly: and being thus made will prooue excellent good. But you must beware that you fight them not if they bee bitten, till they be whole againe. And you must have speciall care in the seeking out a right kinde of them: for there is great difference in the breede of your Terriars, and great choise to be made of them, both for their hardie fighting and swift running.

The order how to breede your Hounds for the Hare and other chases.

Herein must you bee most carefull in breeding your Hounds both for shape and making, and foresée you harken them forth of such a kinde as bee durable, well mouthed, cold nosed, round footed, open bulked, and well let downe there, with fine stearnes and small tayles. The Brach and Hound being thus well chosen to breede upon, your man must be very carefull in the time of the Braches pride that no other dogg come to her but one, and he must serue her but three times.

A Brach is nine daies entergellying, nine daies full proude, and nine daies in drying up: all which time she must bee kept with meate and water very care-

fully under locke and key in the kennell, and be walked every day half an houre abroad in a line, and her kennell shifted euery weeke once. And it were very necessarie before you breed your whelps, that you should see your breeding Hounds recouer a chase very farre fled afore, and driue and sticke at the marke, and not sling about: and then may you be bold to breede foureteene or sixteene couple of whelps that will serue you to hunt foure seuerall chases, that is, the fine and cunning Hare, the sweet sented Roe, the hot sented Stag, and the dubling Bucke when he groweth wearie.

How to enter your whelps at the Hare.

When your whelps be full twentie moneths old and a quarter, then must you begin to enter them at Michaelmas in manner and forme following.

You must borrowe two or three couple of fine Hariors, such as will hunt a Hare cunningly to the seate, and when your Hounds haue found the outgate of a Hare from the pasture, and bee of a perfect single gate: then must you haue foure men with foure whelps in lines, which haue been a little entred before at Conies, and surely chastized from sheepe and other cattell. Such as leade the whelps must come in and let the whelps feele the sent in the soile of the old Hounds feete that be before them. And all those that leade the whelps must still come neere the old Hounds till the Hare be start, and not cast off their whelps but use this course a weeke together, and crosse and meete, and let the whelps alwaies feele the sent in the soile of the olde Hounds feete, and in one weeke being well applied, those whelps will be made to spend their mouthes fast in the line, which you may then let loose and take others, and use in the same order with them: so that by All Saints day you shall haue entred all your whelps.

Some doo use to enter their whelps in couples, which manner of entring I doo not so well like of as in the lines for two causes. The one, for that they will range abroad more at libertie, than if they were led in lines. The other, for that being in couples the one will draw forward, the other backward, and neuer prooue so errant or earnest hunters as the other that bee entered in lines: for the Huntsman may helpe the whelp he hath in the line with putting downe his finger or staffe to the ground, where he seeth the old Hounds haue taken the sent.

The order how to hunt the Hare when you haue entred your whelps.

YOU must choose out the plainest ground you can finde neere unto you, and take with you to the field three Huntsmen, which must obserue this order, both to the seate and when the Hare is found. After your whelps are all let loose, and haue found their noses, your chiefe Hunts-

man must followe the hounds straight, and your other two must goe the one sixe skore yards wide of the hounds on one side, and the other as farre wide on the other side: to the end if any yong hound put out of either side, he may bee beaten in againe to the crie. Your Huntsman that followeth straight must keepe himselfe eight skore yards behind the hounds at the least, that they may haue roome to undoe a double, and he to keepe them from countring: and at euery ouer putting off the hounds, or small stop, euery huntsman that hath a horne ought to begin his rechace, and before the same bee ended the hounds will bee in full chase againe: and so all the time fild either with hunting or blowing. But if the fault growe so great that none of the Huntsmen can undoe it with pricking of the high waies, then must they goe on, and cast a small round about the place where the Hounds stopped. And if no Hounds take it at that cast, then must they cast a greater compasse round about, drawing the hounds softly: and if it bee not hit then, the Huntsman should blowe a call, that all that be in the field may repayre to him, and beate for the squat of the Hare.

If she be recouered by any Huntsman or hounds, and afterwards take a flocke of sheepe, or as the manner of the plaine or filden countrey is, take a heard of Swine or of beasts, and the Huntsman cast past the foyle, and the hounds hit of the sent againe either ouerthwart the fallowes, or upon a cold wet moorish ground: then doth it come to cold hunting, so as you shall see the hounds pinch by footes and take it one from anothers nose: and you may not in anie wise comfort your hounds too much when the sent is so very colde, but that one hound may heare another. One Hare kild thus with cold hunting, is better kild than twentie in hot chase. If uppon followes the Hare fortune to double in rainie weather, you may helpe the hounds much by calling them to the stauies end: but you must haue regard that it be newe and not old, for so might you doo the hounds great wrong. I was once in the field my selfe where I sawe a Gentleman come in by chaunce with a Beagle, at which time the hounds were at fault by reason of a flock of sheepe which were driuen along the high way where the Hare was gone before: This Beagle took it downe the way and cride it: there being ten or twelve couple of good hounds in the companie, and not any of their noses seruing them, untill the Beagle had brought it from off the foyld ground, and then bid they all fall to hunting, and recouer the Hare which was squat, and killed her.

A good Huntsman ought to blowe the death, and carry with him a peece of bread in his sleeue to wet in the bloud of the Hare for the reliefe of his whelps, and he ought to be carefull that all his hounds be coupled up, and none going loose neither to the field nor home againe: and be sure that meate bee made in the morning to feede them withall at euening when they come home. And this I know by my owne experience, that the purest and finest feeding is with ground Otes put in a tub and scalded with water: which tub being made close with a couer, will keep the meate hot till night.

I haue my selfe prooued all manner of other feedings, but used this as the purest and best, for this fiftie two yeres : during which time I haue hunted the Bucke in Summer, and the Hare in Winter, two yeares onely excepted. In the one, hauing King Henry the viii. his letters to serue in his warres in Scotland before his maiesties going to Bulleine. And in the other, King Edward the vi. his letters to serue under Francis the Earle of Shrewsburie his Graces Liutenant to rescue the siege at Haddington : which Towne was then kept by that valiant Gentleman Sir James Wilford Knight. God send England many such Captaines when it shall haue neede of them.

How to hunt the Roe.



WHen you haue hunted the Hare al winter, and made your hounds very perfect, you may at the beginning of March giue ouer the hunting thereof, and then begin to hunt the Roe in manner and forme following.

You must get a Huntsman who hath a good hound wherewith he usually findeth the Roe, to find you the Roe bucke : then must you cast off nine or ten couple of your hounds, and hunt the Roe bucke three or foure houres, and then relieue them with fiue or sixe couple more of your slowest sort. All Huntsmen are to helpe any hound that is cast out to relay him in againe, and also are to hewe the Roe bucke in both with voyce and horne. And if he haue been hunted with other Huntsmen before, he will prooue to make a strong chase, and therefore you may not hunt your hounds past twise a weeke at the Roe.

When your hounds haue kild a Roe, the best man in the companie is to take the assay, which he must doo crosse ouer the tewell. Then must the hounds

be taken away out of sight, a small space distant for troubling the Huntsman, who must first slit the legges and cut them off at the first ioynt : then must he slit the throte downe the brisket to the nether end, and take the skinne cleane of : which done, he must slit his little bellie, taking out the panch with all the bloud in the bodie, and lay it uppon the skinne with the foure feete. If any towne be neere hand you must send for bread, for the better reliefe of your hounds to be broken in the bloud, which being come, your Huntsman must let all the hounds forth of the couples, and hallowe them to the paunch, who must be very careful, that if any of his hounds bee missing, he keepe somewhat to relieue them withall, and also see diligently that euery hound that be there have some reward.

During all the time of this rewarding your hounds, a long note must be blowne by a Huntsman, and then all the rest that have hornes rechace upon it. You must also haue one of your companie with a sheet, that so soone as the féete of the Roe bee cut off, as aforesaide, he may take the bodie home, which will make delicate meate, if your Cooke season it, lard it, and bake it well. The sent of the Roe is farre sweeter to hounds than any other chase : the reason is, he hath in his forlegge a little hole, whereat when he is hunted issueth out all his moysture ; for he sweateth not outwardly as other Deare doo, but only runneth forth at that hole. This chase may you well hunt till Whitsontide.

How to hunt the Stagge.



After Whitsontide you may hearken where a Stagge lieth, either in Couert of Wood, or Corne field, and have him harbored for you : whereat bate ten couple of your Hounds, and lay a relay of sixe couple at the water you suppose he will goe to : for naturally when a Stagge is hot he desireth

the water, at which time you are to bate your sixe couple of fresh hounds to the wearie, that haue him in the water to breake the bay. The nature of the Stagge is to flee up the winde, or side winde, and therfore the hottest and most pleasant chase to hunt that is. When you haue killed the Stagge with your hounds, the best man in the companie must come in and take the assay, which he must begin at the brisket, and drawe his knife straight up betwixt the two foreshoulders: then must the Foster or Kéeper of the Wood come in, and take out the paunch and bloud, and reward the hounds, striking off the Stagges head and giuing it to the Huntsman, which he ought to carrie home and relieue his hounds with bread upon it a weeke after.

I had almost forgotten, that euery Huntsman which hath a horne ought to blowe his rechate when he heareth the hounds; for it is so hot a chase, that there is no stops made in his hunting, unlesse he chance to get water farre before the hounds, & be gone out againe by some drie colyway: then he perchance may be traile coldly before he be put from his laire againe. The Huntsman must remember to blowe at the death of euery Stagge sixe long notes that all those which be cast behind may come in. And after the last mote blowne, then all which haue hornes must blowe altogether their double rechates. And so betwixt Whitsontide and Midsomer, which amongst woodmen is called fence time, once a weeke you may occupie your hounds in this sort, if you can finde game.

How to order your hounds before you hunt the Bucke.



YOU must take up at Midsomer ten or eleuen couple of such Hounds as you intend to hunt the Bucke withall, and let so many of them bee led in lines as you haue Huntsmen to leade them. some one day, some another.

They must sometimes let them loose, and if they offer to goe away from their Keeper, or raunge abroade, he must call them in to him, and make them obedient to his voyce, & to come in to him at all times, be he on horsebacke or on foote. Your Huntsman must haue a Combe to combe the hounds he leadeth, from fleas, and a hairecloth to rub them withall after, to make them fine and smooth. You must beware that you offer not to hunt the Bucke before the first day of Grasse time : for Fawnes bee so weake, that if your Hounds should take the killing of them, you should hardly bereaue them of it.

A weeke before you entend to hunt, you must feed your yong hounds with chippings of bread, upon the top of an old Buckes head. And before you hunt the Bucke, you must also breathe your hounds in an euening or morning at the Hare : for whoso hunteth unbreathed hounds at the Bucke first in hot weather, causeth them to unbolt and surbate greatly. When you enter your hounds at the Bucke, keepe them not too hye in flesh till after Bartholmew-tide, and then as hye as you can. The best feeding for Bucke hounds is bread and milke : but you must beware of giuing them newe bread, for then will they not hunt of two daies after.

How to enter your hounds at the Bucke.

YOU must come into the Parke with ten or twelue couple of hounds loose at the stirrop, hauing in your companie halfe a dosen well horsed, with long rodde in their hands, shewe the hounds to the heard, and if any offer to runne thereat, rate them and beate them in againe to the stirrop. Then goe beate the brakes to finde some greater Deare, and if any hound hunt from his fellowes, or runne at raskall, take him up in a line, and beating him, say, awe ware that. Then leade him to the stirrop againe, and there let him loose amongst his fellowes, cherish and giue him bread, in which beating you make your hounds so obedient to the voyce of man, that they will at euery worde come in to the stirrop. This done, you may begin to tuft for a Bucke, and finding him single, especiallie if he rouse foorth of a great brake, put your hounds softly upon, for he will fall off at the beginning : which although the Huntsman see, yet must he giue libertie to the yong hounds to imprime him themselves. And being sure it is his owne Déere, he may giue one gibbet at euery imprime, and no more. When your hounds haue forced him that he falls to flying single, and the Huntsman spie him in any thick copie or great brake, he may say (he thats, he that) once and no more, which is knowledge to the other Huntsmen, that he seeth him, and all Huntsmen as the Déere groweth wearie, must forbear to hallowe, for a hallowe doth breake the crie, and the wearie Déere at any time making his doubles, and the hounds a little stopping, all which haue hornes must begin their rechates, which before they haue ended, the hounds will haue undone the dubble and bee in full chase againe : so that all the time will be fild either with hunting or blowing.

A good Huntsman at the Bucke must ride fast, to see what his hounds doo hunt, he must not hallowe but when the Bucke he hunteth either is in the heard, or that some other Buckes of the same yeare be with him. If your hounds chance to stop or be at default, and then any huntsman hap to meete their hunted Déere single, let him blow a short call that his fellowes next to the hounds may draw them towards him on the seate. So that by the hallowe the Huntsmen may knowe their wearie Déere is in the heard, and by blowing the prime call that he is gone single away. If you hunt a Buck in any Parke, and he fortune to leape the pale, then must the Huntsman next to the hounds blow three shorts and a rechate uppon it: so by that meanes all the companie may knowe that their hunted Déere is gone out of the Parke.

A good Huntsman must likewise at the first casting off his hounds, take a speciall marke of the Bucke he hunteth by his head: for diuers Buckes haue sundrie slots in their palmes: some haue slots on both sides: other some are plaine palmed without any aduancers with long spillers out behinde: the most Buckes haue some hens pecke mark to knowe them by upon their heads.

If you hunt a Buck wearie in the beginning of Grasse-time, and your hounds chaunce to checke and loose him, it is then somewhat hard for a young Huntsman to knowe him by his head, before it be full Soomned. Yet note this for your better experience, when your wearie Déere hath rested and laine awhile, if you then fortune to finde him againe, he will keep close up his mouth, as though he had not been imbosted or hunted that day, making a bragge and setting up his single; yet this secret knowledge you must haue to knowe him by, he will swell under the throate bigger than an egge, when he closeth his mouth: his coate also will stare and frise so uppon him, as you may easely knowe him thereby. And if you force him a little with a horse or hound, hee will presently lay downe his single, whereby you may easely perceiue his weariness. Now, if it chaunce that your hounds doo breake, and one part hunt one companie of Déere, and the other part another companie, wherein your wearie Déere is, your Huntsman ought so soone as he espieth it to blow halfe a rechate, that the others may stay the hounds that hunt false, and bring them in againe to the wearie Déere, and then the Huntsmans part is to applie the hounds well untill they haue singled the wearie Déere againe; which done, they may fauour their horses and let the hounds hunt, which will make a good crie till the death of that Bucke. You must be carefull to choose small Parks at the first entring of your hounds, and hunt therein morning and euening two Bucks a day: and by that time you haue kild halfe a skore Bucks in this order, you will find that some of your yong hounds understand a wearie Deere: so that then you may hunt in greater and larger Parkes: and towards the latter end of the yeare you may venter ouer Chases and Forrests. Keepe this packe of hounds, and the next yeare following they will prooue singularlie cunning. And if it fortune any of them to prooue cuil either by crossing thwarting, or

running wide, you may take them forth and put in other yong hounds which haue hunted the Hare the winter before : for the best Hariers prooue alwaies the best Buck hounds, if they be fléete enough.

When you hunt in Forrest, Chase or Parke, if the Déere chance to get aduantage of your hounds, and become cold fled, then is the best triall of your hounds which will hunt him the coldest without checking or hunting any other Déere. And if you haue a couple of good hounds that you be sure will not chaunge, hunt to those and not to any other: so are you like to recouer your wearie Deere. One Deere so kilde, is better than a dosen in hot chase, and it will also make your hounds to become trailors of a weary Deere.

How to hunt the Stagge after the end of Grassetime.

WHEN Grasse time is ended, and that you giue ouer hunting the Bucke, then may you for a fortnight after hunt the Stagge. But your Huntsmen must be carefull to be in, when he is readie to dye, and houghsnew him with their swords, otherwise he will greatly endaunger your hounds his head is so hard.

I was very well acquainted with the hunting hereof both in Parke, Forrest and Chase, by the means of those honorable Gentlemen Francis Earle of Huntington, and the Marques of Northampton now deceased, who if either of them had heard of a Stagge lying in an out wood farre from the Forrest, Chase or Parke, whereof he was, would presently repaire with twentie couple of hounds to the place where he were harbored, and bee sure to send ten couple of the slowest to the relay foure miles off: to which sport for the most part I was sent for to await upon them.

Such Huntsmen as follow this Chase must have especiall regard to the winde in their riding, and make sure the keepe, the side winde, or the full winde, if they can possiblie get it. So shall they heare most braue cries, and be assured to come in to the death of the Stagge.

Howe to hunt the Otter.



YOUR huntsman early in the morning before he bring forth your houndes, must goe to the water; and seeke for the new swaging of an Otter, & in the mud or grauell finde out the sealing of his foote, so shall he perceiue

perfectly whether hee goe up the water or downe: which done, you must take your houndes to the place where he lodged the night before; and cast your traylors off upon the trayle you thinke best; keeping your whelps still in the couples: for so must they be entred.

Then must there be on either side of the water two men with Otter speares to strike him, if it bee a great water: But if it be a small water you must forbear to strike him, for the better making of your houndes.

The Otter is chiefly to be hunted with slow houndes great mouthed, which to a young man is a verie earnest sporte, he will vent so oft and put up ouer water at which time the houndes will spend their mouthes verie lustely: Thus may you haue good sport at an Otter two or three houres if you list.

An Otter sometimes will be trayled a mile or two before he come to the holt where he lyeth, and the earnestnes of the sporte beginneth not till he be found, at which time some must runne up the water, some downe to see where he vents, and so pursue him with great earnestnes till he bee kild. But the best hunting of him is in a great water when the banke is full, for then he cannot haue so great succour in his holes, as when it is at an ebbe: And hee maketh the best sporte in a moon-shine night, for then he will runne much ouer the land, and not keepe the water as he will in the day.

How to hunte the Marterne.

NOW wil I make an end with the hunting of the Marterne, which is the sweetest vermine that is hunted: for when you cast off your houndes in a close that is thicke of bushes where a Marterne hath been a birding at night, so soone as they light upon the sent, it is so sweete that you will meruaile what it is your hounds finde of: for they will so double their mouthes, and teare them together, that you would thinke there were more hounds in companie than your owne.

And when you haue found her, the crie is meruailous strong, and great for halfe an houre: for she will bee alwayes neere you, and runne rounde about you in the thickets. When she groweth wearie she will take a tree, from whence you must put her, and that if possiblie you can, so secretly as none of your hounds espie her, and then will she make you fresh sporte againe for a quarter of an houre. You shall haue no such cries at any chase that is hunted: because your hounds stoup lowe for the sent and haue the sweete wye of her.

A speciall note for an olde man or a lame, that loueth hunting, and may not wel follow the hounds.

HE must marke how the winde standeth, and euer keepe downe the same, or at least the side wind of the houndes. If he once loose the winde of the houndes, he is very like to loose the sporte for that daye if it be in the plaine or fielden countrey.

Thus haue I wearied you with reading this pamphlet of my own experience, praying you to beare with the rudeness of the same ; for the Author thereof is a professed hunter, and not a scholler : and therefore you must not looke to haue it decked either with eloquence or Arte.

Sir Tristrams measures of blowing.

First when you goe into the field, blowe with one winde one short, one long, and a longer.

To blowe to the coupling of the Hounds at the kennell doore, blowe with one, one long and three short.

The second winde one long, one short, and a shorter.

To blow to the field.

Blowe with two windes : with the first one short, one long, and two short.

With the second winde, one short, one long, and a longer.

To blow in the field.

With two windes, the first two short, one long, and two short.
The second, one short, one long and a longer.

To uncouple thy hounds in the field : three long notes and with three windes.

To blow to seeke.

Two windes : The first a long and a short, the second a long.

When the Hounds hunt after a game unknowne, blow thus.

Blow the Veline, one long, and sixe short : The second winde, two short and one long. The third winde, one long, and two short.

To draw from Couert to Couert.

Three windes, two short, one long, and two short. The second, one long and a short. The third, one long.

To blow the earthing of the Foxe when he is couerable.

Foure notes with foure windes. The reliefe, one long, sixe short.

To blow if the Foxe be not couerable.

TWO windes, one long and three short. The second winde long.

To blow the death of the Foxe in Field or Couert.

THREE notes, with three windes, the rechate upon the same with three windes. The first winde, one long and sixe short. The second, one short and one long. The third, one long and five short.

The death of the Foxe at thy Lords gate.

TWO notes, and then the reliefe three times.

The death of the Bucke, either with Bowe, or Hounds, or Greyhounds.

ONE long note.

The knowledge upon the same.

TWO short and one long.

The death of the Bucke with Hounds.

TWO long notes and the rechate.

The prize of an Hart royall.

NINE notes with three rests. The Rechate with three winds. The first, one long and five short. The second one long and one short. The third, one long and sixe short.

To blow the call of the Keepers of any Parke or Forrest.

ONE short, one long, and a longer. If the keeper answer you, blowe two short with one winde, and drawe towards him. And after that blowe one short.

When the game breaketh couert.

FOURE with three winds, and the rechate upon the same. The scent when the Hounds can hunt no further with three windes, the first one long and sixe short. The second one long and one short : the third one long.

*Where the Foxe is earthed, blowe for the Terriars after
this manner.*

ONe long and two short : the second winde one long, and two short.
Note this, for it is the chiefest, and principallest poynt to be noted.

Euery long conteineth in blowing seauen quauers, one minome and one
quatter.

One minome conteineth foure quauers.

One short conteineth three quauers.

FINIS.

The earliest member of the family we can find residing in Ashburne is John Cokayne, who seems to have been settled here in the 12th century—*circa* 1150, although it is uncertain if he was the first of his family resident in Ashburne; no mention is made of them in Domesday, and it is more than probable that this John was akin to a family of that name in Essex.

There is a John Cokayne mentioned in the following account of the "Manor of Cokayne":—

"The Parish of Alresford was divided into two Manors—Alresford Hall and Cokayne." The Manor of Cokayne took its name from its early possessor, John de Cokayne, who in 1279 had 'two parts of one messuage, one caracute of arable land, 20 acres of wood, 20 acres of pasture, and six marks rent; also appurtenances in 'Elmestede, Bentleye, and Brumley.' From Cokayne (whose ancient wood, now called Cocking's, still flourishes) this Manor passed to Benedict de Cokefield, who conveyed it in 1332 to Sir John de Sutton, of Wyenhoe Hall. His younger son, Sir Richard de Sutton, who died in 1395, held Cokayne of the heirs of Sir Thomas Mandeville, in free socage by the service of 19d. a year, and left Thomas his heir. The last of the Suttons was Margery, daughter of one Sir John, and she married John Walton, of Wyenhoe Hall. Their grandson, Richard, held also the Manor of Stapleford of Sir John Howard, by the service of one Knight's fee, and died in 1408. Joane, his sister, who succeeded him, married Sir John Howard, jun., who took up his residence at Wyenhoe Hall. Cokayne, as well as a reputed Manor called the Lodge, near the Colne, seems to have passed to the Martins, and then in the same way to the present owners." *

Sir Aston Cokayne also mentions an Essex Cokayne who lived at Henningham Castle in that county, in the reign of William the Conqueror, to whom he was said to be allied.

* From "The Tending Hundred in the olden time," in the "*Essex Telegraph*," 8 May, 1877.

Some account of the family of Cokayne, of Ballidon, Chaddesden, and Derby, descendants of the Ashburne family, is to be found in the valuable collections of Dr. Pegge, in the College of Arms, much of which is given on the authority of Mr. Bassano, the eminent antiquary, whose collections are embodied in those of Dr. Pegge. The pedigree [No. 1] attached hereto, is copied from Pegge.

"The estate which the Cokaynes had at Ballidon, as is brought down by tradition by this family to Francis Cokayne, of Derby, was £500 per annum or thereabouts. Joh. Cokayne ob. 7. H. 7. Thos. fil. Thos. fil. predict. John fuit hœr. Ballidon Manor de Tutbury in soc. Franc. Cokayne 30. H. 8. Thos. fil. et hœr. æt. 17. Ballidon et Herthull Manor 4600 acr.: Franc. Cokayne 37 Eliz. Edw. fr: et Hœr. The estate at Ballidon was some time since joyntly purchased by Mr. Nic. Hurt the gr. gr. f. of the now Nic. Hurt, of Alderwashlee. The old writings of which estate were in the custody of Mr. Roger Hurt of Woodhouse, near Marston, in Cubley parish, or in Sr. Paul Jenkinson's custody. Mr. Plumtree, of Nottingham, married the widow of Mr. John Milward, of Snitterton."

"Cokayne, of Chaddesden, bear ye same arms with Cokayne of Ashburne, with a sinister bend;—ex copia Lib: Visitationis per Wm. Flower, an. 1569."—"Mr. Bassano."—*

"Mrs. Anne Cokayne of Carsington, widow of George Cokayne, of Ballidon, deceased, made her will 1 April, 1608. To be buried at Bradbourne, where her husband was buried: mentions son Francis and his wife, and their son George and two daughters; son George, his wife and children; her daughter Barker, her sons and daughter Mary: John Booth, son-in-law, and his wife and two sons. Ralf. Barker, her son-in-law, lived at Burton-on-Trent. Francis Cokayne and William Booth, grandchildren are executors. She mentions the Arms of Lowe."—"John Billing, parson of Carsington." "From Mr. Bassano."†

* Pegge's Collections, vol. 6.

† Pegge's Collections, vol. 6.

A pedigree [No. 2] is also added, showing some other descendants of the Chaddesten Cokaynes. It is compiled from manuscripts, extracts from Parish Registers, and records in my own possession ; from a pedigree lent to me by Miss A. E. Measham (sister to the Rev. Richard Measham, Naval Chaplain, a descendant of the family, and from information of my late friend, Mrs. Sara Anna Marsh, widow of the Rev. W. Marsh, sometime vicar of Ashburton, co. Devon. This lady, who died in 1877, was a writer of some power and ability. Of her numerous works (all her manuscripts at her death passing into my possession) two only were ever published—"Chronicles of Dartmoor," in 3 vols., which was a very successful book, and particularly interesting as a picture of Devonshire life, manners, and customs ; and "Maidenhood," also in 3 vols.

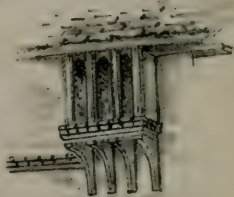
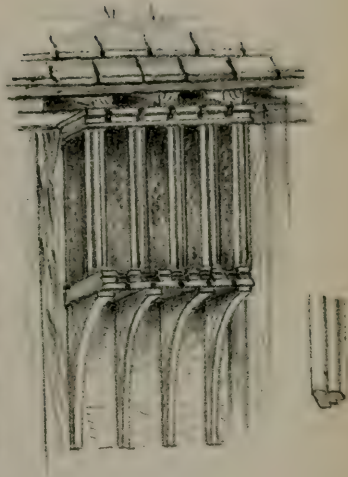
The Old Shambles, Chesterfield.

BY GEORGE BAILEY.



THESE old Shambles are a very interesting example of the way in which a Butchers' Market was arranged in the middle ages; and although they are gradually being taken down to make way for more modern buildings, now that they are no longer required, a new market having been erected to supersede them, still enough remains, from which a very good idea of their original character may be formed. They originally occupied four narrow passages, or alleys, intersecting at right angles. The central passage runs from east to west, and the three others from north to south. The three last named are parallel with the Market Place, and may be entered from High Street or Broad Pavement. The central passage runs from the Market Place to Packers' Row.

It will be seen from the accompanying sketches that the buildings were constructed almost entirely of strong oaken beams, with the intervening spaces filled in with lath and plaster, most of which has now fallen out, leaving only the framework; and that they were roofed with thin stone slabs, such as may often be seen still in use for roofing cottages in the northern parts of the county, where such slabs of stone are easily obtainable. It will also be noticed that there is some slight attempt at ornament on the heads and at the bases of the oriel windows; and that, in one instance, this is carried along in a line with the bases of the windows, forming a string course; but that there is not, on any of the



C. Bailey

THE OLD SHAMBLER, CHESTERFIELD



buildings now standing, any further attempt at ornamentation ; but, on referring to Ford's "*History of Chesterfield*," we find the following statement. Speaking of the Shambles, he says :—" East of Irongate, and parallel to it, is a passage, near the upper end of which stands a very ancient building, said to have formerly belonged to the Knights Templars. This, as well as the older parts of the Shambles, is composed principally of oak, some of which is curiously carved, and thought to be of Saxon origin." On visiting Chesterfield, for the purpose of making sketches, and examining the buildings, one of the "Knights of the Cleaver" pointed out the building figured (fig. 1) on Plate VII., as being the one formerly possessed by the "Knights Templars," and, on "comparing notes," we found it to be quite correct so far as that it is the identical building mentioned in the above extract. It is situate exactly in the position therein stated ; but our disappointment was great, to find no traces of the "curious carving," and not the slightest appearance of there ever having been any on any part of the buildings now left. This particular one is in an extremely dilapidated condition, the timber framework being all that remains ; the lath and plaster, which formerly filled the space between the timber, has fallen away ; so have most, if not all, the roofing slabs. It will be observed, on referring to the plate, that there is, in the centre of the upper story, a very pretty oriel window, having four lights, and that there is an embattled moulding at the head, and also at the base ; the whole being supported on four plain brackets.

It is not at all unlikely that these old timbers have been standing in their present form as long since as the 14th century. The length of time oak beams will last is very surprising ; those of which the little church at Greensted, in Essex, was built being, undoubtedly, 870 years old, and there is very good reason to suppose they may continue for hundreds of years longer. Allowing this, still we see no reason whatever to suppose that these Shambles are of "Saxon origin ;" there is nothing in the construction of any of them to support such a supposition. We have been very desirous to find out whether there had ever been any house

on which there had been "curious carving," and, on being informed that T. P. Wood, Esq., would be most likely to satisfy us on the point, we accordingly communicated our wish to him, and he writes, "I very well recollect the old building in the Shambles you refer to; it was pulled down some dozen years ago, and a music warehouse built upon the site There was some nice carved old oak about it, and one of the old town wells was under it. It was intended to have had it photographed, but the photographer came a day too late." Mr. Wood referred us to S. Rollinson, Esq., the architect who designed the new building, and he fortunately had in his possession a rough sketch he made of the old house before it was removed, and kindly placed in our hands the materials from which Plate IX. has been made, and from which a very fair idea of its appearance at that time may be gathered; but it is not of so interesting a character, as to its architecture, as are the other three; nor, from the point of view from which the sketches were made, can we perceive any appearance of the carved work mentioned by Ford. Possibly this may have been on that side of the house hidden from the eye of the spectator. We, however, doubt very much whether there ever was anything in the shape of "curious carving," unless the rude embattled work on the windows may be so designated. It is just possible that Ford did take it for "Saxon," this term being at one time used to indicate anything ancient. We will now proceed to describe, more in detail, the drawings in the three plates which are attached to these notes.

The most interesting and picturesque group of buildings now remaining is represented on Pl. VII. (fig. 2); part of it is still used as a dwelling. There are, in the upper story, two oriel windows; that one nearest to the observer has three lights, the other only one light in the centre. Both are ornamented in the same way as that of which fig. 1 is a sketch, only that they have no moulding at the heads, and that at the base is continued as a string course from one to the other, thus forming an agreeable break, or relief, to the front of the house. We may remark, in passing, that the leaden spouts at the heads of the windows of Mr. Gadsby's house



THE OLD SHUMBLES, CHESTERFIELD.

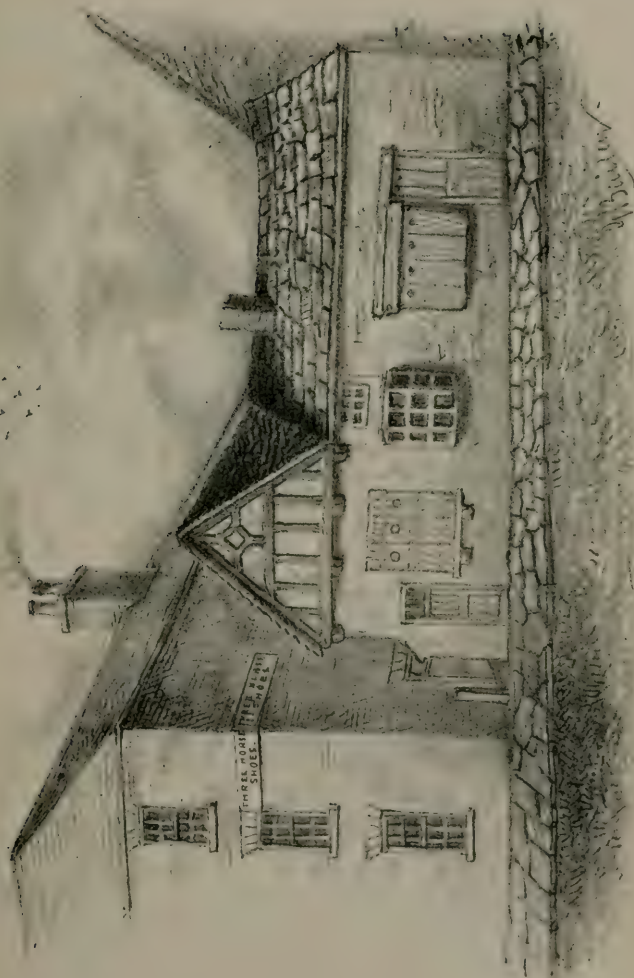


in Tenant Street, Derby, have the same kind of embattled ornaments as these have, which seems to indicate that both were erected during the Plantagenet period. The house of which we now write is covered on the outside with plaster, which entirely hides the timber framework of the walls; but, on entering the shop, we found plaster between the beams only, and they appear to have always been so exposed. There is no flooring between that of the shop and the roof, which is open to the rafters and tiling, the shop having evidently been used for purposes of slaughter, as one of the pulleys is still in its place, the floor, doubtless, having been removed to adapt the place to this purpose. It is a very long time, too, since the windows were used for any other purpose than as ventilators. Over the shops are huge penthouses to keep off the rain and snow, and also to act as screens from the sun's rays; they are wide enough to meet together in the centre, and form a covered way, and thus were rude foreshadowings of the elegant arcades of the present day. Provision is made for carrying off the rain-water and other fluids by means of a channel in the centre of the pavement, which is made to slope towards it from either side, and, as there is a very considerable decline from north to south, no fluids from the shops or slaughter-houses would remain stationary. In this respect the situation chosen was a fortunate one for the inhabitants, on sanitary grounds.

Another very characteristic cluster of these buildings is represented on Plate VIII.; it will give a very good idea of the quaint appearance of the place in its original condition. It is interesting as bringing before our modern eyes a portion of the belongings of a mediæval town, such as can now be seen in but few, if in any other town in England at the present time; such, too, as will not be very much longer found even in Chesterfield of the crooked spire, for steam and increasing facilities have at last begun to make their mark on it, and it is joining in the general race.

The windows are so pretty that we have thought it advisable to give sketches of them on a rather increased scale, so that their construction may be better understood than they would be from

the small drawings. It will be unnecessary to add anything further to what has already been written on Plate IX. After all, we do not appear to have made very much progress as regards the ventilation of markets for the sale of butchers' meat. It is not a little singular that we still build them in narrow alleys and confined spaces just as objectionable as were those of the 14th century. No one on entering one of these markets in any of our large towns, but will be conscious, by means of the olfactory nerve, of an ancient 14th century odour pervading the atmosphere of the market-house; and its cause will soon be discovered, for all round the market are small huts, having, oftentimes, no vent whatever—except into the central space occupied by florists, old book sellers, vendors of lace, dealers in eggs and bacon, cheese and butter, oranges and apples. It does seem, as if we ought to know that this is a mixture which should not exist in these advanced days. A butchers' market should be confined to those gentlemen of the blue robe, and to the commodity they have for sale; and, until this is the case, we have no word to say against our respectable ancient friends of the middle ages, for they certainly managed these things better, to the full extent of their light, as they had “a place for everything, and everything in its place;” and we might do worse than imitate them in this respect.



The Old Shambles, Chesterfield.



A Sketch of the Early History of the Printing Press in Derbyshire.

BY ALFRED WALLIS,

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THAT most able and painstaking bibliographer, Archdeacon Cotton, has borne testimony to the great difficulty which besets the enquirer into matters connected with "the geography of printing." In his "*Typographical Gazetteer*," he admits that the exact period at which the art was introduced into particular towns is often a disputed point, and it is highly probable that the conclusions arrived at in the course of the present paper may require future modification as fresh facts connected with the subject become known. Only those writers who have endeavoured to fix floating tradition, and to extract from hear-say evidence valuable items of fact, can fully understand the traps and pit-falls which beset the path of one who essays to track a custom or an art to its inception. The lapse of a century creates, in many instances, a void which can be filled up only by dint of levelling a mass of piled-up errors (the accumulations of former historians); substituting, in lieu thereof, such information as can be extracted from authentic records, and other sources only accessible to honest, hard-working students. The force of this observation was felt by the writer when engaged

upon a similar sketch to the present, the subject being the rise and progress of the manufacture of Pottery and Porcelain in this county; and it occurs no less strongly now that the "Early History of the Printing Press in Derbyshire" has been suggested to me by the Council as a paper which may possibly prove interesting to this Society.

At first sight, it may be thought that I have somewhat exaggerated the difficulty of tracing the art of printing to its origin in any given locality. Books and printed papers are, as people know, generally dated, and bear the name and local habitation of the printer; books, as compared with porcelain, are but little liable to accidental destruction, and are, indeed, frequently handed down from generation to generation with sedulous care. I reply that the early productions of local presses were, for the most part, ephemeral, consisting of ballads, bill-heads, public notices, and such like "small deer." Books, properly so called, rarely appear until the press has been at work for some time; and often in this wise—a "mute, inglorious Milton," fired with ambition, persuaded the printer to bring out a volume of "Poems," or the curate compiled some profound "Reflections." These, having served as traps for subscriptions, fell into the hands of the trunk-maker and were seen no more. Stray copies survive, and the diligence of collectors is sometimes rewarded by the discovery of such a "treasure" in some unexpected spot—a magazine of pipe-lights once—a very milestone, now, upon the highway of historical enquiry.

Another class of printed literature includes "chap-books," which lurked at the bottom of the pedlar's pack, when our grandmothers were young, and "railway libraries" were undreamt of; kitchen romances and children's toy-books, these, whose very popularity ensured their being "thumbed" out of existence, with almanacks, calendars, and "fortune-tellers," swell the list. How important is the part these *quasi* astrological works have played in the history of civilization can scarcely be conjectured by busy people in these high-pressure times; but this is not to the point. Suffice it to say that few such books from local presses have come

down to us—the generality of the survivors being undated and bearing some such an imprint as “London: Printed for the benefit of the Travelling Stationers.”

Sundry specimens of old printed matter serving to whet curiosity, are occasionally to be found amongst the odds-and-ends, which accumulate in the cock-loft to a fearful extent, whenever a house has been occupied by successive generations of one family. Old newspapers have an especial knack of escaping the hand of Time, and old school-books are not infrequently cherished as memorials of their former possessors. Of the literature of the kitchen and the nursery, specimens are few and far between.

The personal research upon which this incomplete sketch has been founded has extended over more years than I care to count; but, as will be seen from the foregoing observations, many points of importance must necessarily have escaped observation, and the outline here given is one which the kindness of friends who possess specimens of old Derbyshire printing will, I trust, enable me to fill-in at some future time.

The earliest reference to printed matter which, from its nature, one is justified in thinking may have been “worked-off” in the Borough of Derby, is to be found in a slashing preface to the Rev. Henry Cantrell’s *The Royal Martyr a True Christian*, the imprint of which runs thus:—

“London, Printed for *George Mortlock* at the *Phoenix*, *Henry Clements* at the *Half Moon* in *St Paul’s Church-yard*; and *John Hodges* Bookseller in *Derby*, 1716.”

The writer, who was the first Vicar of St. Alkmund’s, Derby, mentions certain “Pamphlets which represent the Injuries of the Burgesses of Derby,” and a “small treatise consisting chiefly of Collections from the Bp. of Sarum’s Sermons, and Bp. of Oxford’s Charge, Anno 1710,” by “Mr. Shaw, a Dissenting Teacher in Derby.” If these works emanated from a local press, the date of the introduction of printing into Derby must be removed further back than 1719, the year which has lately been adopted by

bibliographers. As, however, Mr. Cantrell's book (a small octavo of only 62 leaves) was printed in London (although dated "Derby: Lady-Day, 1716,") it is very probable that the resources of the Derby archi-typographer, supposing him to have been in business then, were unequal to "book-work." We must look elsewhere, therefore, for a starting-point, and the only trustworthy evidence I have as yet been able to discover, is the publication, of which the following is a reduced fac-simile of the first-page or title:—

Vol. I

NUMB. 10.

THE

DERBY *Post-Man*,

OR A

Collection of the most material Occurences,

Foreign and Domestick;

Together with

An Account of *TRADE*.

 To be continued *Weekly*.

 Thurfday, February 2. 1720.



DERBY: Printed by *S Hodgkinson* near *St. Warburg's Church*:
 where Advertisements and Letters of Correspondents are taken
 in, and all manner of Books Printed [Price Three-half-pence.]

This little quarto sheet represents unquestionably, the first newspaper published in Derbyshire. The specimen in my own collection is the earliest I have been able to meet with; it contains neither local news nor advertisements; but the imprint conveys hints of some importance. It is clear that, whatever might have been the case in 1715, there was a Derby printer, four years later, who, in his own estimation at least, was capable of printing "All manner of Books," and who subsequently did produce some very creditable specimens, such as an edition of Houghton's "*Rara Avis in Terris, The Compleat Miner*," in 1729.

At this time, 1719, there were at least two booksellers in Derby besides John Hodges, aforesaid. Their names occur in the imprint of *The Nottingham Mercury*, of Thursday, Sept. 27, 1720 (a small 4to sheet, much like the *Derby Post-Man*), as follows:—

NOTTINGHAM:

Printed by J. COLLYER at the Sheep Pens, & Sold
By Abr. Swain Salter in Bradford; Jofh. Hoyland in Sheffield;
Hen. Allefree and W. Cantrel in Derby; Peter Davie in
Leicester; D. Watfon in Ashbydelazouch; B. Earnworth in
Newark; T. Dixon in Mansfield; Mrs. Singleton in Redford;
S. Gunter in Chesterfield, and Wid. Carver in Melton: Where
Advertifements are taken in at Two Shillings each.

Henry Allestree, whose place of business was at the Market Head, was one of a distinguished Derby family of that name; he was probably a son of William Allestree, formerly Recorder of the borough. We find "William Cantrell, Book-seller in Derby" publishing the first edition of Anthony Blackwall's *Introduction to the Classics*, printed at London, 1717; his name appears again upon the title page of the fourth edition of that work in 1728, and of the same author's *New Latin Grammar*. It is not unlikely that he was brother of the Rev. Thomas Cantrell, Head Master of Derby School, Lecturer at All Hallows, and Vicar of Elvaston, who, dying in 1699, was succeeded by the Rev. Anthony Blackwall in all those offices, and in even

more tender relations, for Blackwall married his predecessor's widow also! At the upper end of Sadler Gate, another book-seller, Jeremiah Roe, had a shop where he seems to have combined the sale of books and quack medicines. This was his

ADVERTISEMENT.

*By Jeremiah Roe, near the Market-Head in
Derby, are Sold as cheap as in London,*

ALL Sorts of Bibles, Common-Prayers, and all other Sorts of Books; also the best Writing Paper from *Holland* with Shop Books, Pocket Books, and all other sorts of Stationary Wares. He also sells the true Original DAFFY'S ELIXIR, and STOUGHTONS ELIXIR. Gentlemen by sending their *Orders* to him for *Books* shall have them expeditiously answer'd. He also buys *Libraries*, or *Parcels of old Books*.

In 1727, Mr. Cantrell's stock of books was advertised "to be sold by Auction at Mr. Crompton's Hall, in the market place in Derby." This Hall formed a portion of the Piazzas, removed when Rotten Row was finally obliterated, and the Iron-gate "widened," under the late Mr. Alderman Roe's auspices. It is thus described in Woolley's MS., 1712:—

"Over against it (The Guildhall) stands a good handsome Hall, erected by Mr. Crompton, part on the Butchery on the West Side of the place, and part on pillars where the Market people that sell butter eggs and poultry stand, and behind it, part of the Rotten Row. It is said he built this Hall with a design to make an exchange with the Corporation for theirs: at present it is only used by some button makers that work in it."

The career of the *Derby Post-Man* was erratic. It seems to have been published in various shapes and sizes, and at uncertain dates. It was rechristened "*The British Spy: or Derby Post-Man*," No. 1 of which appeared, still with the imprint of J. Hodgkinson (then living in Sadler Gate), on May 31st, 1726.* The size of the sheet and capacity of the forme then became larger, but there was no difference in the quality of the information,

* Timperley, (*History of Printing*, p. 638) dates the establishment of this paper in 1727, and Mr. Jewitt (*Guide to the Borough of Derby*, p. 68), in 1726. Both were quite unaware of the previous issue of the *Derby Post-Man* in 1719, indeed I believe the fact is now stated for the first time.

which was chiefly made-up, as before, from the London diurnals. Some odd numbers are before me, from which it is plain that no dependence can be placed upon the numbering—the issue of March 21st, 1727, being marked “Vol. 1. Numb. XLII,” whilst that of September 14th, in the same year, is identified as “Vol. 1. Numb. XXII,” and the series is then carried on until a copy appears dated “Thursday October 3—26, 1728, Vol 1. Numb. LXX.” The sheet was enlarged again in 1727, and the number for April 6th in that year has a small woodcut on either side of the heading—a postman mounted, and blowing his horn on the left, and a rudely-drawn ship of war on the right. These distinctions disappear on September 28th, when the following notice is printed:—

GENTLEMEN

MY accompts standing very irregular, by the different Entries of Customers for this NEWS: I humbly propofe to methodize the fame, by beginning the Michaelmas Quarter with all of them together; and therefore desire they will be pleased to pay off the Arrears for such Papers only as they have had fince they paid their laft Quarteridge, with which each will be charg'd for no more than they have receiv'd, and the Perfon that deliver'd them out will wait on them to Morrow, for Receipt of such Payment, &c.

Yours, &c.,

S. Hodgkinson.

The imprint follows thus:—

DERBY: Printed and fold by S. Hodgkinson; and are likewise to be had of H. Allestree, Bookfeller, at the Market Head; Jer. Roe, at the upper end of Sadler Gate in Derby aforefaid; J. Collyer, Bookfeller in Nottingham; by whom Gentlemen or others may be furnish'd with any of the Books or Pamphlets inferted Weekly in this or other Newspapers as often as published in London; or have Books neatly bound, gilt, and letter'd on the Back, at reasonable Rates. Sold also by W. Turner in Burton upon Trent, David Watfon in Afhby-de-la-Zouch, Richard Smith in Afhburn, William Holt at Wirksworth, and William Walker in Uttoxeter; at all which Places Advertisements are taken in, &c.

(Price 2d or 2s per Quarter.)

The printer of the *British Spy or Derby Post-Man* espoused the cause of Dr. Michael Hutchinson in the disputes between the latter and the Corporation of Derby, concerning the rebuilding of All Saints' Church; and on the 13th of July, 1727, he thus apologises:—

"To the Reader. The non-publication of this paper, last week, being entirely owing to accident, which at one time or other affects mankind in general, 'tis humbly hoped the omission may be found pardonable; the rather since loss sustain'd thereby (not altogether inconsiderable) is greatly augmented by the unfortunate risque of displeasing worthy customers, on the continuance of whose favours the towering hopes of a thriving infant were in a manner absolutely founded."

After the expenditure of much mysterious indignation against his enemies (hinting at "dark insinuations in private," and "black attempts" to injure him), he adds:—

"I must own that a Pr—b—d and a Journeyman Printer are very unequal combatants; tho' the odds lies not altogether in the Title, for I once knew a Mr. of Arts to have his head broke in a duel with a poor Cobler; yet it may fare quite otherwise on my side. All I hope for is fair play."

The expression, "journeyman printer," is rather curiously used in the above passage; if taken in the modern acceptation it indicates that Hodgkinson was "not his own master;" but of this nothing is now known. The latest copy of this series of papers in the late Mr. Robert Ward's collection bore date April 15th, 1731, and the *Derby Post-Man* probably expired in that year. The remains of this series are now in the Derby Free Library, having been bought by Mr. Jewitt (at the sale of the late Mr. Robert Ward's effects in November, 1855), for £2 15s. od. Mr. Jewitt sold his Derbyshire Collections *entire* to the Duke of Devonshire, who has generously presented them to the Borough of Derby. We have seen a MS. collation of this volume (made prior to the first change of ownership,) which states that it included 33 parts of the *British Spy or Derby Post-Man*; that the first paper in the collection is dated "January 11th, 1727;" and the last, "April 15th, 1731." At present, there are 19 Nos. only, the first of which bears date "March 7th, 1727;" and the last, "December

24th, 1730," the deficiencies between these two dates being very considerable. As it is very improbable that so extensive a series of this rare journal will ever again be accumulated, these facts are worth recording here.

Mr. Samuel Hodgkinson now disappears, and Mr. Samuel Drewry comes upon the scene as projector of *The Derby Mercury*, a newspaper which subsequently proved its great vitality by successfully holding its own against the attacks of all competitors down to the present day. The first number was published on Thursday, March 23, 1732. The following is a reduced copy of the heading:—

The Derby Mercury,

THURSDAY, *March 23.* 1732. To be continu'd Weekly

HUMBLY INSCRIB'D TO THE

GENTLEMEN, TRADESMEN, and OTHERS, of the

Borough of DERBY,

And to all OTHERS who are willing to encourage this UNDERTAKING

This *Specimen* of a WEEKLY NEWS-PAPER is most Humbly Presented.

The address which follows states that the printer, being encouraged by the solicitations and promises of several persons, is now determined to print a weekly newspaper under the title of THE DERBY MERCURY, as above, and here presents his readers with the first paper "*Gratis* by way of *Specimen*;" and concludes thus: "N.B.—This Paper will be publish'd every

Thursday Evening and immediately sent to the Houses of every Subscriber." The imprint commences

DERBY : Printed by SAM. DREWRY in the Market Place :

and goes on to say that the paper may be had of Mr. Henry Allestree and Mr. Jer. Roe ; and at Burton, Uttoxeter, Ashborne, Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Wirksworth. There are two advertisements in this preliminary number ; one setting forth the value of certain quack medicines sold by Mr. Jer. Roe ; the other is worth reprinting.

"Whereas the Want of a more speedy Dispatch of LETTERS betwixt NOTTINGHAM and DERBY hath been found very inconvenient to the Inhabitants, not only of *Derby*, but also of *Ashborne*, *Wirksworth*, *Burton*, and the adjacent Places, This is therefore to give Notice, that JAMES HOLMES at the Request of the Gentlemen and Tradesmen of the Places aforementioned, will for the future set out from the three *Swans* in DERBY, *Sundays* and *Thursdays* about Nine of the clock in the Morning, and put up at the *Post-House* at NOTTINGHAM, from thence he will return about Four in the Afternoon the same Days for *Derby*, by whom *Letters* and small *Parcels* will be carried with Care and at a reasonable Price, and it is desir'd they may be directed to come by the said *James Holmes*. N.B. Letters and Parcels will be taken in any Day of the Week at the above-mentioned Places."

The succeeding number appeared on March 30th ; it is denoted "VOL. I , NUMB. I." ; the head-line is in the same plain Roman type, and it has a woodcut initial (pierced for the insertion of a metal letter) representing a mounted postman blowing his horn. The heading of No. 3 (which appeared April 13th, 1732), is a woodcut 7 inches wide, by 2½ inches deep, entitled "The East Prospect of Derby." The top left-hand corner has a "canton" with the "Town Arms" ; on the right is a similar view of the "New Town Hall." This illustration, which is signed "*W Pennock Sculp.*," is evidently a faithful picture of old Derby ; but it would be foreign to the purpose of this paper were we to comment fully on it now. It is remarkable that the first instalment of news in the specimen paper is headed "From the Republic of Letters," being a column of literary announcements and notices of new books, a feature which even now distinguishes the *Derby Mercury*. Of the *local*

news, which forms so important an item in the provincial newspapers of to-day, there is but little to be found in these old journals. The communities for whose edification they were printed, were small and closely drawn together by ties of business, or consanguinity : everybody knew his neighbour's business, and no energetic reporter was needed to put into print the gossip which was current in everybody's mouth. The advertisements, too, are few and far between, partly for the same reason ; and, principally, because advertising in those days was an expensive luxury, upon which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had laid a heavy hand. The difficulties under which our old printers laboured, were numerous ; the following is a very curious, but perfectly genuine, complaint, which can hardly be understood in these days of free libraries and news-rooms. It occurs in No. 27 of the 1st volume of the *Derby Mercury*.

“* * * I would now remind my Readers of a Practice that too often prevails amongst some of them, very much to my Prejudice, which is the lending of this Paper from one Neighbour to another, whereby my Custom is undoubtedly diminish'd and if this Practice is encourag'd it cannot be expected this Paper can be continued, considering the great Charges I am Weekly at ; therefore hope my Readers instead thereof will promote and encourage it all they can. Another and worse Practice than the beforemention'd is, the letting out to hire this Paper for a Half-penny and returning them again to the Retailer, which is neither fair nor honourable, and therefore hope it will be for the future discontinued.”

Up to this time, I can discover no books of any importance to have emanated from Sam. Drewry's press. It was his practice to issue broad sheets containing “dying speeches” of condemned criminals ; and the reports of executions in the *Mercury* often state that the culprit “delivered a paper, with his confession, to the printer, *authorising him to print it and none other !*” This was “killing two birds with one stone,” in a thoroughly practical manner ! In April, 1733, we read that “The Rev. Mr. Shaw, of Derby, M.A., hath publish'd Proposals for printing by subscription, A Summary of the Bible, &c. The Second Edition. The Price to Subscribers will be One

Guinea for six Books in Quires, one half to be paid in Hand, the other on Delivery. No fewer than six to be subscribed for. The Author proposes to give one Book in Sheets to every Subscriber." This appears to be the earliest reference to a practice which prevails as between publishers and the retail trade, in which 13 books count as 12.

Mr. Shaw was probably the Calvinist Minister so severely handled by the Rev. Henry Cantrell, in the preface to his "Royal Martyr," 1716, but I have no further knowledge of the book. The earliest production of this press (other than the newspaper, broadsheets, &c., hitherto noticed) that I have seen, has been lent to me by Mr. Cooling, jun.; it is entitled

An | ACCOUNT | of the BEGINNING and ERECTION, | of the DUCHY and County PALANTINE of | LANCASTER, | and of the ADDITIONS made thereunto: | and of the HONOURS, ROYALTIE'S PRIVI- | LEDGES, and EXEMPTIONS, which have been Granted and Confirmed, unto | JOHN Duke of LANCASTER. | (called JOHN of GAUNT) | And also unto all the Officers, Tenants, and Residents | therein and throughout all the Duchy Possessions. | And also of the Honor of TUTBURY: and how, | and to whom, the Right of Inheritance of and in the | Offices of Feodary and Bailiff, Escheator, Clerk of the | Market, and Coroner, doth belong, and hath been | executed therein. | Proper to be known to all such who have any Estates, or | Interests in the said Premisses. | DERBY: Printed by Sam. Drewry, 1735.

It is a quarto pamphlet of eight leaves, and is printed on the paper and type used for the *Derby Mercury* of that period. The matter contained therein has only been superficially used by the late Sir Oswald Mosley, in his valuable *History of Tutbury*, and I should like to see it reprinted.

As years passed on, the success of *The Derby Mercury* induced competition, and in 1738, *The Derbyshire Journal* appeared, drawing from the printer of the *Mercury*, on June 22nd of that year, the following caution:—

"As to the *Derbyshire Journal*, as 'tis call'd, the Readers are only desir'd to compare what is publish'd in it on Wednesday with *The Derby Mercury* publish'd five days before it, and they will be convinc'd how

ridiculous was the Boast in the Advertisement that the *Derbyshire Journal* would contain more than any Country Journal. Nay, that these Advices would be fresher and more Authentick."

I have never yet been able to catch sight of a copy of this newspaper, and the only knowledge I have of its existence is due to the above paragraph; this being the first time it has been mentioned by any writer on the bibliography of printing. It probably soon died a natural death. It revived, however, some years later as "*Harrison's Derby Journal*," the first number of which bears the date of August 2d 1776.

This was printed and published by James Harrison, Rotten Row, Derby, a brother of the celebrated vocalist of the same name. In November, 1776, the title was changed to *Harrison's Derby & Nottingham Journal or Midland Advertiser*. A mutilated copy before me is dated "March 14th, 1778, vol. ii., No. xciv." The price is declared to be "only Two-pence Half-penny," and "Ready money is expected with Advertisements." A list of booksellers follows:—Messrs. Trimer, Roome, Sanders and Almond, Booksellers, Derby; Mr. Calton, Chesterfield; Mr. Richards, and Mr. Walker, Ashborne; Mr. Hitch, Winster; and it is added that "Advertisements are taken in by the above Persons (with Ready-Money), short ones at 3s. 6d. each; larger in proportion—Letters are requested to be sent Post-paid." There is very little local news in the columns. Mr. Christopher Heath (the Derbyshire banker, and owner of the Cock-pit Hill Pot Works) was robbed, by a single highwayman, on the London Road, a few miles out of Derby, of about seven guineas; Mr. Wm. Etches, farmer, of Sturson, near Ashborne, had found the body of a murdered child tied up in a bag on the foot road; and her Grace, the Duchess of Devonshire, having been to see the Derby Militia reviewed had presented ten guineas to the regiment. There are ten advertisements, one of which announces the approaching meeting of "The True Blue Club." This publication ceased altogether about the beginning of the year 1781, on the failure of the proprietor. The next paper was *The Derby Herald*

or *Derby, Nottingham, & Leicester Advertiser*, No. 1, being dated January 2d, 1792 (not 1791, as stated by Timperley), printed by Charles Sambroke Ordoyno, whose printing-office was in King Street, Derby. It was supported by what was then called "The Jacobin party," and advocated revolutionary principles in opposition to the *Derby Mercury*, then, and always, the staunch upholder of "Church and State." The publisher, however, was a "Nottingham man," a distinction which did not serve him in Derby (there never was "much friendship lost" between the people of the two towns!), and if he loved republicanism well, he loved ale better, and so his speculation fell through. In about three months the *Derby Herald* disappeared, and Ordoyno returned to the occupation of a jobbing printer at Nottingham. His end was melancholy; on November 17th, 1826, he left his office about ten o'clock at night, wearing the paper cap which is the printers' badge, and carrying with him in one hand two jugs for ale, and in the other, money to pay for it. Before going many yards from his door, one Wilford, a butcher, came hastily out of the public-house, and Ordoyno, going as hastily into it, their foreheads met, and the poor printer's skull proved unequal to the match, for he fell insensible and died next morning from the effects of a ruptured vessel in the brain.

Samuel Drewry printed several poll-books, some of which are in the Devonshire collection in the Derby Free Library. One in my own possession is entitled:—

A true COPY of a | ROLL | of the | BURGESSES | Of the BOROUGH of
DERBY | Taken at the said Borough on *Saturday*, the | 6th and *Monday*
the 8th Days of *March* | 1741 in the exact Order they voted. | BEFORE |
SAMUEL FOX, Esq.; Mayor. | For the electing a MEMBER to serve | in
Parliament in the room of the Lord JAMES CAVENDISH. |

CANDIDATES, | The Right Honourable | WILLIAM Lord Visct. DUNCAN-
NON. | GERMAN POLE, of RADBORNE, Esq; | with an ALPHABETICAL INDEX
for the | reader finding any Person's Name. |

Publish'd with the Approbation and Consent of the | MAYOR of the said
BOROUGH;

DERBY: Printed by SAM. DREWRY in the | *Market Place*, 1741.
[*Price Sixpence.*]

From this list we learn that the Drewrys were not enrolled Burgesses, their names not appearing upon the roll. The following names occur : Samuel Fox, Samuel Trimer, Jeremiah Roe, and John Sanders, booksellers, and John Wheeldon, printer. The latter was probably a journeyman of Drewry's, as his name does not occur on any printed matter yet inspected.

Samuel Drewry died in 1769. The event is thus recorded in the *Derby Mercury* of August 11th.

"Early on Monday morning last died, much lamented by his friends, Mr. Samuel Drewry, upwards of 38 years Printer of this Paper. The Business will be carried on as usual at the same place by his nephew, Mr. John Drewry, who has had the principal management of it for some years past."

Following the custom prevalent at that time, the new proprietor prefixed his name to the heading of the journal thus—"Drewry's Derby Mercury;" and his personal care in the compilation and selection of news became instantly apparent. The books we have met with from his press are also distinguished for their accuracy and beauty; the "letter" is sharply cut and bold, the ornamentation tasteful, and the paper good. For examples we may take the following :—

(1) POEMS | ON | SEVERAL OCCASIONS | BY | W. WOTY | *Minuentur atræ | Carmine | Curæ.* Hor. | DERBY : | Printed for the Author, by J. Drewry, | M,DCC,LXXX. | *Royal 8vo.* pp. 174.

The title is within a border, and there are several head and tail-pieces, composed of metal "flowers," combined in groups, which display great taste and ingenuity.

[The first, or "Kilmarnock," edition of Burns' Poems, published six years later, in 1786, is so remarkably like the above work in technical details, that I cannot help thinking the Derby printer's work served as a model for John Wilson of Kilmarnock.]

(2) A VIEW | OF THE | PRESENT STATE | OF | DERBYSHIRE : | WITH AN ACCOUNT | OF ITS MOST REMARKABLE | ANTIQUITIES | ILLUSTRATED BY | AN ACCURATE MAP AND PLATES. | IN TWO volumes | By JAMES PILKINGTON. | Derby : Printed and Sold by J. Drewry : | Sold also by &c. | M,DCC,LXXXIX. | 2 vols. Demy 8vo.

For this work the Author was adjudged a prize of 25 guineas by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts; it was re-issued with a new title-page in 1803, and is still held in estimation.

The last work which he issued was—

(3) A | MISCELLANEOUS SELECTION | OF | RELIGIOUS AND MORAL | QUOTATIONS | IN PROSE AND VERSE, | By SAMUEL DAVENPORT, Minister of HORSLEY | quot. | DERBY: | PRINTED BY J. DREWRY,—M,DCC,XCIII. Demy 8vo. pp. 146.

There is a list of subscribers to this work numbering nearly 350 names of the principal inhabitants of the town and county of Derby, and the edition probably ran to 500 copies, yet my own is the only one I ever recollect seeing.

This energetic printer died on Sept. 30th, 1794, in the 55th year of his age, and was, in turn, succeeded by his nephew, who, in the following issue of the *Derby Mercury*, adopted for the first time the title “Editor,” which, in our own day, serves to distinguish conductors of newspapers and other compilations from the actual proprietors and publishers.

“Derby, October 9th, 1794.

The Editor of this paper takes the earliest opportunity of respectfully informing the Public, that he has succeeded his late uncle (Mr. Drewry) in the business of printing, bookselling, stationery, &c.

* * * * *

Signed, John Drewry.

The staple business carried on from this time, in conjunction with the newspaper, seems to have been the publication of chap-books* and school-books, many of which are embellished with comical cuts. Bewick engraved some of these; a mail-coach, the Borough Arms in the heading of the *Derby Mercury*, and some other insignificant blocks used in that newspaper were certainly the work of this great artist.

* Some of these were coarsely humorous, and the printer does not seem to have been proud of them, the imprint running “London: Printed for the Booksellers,” although, comparison with others known to have emanated from Drewry’s press, satisfies me that they were printed at Derby. I have several copies of *Jack Horner*, which have never been in circulation, from which the name of the printer has been designedly cut away.

Our associate, Mr. Cooling, jun. (whose courtesy in ransacking for me his unique collection of Derbyshire books I gratefully acknowledge) has a large Bible, the title of which runs thus:—

AN | ILLUSTRATION | OF THE | **HOLD BIBLE** |
CONTAINING | the Sacred Texts | of the | Old Testament and | THE
NEW; | Together with | The Apocrypha | Derby: | Printed by THOMAS
PAGET Trimer | M.DCC,LXXXVI.

This copy has only a frontispiece, but Mr. Cooling has collected several loose plates, "Engrav'd for Trimer's Family Bible." There are separate titles and leaves of "Order of the Books, &c." to the three books; the text begins with Numb. 1, on signature B, and ends with Numb. 132, signature M in the 12th alphabet; the notes are at the foot, and on blank spaces at the end of four books of the Old Testament, a fairly executed block of the Arms of the Borough of Derby, in a floriated shield, is impressed; and the block may have been used by the printer for the purpose of giving a local "colour" to the production. But Mr. William Bemrose has referred me to—

POLITICAL ATTEMPTS | consisting of | An Allegorical Poem in blank
Verse | entitled | the | SCIENCES | an | ODE to PLEASURE | and | some
other Pieces. | Derby: | Printed for the Author by T. Trimmer, 1783, |
and sold by J. Wallis, No. 16, Ludgate St. | London: and all other Book-
sellers in Town and Country | (Price Two Shillings.) | 4to 18 leaves.

I suppose this printer must be identical with Thomas Paget Trimer, but of this my readers must judge for themselves. In 1784, I find T. P. Trimer's shop in the Irongate, Derby; he seems to have been chiefly a dealer in music and musical instruments, and his advertisement makes no reference whatever to printing. In 1785, however, this advertisement occurs in the *Derby Mercury*:—

TRIMERS FAMILY BIBLE.

THE Publisher of the above Work wishes to express his most grateful Acknowledgements to his Subscribers for their Encouragement and Support, and informs them that the Whole of the remaining Numbers will be published by the 20th instant: he will therefore consider it an additional Obligation if they will complete their Books as early as possible.

A list of agents in various towns follows. The illustrations had previously appeared in an edition of the Bible bearing the following imprint:—

BIRMINGHAM:

Printed by JOHN BASKERVILLE,
MDCCLXIX.

The floriated Gothic letters on the title-page are the same as in Baskerville's Bible. I have compared Mr. Cooling's copy with the Family Bible of my maternal great-grandfather, John Campion, (a "Baskerville," of 1769), and am quite certain that the much-canvassed "Derby Bible" had a Birmingham origin, the copper-plate being perfectly unmistakable.

In the second town of Derbyshire, the Borough of Chesterfield, I have found no earlier printed publication than the following:—

A | PARAPHRASE | OF THE | 38th CHAPTER of
JOB. | *paulo majora canamus.* |
VIRG. |

CHESTERFIELD:—Printed by J. BRADLEY, 1778. |

8 leaves, quarto (Signatures A to D, in twos, pp. 16, including title).

This, I think, is rare, Dr. Cotton only mentions one copy, Lea Wilson's (*Editions of the Bible or Parts Thereof*, 1852, 8vo. p. 101). The author is not known to me. Of the printer I gather from the *Nottingham Journal* of November 29th, 1790, that about that time "Mr. Bradley, Printer at Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, who is appointed Post-Master of that place, has taken

the Oaths and entered upon the Office." He was also an alderman of the Corporation of Chesterfield, and died in February, 1798.

The following tract, although not printed in Chesterfield, is too curious to be overlooked.

"Strange and Terrible News from Chesterfield in Darbyshire: Being A full and true Relation of a horrible and terrible Ghost that was visibly seen on Sunday the 24th of Jan. 1674. First in the Shape of a Dog, then a Woman, and afterwards a Man. Together with the Discovery of some Money that was hidden by Him in his Life time.

Attested by	{	Richard Hobbs, Constable.
		James Knit, Constable.
		Joseph Wilson, Church-Warden.
		Mr. Down, Gentleman.

London : Printed in the Year, 1675. 4to., 4 leaves."

I have records of the following extinct newspapers printed in Chesterfield :—*The Chesterfield Gazette and Scarsdale and High Peak Advertiser*, a high-class journal which was first published on January 6th, 1828, by J. Roberts, of the Post Office. In the following year its title was altered to *The Derbyshire Courier*. (2) *The Derbyshire Patriot, or Repository of Politics, News, Literature, &c.*, the first number of which appeared on the 4th May, 1833, with the imprint of Thomas Ford, Irongate. It contained twenty pages, 4to, was unstamped, and sold for sixpence. Informations under the Stamp Act having been laid against the publisher, the paper was discontinued after two numbers only had been issued.

The Belper press does not appear to have been established until the beginning of the present century. In 1811, S. Mason printed *A New View of Derbyshire*, 8vo., for David Peter Davies, a Unitarian Minister, living at Makeney. The typography is bad and the paper worse; Lowndes says there were copies on "fine paper." I have seen copies divided into two volumes, with separate title-pages, but have never noticed any variation in the size or quality of the paper. On July 9th, 1813, appeared the first number of *The Derbyshire Chronicle, and Universal Weekly*

Advertiser, edited by the said Mr. Davies, and printed in Belper by Mason. It only existed a few months.

A press is said to have been at work in Castleton in 1760, but I have no evidence of this.

The History of Derbyshire Printing in the eighteenth century is here concluded ; to carry it further would be an encroachment upon the space allotted to me ; but I hope at some future time, and in another form, to complete this imperfect sketch.

(All rights reserved.)

Some Account of the Family of Lowe, of Alderwasley and Denby, in the County of Derby, and elsewhere.

BY MAJOR A. E. LAWSON LOWE, F.S.A.



THE Lowes of Alderwasley and the Lowes of Denby, once two of the leading families in Derbyshire, were of Cheshire origin, and are stated to have sprung from two brothers, both of whom married Derbyshire heiresses in the latter part of the fifteenth century.

A number of charters recently * brought to light have done much to elucidate the earlier descents of the family, and have sufficiently proved that portion of the pedigree which has hitherto been looked upon as obscure if not altogether fallacious.†

* For much of the information contained in the first portion of this paper the writer is indebted to J. P. Earwaker, Esq., F.S.A., the historian of "East Cheshire," by whom many of the above-mentioned charters were first brought to his notice.

† An old emblazoned pedigree in the possession of the Hurt family, entitled "*Stemmata et propagationes antiquæ familiæ dignissimi viri Edwardi Lowe de Alderwasley in Comitatu Darbiæ, Armigeri*," commences with Thomas, who died in 1415, and was the father of Geoffrey, whose son married the eldest co-heiress of Fawne, and settled at Alderwasley. The authority for this was evidently unknown to Adam Wolley, the Derbyshire antiquary, who added the following note to his copy of the pedigree: "These two first descents are not proved by any evidences in Mr. Hurt's possession;" and it is quite clear that no such proof was forthcoming at the time of the Visitations, for the pedigrees of the Lowes of Alderwasley, given by the heralds, are not carried back beyond Thomas Lowe, who married the co-heiress of Fawne.

The name is obviously one of local origin. *Hlæw*, *hlaw*, or *low* is the Anglo-Saxon word for a small hill, of the use of which not a few examples are to be found in Derbyshire and elsewhere. About two miles from Congleton there is an ancient timbered mansion standing upon a gentle eminence called The Lowe,* which is traditionally recognised as occupying the site of the original residence of the family, and as the place from whence the surname was derived. There is, however, no documentary evidence to connect the family with that place, and so early as the latter half of the fourteenth century, the Lowes are found to have resided in the neighbourhood of Macclesfield.

The first of the family of whom we have any specific record are William del Lowe and Thomas del Lowe, both of Macclesfield, and presumably brothers. William del Lowe, who is assumed to have been the elder, was living in 1392, when a tenement of his in Jordan's Gate in Macclesfield is referred to in the statement of a boundary. He was dead in 1398, when his widow, Elena del Lowe, of Bollington (a neighbouring village), free from all claims of matrimony, quit-claimed land in "le Walle gate" in Macclesfield, which was formerly held by Roger le Mulner, her uncle, and which she herself held by the gift of Thomas, son of the said Roger. In 1402, Thomas del Lowe, son of William del Lowe, of Macclesfield, conceded to John de Macclesfield, the elder, clerk, all the lands in Macclesfield which he had by the gift of Thomas, son of Roger le Mulner. Five years later, this same Thomas del Lowe, and Matilda his wife granted certain rents to the said John de Macclesfield; and in July, 1407, they together surrendered lands in the Portmote Court of Macclesfield. In 1426, at a court of the Mayor of Macclesfield, held there before John de Legh, Mayor of that town, on the Friday next before the feast

* Adam Wolley, speaks of La Lowe, in the chapelry of Witton, as the ancient seat of the family, and the statement has been copied by several subsequent writers. But there does not appear to have ever been any such place, and the family did not settle in that part of Cheshire until after the middle of the fifteenth century.

of St. Chad the Bishop, Thomas del Lowe came into the full Court, and there before the said Mayor, John de Dutton, Reginald del Downes, Stephen del Rowe, Stephen Blagge, John del Lowe, Richard Phelipp, William de Clayton, servant of the said Mayor, Vivian Starkey, clerk, and many others who were present; and the said Thomas del Lowe, being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, declared that he stood in full possession of all the lands, tenements, rents, and services in Macclesfield and elsewhere, which had descended to him upon the death of William del Lowe, his father, without any alienation whatever, excepting the annual rent of two shillings from the half burgage lying between the tenement of John de Rosyndale on the one side and that of Geoffrey del Lowe on the other, which rent the said Thomas del Lowe and Matilda his wife had granted to the said Geoffrey del Lowe, as by their charter more fully appeared. In 1436, Thomas del Lowe, who is obviously identical with the one in question, was examined at Macclesfield in the "proof of age" of Peter de Legh, of Lyme, and is then described as being sixty years of age. This would give 1376 as the date of his birth. This same Thomas del Lowe occurs as Mayor of Macclesfield, 1430-1, 1438-9, 1439-40, 1443-4, (?), and 1448-9. Whether he left issue is doubtful. William del Lowe, his father, had another son, John del Lowe, whose name occurs as a witness to several charters, and who has already been referred to as one of those persons present at the Manorial Court of the Mayor of Macclesfield, in 1426. It appears from the Chester Ministers' Accounts that John del Lowe, the son of William del Lowe, was Chamberlain of Middlewich in the first and second years of the reign of King Henry IV., and again in the two following years. John del Lowe was likewise deputy clerk and approver of mills on the river Dee, in 1406, as appears from the Cheshire Recognizance Rolls.*

* He is perhaps likewise identical with John de Lowe, who was commissioned by Henry, Prince of Wales, as one of the justices of gaol delivery for the castle of Chester, on the 1st of August, 1406, and again on the 28th of September that same year.

Thomas del Lowe, the elder, from whom the Derbyshire families of Lowe derived their descent,* and whom we have conjectured to have been the younger brother of William del Lowe, occurs as a witness to a charter in 1407, and was the father of that Geoffrey del Lowe referred to in the proceedings of the Manorial Court of Macclesfield in 1426, already quoted. According to an old pedigree, a copy of which is to be found amongst the Wolley MSS. in the British Museum,† this Thomas del Lowe died at Macclesfield at eleven o'clock at night, on the 10th of February, 1415. Geoffrey del Lowe, his son and heir, is stated on the same authority to have married Margaret, daughter of [Sir Peter?] Legh, of Lyme, in the County of Chester. This marriage is not given in any of the various pedigrees of that family, but there is no particular reason for doubting the accuracy of the statement.‡ By a charter, dated at Macclesfield the Saturday next after the feast of St. Kenelm, King and Martyr, in the seventeenth year of the reign of King Henry VI. (this would be in July, 1439), John Rossyndale, the elder, and John Rossyndale the younger, his son and heir, remitted and quit-claimed for ever to Geoffrey del Lowe, of Macclesfield, and his heirs, all their claims and title to certain lands and tenements of the said Geoffrey del Lowe, situated in "le Dedestrete" in the town of Macclesfield. The witnesses to this charter were Thomas del Lowe, then Mayor of Macclesfield, Stephen del Rowe, Alderman, Roger de Falybrome, Thomas Davy, Provost of the said town, Lawrence Blagg, and many others. Geoffrey del Lowe is stated to have died at Macclesfield on the Monday in the third week of Lent, 1451, between the hours of six and seven in the morning. His widow survived him for about three years, dying on

* A pedigree of the Lowes of Alderwasley and Denby, compiled by the writer, may be found in "The Reliquary," vol. 12, plate 34. One or two corrections are requisite in the first three generations.

† Add. MSS. 6666, p. 137.

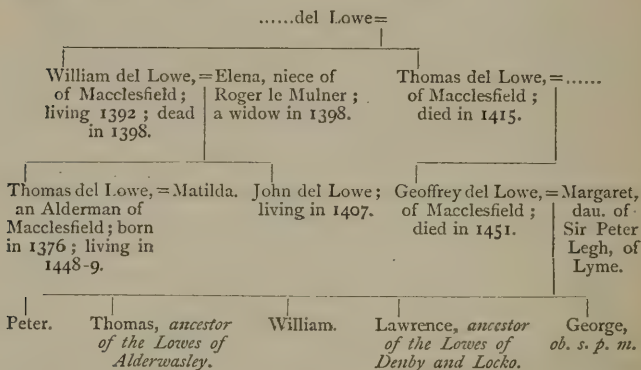
‡ She may not improbably have been the daughter of that Sir Peter Legh, of Lyme, who fought at Agincourt, where he was created a Knight-Banneret, and whose arms are carved upon the tower of Macclesfield Church. If so she had been previously married to Nicholas Blundell.

the Sunday before the feast of the Annunciation, 1454. They appear to have had issue five (if not six) sons, all of whom are named in contemporary charters.

By a charter dated in 1453, certain lands in Pexall (a small township about three miles from Macclesfield), were granted by John Hough, of Pexall, and Nicholas Hough, of the City of Oxford, to Laurence del Lowe, son of Geoffrey del Lowe, of Macclesfield, who reconveyed the same to George del Lowe, his younger brother. This George, who was living in 1472, as appears from a charter of Thomas del Lowe, his brother, which will subsequently be referred to, had no male issue, and Margaret, his only daughter and heiress, became the wife of William Swetenham, of Somerford Booths, in or about the year 1479, and carried certain lands in Pexall, Bollington, and Macclesfield, into the Swetenham family. According to a fine old emblazoned pedigree in Somerford Booths Hall, wherein the arms of Swetenham appear, impaling *Gules*, two wolves passant *argent*—the ancient arms of Lowe—this Margaret Swetenham was living a widow in 1491. Previous to 1473, the Lowes had quitted Macclesfield and were seated in the neighbourhood of Northwich, as is seen from a charter, dated September the 1st, in that year, whereby William Coton, of the town of Derby, Peter del Lowe, of Northwyche, John Halyn, “preste” of Wytton, Thomas del Lowe, William del Lowe, and Laurence del Lowe, all of the same place, testified that they were witnesses to a certain charter whereby Thomas Whytington, of Belper, in the County of Derby, and Margery, his wife, granted a messuage and seven acres of land in that place to John Whytington, their eldest son. As will subsequently be shown, the Thomas del Lowe of this charter became the ancestor of the Lowes of Alderwasley; Laurence del Lowe was ancestor of the Lowes of Denby; and either from Peter or William del Lowe sprang what, so far as can be ascertained, is now the sole existing branch of the family.*

* A branch of the family who were descended either from Peter del Lowe or his brother William (more probably the latter), continued for some generations at Hartford, a township in the immediate vicinity of Northwich. This

Assuming that William del Lowe and Thomas del Lowe, the elder, were brothers (and the supposition is really immaterial) the earlier descents of the family would be as follows :—



The above-named Thomas Lowe (for it should be remarked that from about this time the family wrote their name simply Lowe without the prefix), acquired a considerable estate through his marriage with Joane, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Fawne, of Alderwasley, which, according to the old pedigree previously quoted, was solemnised on the 23rd of November, 1471. By their charter, dated on the Monday next after the Feast of the Purification, in the eleventh year of King Edward the IV. (February, 1472), Thomas Lowe and Joane his wife together granted and confirmed to Lawrence Lowe and George Lowe, brothers of the said Thomas, and to Humphrey Lowe, Ottiwell

township is situated in the ancient chapelry of Witton, and within the last three centuries at least twenty-five members of this branch of the family have been interred in Witton Church, as appears from the registers. Unfortunately, that church was re-paved some years since, and not a single inscription to the Lowes, or, indeed, any other family, escaped destruction. Robert Lowe, a younger son of John Lowe, of Hartford, purchased the impropriate rectory and perpetual advowson of Middlewich from Lord Brereton in 1663, and settled at Newton Hall, near that place, which is still in the possession of his descendants in the female line ; whilst from John Lowe, his younger brother, are descended the Lowes, of Highfield, in Nottinghamshire, now represented by Edward Joseph Lowe, Esq., J.P., and D.L., of Highfield, and of Shirenewton Hall, in the County of Monmouth. Vide Ormerod's "*History of Cheshire*," 2nd edit., vol. iii, p 182 ; and Burke's "*Landed Gentry*," 6th edit, vol. ii, p. 991.

Lowe, and Brian Lowe, sons of the said Lawrence, to Roger Hulme, rector of Astbury in Cheshire, and to Geoffrey Davy, rector of Swetenham in the same county, to Richard Newton and Humphrey Newton his son, Richard Eyton and Laurence Eyton his son, and to William Rode and John Lowe, * all their lands and tenements in Alderwaslegh and elsewhere in the County of Derby, upon trust to certain uses. Henry Vernon, Esq., Ralph Sacheverell, Esq., Henry Columbello, Esq., James Taylor of Alderwaslegh, Richard Newton and others were witnesses to the same. Appended to this charter are two imperfect seals of red wax.



The first of these seems to have borne upon it the figure of a wolf, and the Lowes of Alderwasley are found to have borne a single wolf upon their armorial shield in place of the two which appeared upon the ancient family coat.† Thomas Fawne, the father of Joane Lowe, by his will “written at Allerwaslegh the tenth day of Januere the yer of the reigne of King Edwarde iiijth after the Conqueste of Englande the xvijth,” states that “lyinge in godd’s handes and felyng myself in perill of dethe and being whole in my

* This John Lowe seems to have been a priest, and there is some slight reason for supposing that he may have been another son of Geoffrey del Lowe, of Macclesfield. His name appears in more than one other charter in conjunction with other members of the family, but in no instance is he described as a relative.

† Relative to the armorial bearings of the family some difficulty arises. The original coat seems to have been: *Gules*, two wolves passant *argent*. There is reason to believe that the above-named Thomas Lowe, of Alderwasley, altered this coat, bearing one wolf only; and the arms which were allowed to the Lowes of Alderwasley by the heralds were: *Gules*, a wolf passant *argent*. The descendants of Laurence Lowe, of Denby, bore a distinct coat, namely: *Azure*, a hart trippant *argent*, which was duly allowed by the heralds; but what was the origin of this coat, or for what reason the Lowes of Denby should have assumed arms which bore no resemblance whatever to those borne by other branches of the family, are points which yet remain to be determined. Nor does the difficulty end here. It has just been seen that the Lowes of Alderwasley bore the wolf for their arms, but upon a tomb in Wirksworth Church, to Anthony Lowe, of Alderwasley, the son and successor of the above-named Thomas Lowe, there is a very peculiar coat of arms, of which

mynde, saye and take upon my charge as I will answer afore god that that gifte and graunte that I made to Thomas Lowe and Johanne my eldest daughter of all the lyvelode that I had or myght have in Allerwaslegh or Asheleyhay or elleswher w'inne the counte of Derby is gode lawfull and trewe. And that I the said Thomas Fawne never knewe that the said lyvelode was entayled nauther on the heires male nor generall that I might [not] lawfully at the said marriage of my said doght' Johanne and Thomas Lowe giff it and sell it to whomsoev' nie liste, except men of relegion and jewes. And also I never made no taylage of hit nor no thereof saff only the taylage that was made be me the said Thomas Fawne at the mariage of my doght' Johanne and Thomas Lowe." He further proceeds to "charge my doghters both Margery and Ellyn on my blessing that they nev'r make title nor clayme nor cause theire husbandes to clayme the said lyvelode nor any part thereof but that they kepe and p'forme the bargin the which I made between them and theire eldest suster and her husbande and that they luffe and cause theire husbandes to luffe and be as breder and susters." It would seem, however, that the apprehensions which it is quite evident Thomas Fawne must have entertained were not without cause, for three years later Walter Wynter, of Heage, Margery his wife, and Ellen her

the wolf forms no part. The marshalling of this coat is most remarkable. The dexter half of the shield is divided per pale, having on the dexter side two coats, that in chief—three roses—being apparently the arms attributed to the Rossells of Denby, and that in base—a fesse engrailed charged with three mullets between as many crescents—is similar to an unnamed quartering (probably Ashborne) allowed to the Lowes of Denby by St. George at the Visitation of 1612; whilst on the sinister side, occupying the entire length of the shield, is—a hart trippant—and over all is a label of three points; the sinister half of the shield bears the arms and quarterings of Fogge—a family into which Anthony Lowe intermarried. A smaller shield at the end of the tomb exhibits three roses, with a label of three points, impaling a blank coat. From this (and at least one other example mentioned by Mr. Cox in the account which he gives of the old chapel at Alderwasley, in his "*Derbyshire Churches*," vol. ii., p. 569), it would appear as though Anthony Lowe bore what we may venture to conclude are the arms of Rossell, in place of his paternal coat. Had he been descended from the heiress of Rossell this would only have been another example of what, in somewhat earlier times, was a not uncommon practice; but, according to the accepted version of the pedigree, Anthony Lowe was not so descended, the heiress of Rossell being stated to have married his father's brother. We have no explanation to offer, nor can we hazard a conjecture as to why the stag appears in this solitary instance in the armorial shield of the Lowes of Alderwasley.

sister, the two younger daughters of Thomas Fawne, regardless of their father's testamentary injunctions and "blessyng," and of his command to "luffe" their eldest and more fortunate sister, Joane, and her husband, Thomas Lowe, urged a claim against them for an equal share in their father's lands, upon the plea that those lands were "entayled upon the heyres general." The case was determined at Nottingham on the 1st of April, 1481, when Thomas Powtrell appeared as counsel for the claimants, whilst Lawrence Lowe, serjeant-at-law, defended the suit for his elder brother and his wife. The two younger co-heiresses entirely failed to establish their claim, and Thomas Lowe and his posterity have continued in undisturbed enjoyment of the Alderwasley estate ever since. In 1516, King Henry VIII., by royal letters patent, dated November 20th, in the sixth year of his reign, granted to this Thomas Lowe, whom he styles his servant, full license to impark and impale all his lands and woods at Alderwasley, together with a certain close, called "Shyninge Cliffe," and to make a free warren thereof, notwithstanding that any part might be within the bounds of the forest of Duffield Frith. Thomas Lowe was dead in 1521, but the precise date of his decease has not been seen. Joane "lat wyff of Thomas Lowe of Alderwaslegh, in the p'ysh of Werksworth," by her will dated August the 18th, 1531, desires to be interred in the "roode quiere of Werksworth nyght unto the sepulchare of my husband," and gave the apparently not very munificent bequest of fourpence to each of the mother churches of Coventry and Lichfield. To her son, Anthony Lowe, she gave all the lands which came to her from her father, Thomas Fawne, and charged her eldest son, Sir Avery Lowe, priest "upon his fader's blessyng and myne that he make no clayme ne title ageynste my sayd son Anthony for the sayd lands nor any parcell thereof;" and she further charged her sons, Sir Avery Lowe and Sir Marke Lowe, priests, that they should urge no claim against any of her sons "except it fortune as god forbid that they or oder of them do fall in pov'ty necessitye or gret ned." To every tenant on the estate she gave twelve pence, and "two shelyngs" to each of her household servants.

Alverdus, or Avery Lowe, the eldest son, having taken holy orders, and the second son dying in infancy, the estate devolved upon Anthony Lowe, Esq., the third son, who (according to the old pedigree which has frequently been quoted) was born at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, 1482. He became gentleman of the bed-chamber and standard-bearer to King Henry VII., King Henry VIII., King Edward VI., and Queen Mary; and having received a severe wound in the head in the royal service, was granted the special privilege of remaining covered in the presence of the sovereign. In 1527, he had a grant from the Crown of the manor of Alderwasley and Ashleyhay to be held by him and his heirs by the yearly, rent of £26 10s. od., and fealty only for all services. Out of this grant arose a noted cause which was argued in the Court of Wards, in Trinity term, 7 Jac. I., and which is reported by Sir Edward Coke, under the title of "Anthony Lowe's case," but which need not be further referred to here. By his will, dated September the 27th, 1555, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, November the 6th, 1557, he desires to "be buried in the parrish church of Wyrkesworthe," and devises his manor of Alderwasley and Ashleyhay, together with all his other lands to his wife for her life, and after her death, to his only son, Edward Lowe and his heirs male, or in default of such heirs, to his three daughters, Anne, Susan, and Barbara. He gives to his son all "the rayment that belongeth to my bodye," together with "the horse and sadell that I doe ride upon," and his sword and buckler. Amongst other bequests, including that of twelve pence to "the high aulter of Wyrksworth," he gives to each of his three daughters, Anne, Susan, and Barbara, "one hundred marcks a peece if they wilbe ordered by my wyfe in their mariage, but if they will not be ordered then I will they shall have but xx^s a piece." Anthony Lowe is buried in the chancel at Wirksworth, where there is an altar-tomb bearing his recumbent effigy, in plate armour, with his helmet on his head, a double chain

about his neck, and a skull at his feet, and having this inscription :—

“HERE LYETHE ANTONEYE LOWE, ESQUYER, SERVANTE TO
KYNGE HENRY THE VII., KYNG HENRY THE VIII., KYNG EDWARDE
Y^B VI. & QUEENE MARIE Y^B I, BURIED Y^B 4 OF DECB.

A.D. 1555.

Bridget, his wife, was the daughter of Sir John Fogge, of Richbury, in Kent, comptroller of the household, and privy counsellor to King Henry VII., and was herself a maid of honour to Queen Catherine of Arragon. By her will, dated September 25th, 1557, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, October the 8th, following, she desires to be “buried in the chauncell of the p’sh church of Wyrkisworth, near unto my said late husband, Anthony Lowe, and at my buryall to be such convenyante expenses and necessarye observances as to my worshyp and degree shall apperteyne.”

Edward Lowe, Esq., of Alderwasley, the only son of Anthony Lowe, was twice married; first to Dorothy, daughter of Christopher Eyre, Esq., of Highlow, by whom he had Bridget and two other daughters; and secondly to Lucy, daughter of Ralph Gell, Esq., of Hopton, by whom he had a son and a daughter. His will is dated May the 17th, 1577. After his decease the manorial courts of Alderwasley and Ashley-hay were held in the name of Lucy, his widow, until 1589, when his only son, Anthony, appears to have attained his majority.

Anthony Lowe, Esq., of Alderwasley, the only son of Edward Lowe, was likewise twice married, and the following account of his wives and children is taken from the Wolley MSS.*:—

“Anthony Lowe and Mary his wife were marryed the second day of february beeing Candlemas day An^o Dom. regn. Regin. Eliz., 31^o, 1589, and lived together the space of 10 yeares or thereabouts, at w^{ch} time the said Mary

* Add. MSS., 6666, p. 153.

dyed in childbed upon the first day of July, reg. Regin. Eliz. 39^o. 1598, in w^{ch} time they had Issue 3 sonnes and 5 daughters, viz, Mildred Lowe, Judyth, Edward, Rowland, Mary, Anne, John, and the youngest w^{ch} died wth her mother. And after that the said Anthony married again the 23rd of January followinge and soe lived wth his latter wife from the 23rd of January, 1599, to the 23rd of June, 1600, in w^{ch} time hee had Issue two sonnes booth at one birth, viz. Anthony and Thomas, and then the afforesaid 23rd of June, 1600, hee departed this life leavinge behinde him 5 children livinge, viz. Judith, Edward, Anne and John by the first wife, and Thomas by the second."

Mary, the first wife above referred to, was the daughter of Rowland Ferne, Esq., of Hognaston; and Elizabeth, the second wife, was a Cheshire lady, named Blore. John Lowe,* his second son, became ancestor of the Lowes of Owlgreaves.

From the Inquisition Post Mortem taken at Derby, October the 6th, 1601, it appears that at the death of Anthony Lowe, Esq., his son and heir, Edward Lowe, was eight years of age and more. There is a curious statement in the Wolley MSS., apparently taken from a contemporary letter, to the effect that "William Dethicke and Raphe Wigley, sonne to Henry Wigley, of Middleton, did fetch Edward Lowe, sonne and heire of Anthony Lowe, Esq., from Chelaston, the 23rd of June, in the

* John Lowe, the youngest son of Anthony Lowe, Esq., of Alderwasley by his first marriage, settled first at Hasland, and subsequently at Owlgreaves, in the parish of Heanor. He served King Charles I. as captain of a troop of horse in the civil wars, and in 1643, was fined £133 6s. 8d. by the Parliament, as a Royalist delinquent. In his will, dated November 10th, 1657, he names his eldest son John, who must have died in his father's lifetime, for Owlgreaves was inherited by his son, Francis, who died in 1684, leaving three sons. Francis Lowe, the eldest of these three sons, married Jane, daughter and sole heiress of John Middleton, Esq., of Wansley Hall, in Nottinghamshire, but died without issue, and was buried at Heanor, May the 9th, 1697. The second son, Charles, who succeeded to the Owlgreaves estate on the death of his elder brother, was buried at Heanor March the 29th, 1719; he had no male issue, and the greater portion of his property devolved upon his three daughters and coheiresses. Anthony Lowe, the third son, was a doctor of medicine, and died, without male issue, February the 9th, 1729-30, leaving an only daughter and heiress, who married, in 1732, John Gorsuch Eccleston, Esq., of Eccleston, in Lancashire. He resided at the Milne House, Astle, in Cheshire, but had no issue. He was buried at Chelford, in that county, where his grave-stone, bearing a Latin epitaph, whereon he is described as "nuper d' Owlgreave in Com^{te} Derbⁱ Mdæ Dr," yet remains in the churchyard. (See Earwaker's "*East Cheshire*," vol. ii. p. 368.) This branch of the family were Roman Catholics, and intermarried with the Eyres, of Newbold; the Beaumonts, of Barrow, and other families who had adhered to the faith of their ancestors.

night of the same daye, and brought him to the house of the said Henry Wigley, who conveyed him by the said Dethicke and one Rob't. Mason to Mr. Bentley, who detaineth him from his right gardeine in socage." The date of this lawless proceeding does not appear. Edward Lowe, Esq., subsequently married Jane, daughter of Henry Hall, of Cortlingstock (now called Costock), in Nottinghamshire, by whom he had a family of thirteen children. It is certainly significant that Elizabeth, another daughter of this same Henry Hall, should have been the wife of Richard Wigley, Esq., of Wigwell, one of the sons of Henry Wigley, of Middleton, who took such a prominent part in the abduction of Edward Lowe, from his lawful guardian, as above mentioned. He took an active share in the civil wars, suffering severe privations and great hardships through his unswerving devotion to the cause of his Sovereign. In 1643, he presented a petition to the crown, setting forth his losses and praying for restitution in these terms:—

"May it please y^r excellency that whereas y^r petitioner, Edward Lowe of Alderwasley in the County of Derby, esq^r did aboute 12 months since cause his eldest son and five other of his sons to take up arms for the king and did att his owne great charge furnish his eldest son with a compleat troop of horse and armed them all, and the rest of his sons going along with their other brother as officers in the said troope and have been ever since in service and still are, all but his eldest son, who lost his life in the said service : and your petitioner was thereupon driven away from his house by the enemy, and hath ever since been kept away by them, his house hath been plundered since then 26 times and all his household goods, 500 sheepe, fourscore and ten beasts, 44 horses, and all his rents taken, his woods cut down and taken away by them, and his hay and corn both the last year's cropp and this, in all amounting to the value of £3,000, to the great prejudice of your petitioner and the utter ruin and destruction of his whole family."

"That your excellency will be pleased to grant unto y^r petitioner all such men whose names are hereunder written, being delinquents and all others his neighbours delinquents that have been a great cause of his undoing, and withal a sequestration of all their estate both goods and lands, &c., &c."

The losses which he sustained are elsewhere enumerated, as follows:—

“The house of Edw. Lowe, Esq^r of Alderwasley, was plunder'd by the Parliament party as under.

1642.	Captain Matthews, Ralph Peoyser, & three hundred	£.
October 29.	soldjiers came in the night about ten of the clock, shott in at the windows and had liked to have killed a gentleman in the house, breaking open the doors, & tooke in moneys, plate, & jewelles, & bedding, & other household goods to the value of	500
	At ano ^r time Col ^l Gell's servants, Tho. Gell, Jno. Hadin, Jno. Farrall, Bradle, Anth. Peoyser, B. Asford, and the Steeples, broke the stable & took two geldings & two mares with sadles & bridles, worth	120
	Capt. Vermuden at an ^r time by Col ^l Gell's warrant took to Wingfield Mannor 8 oxen & 2 bulls, worth	50
	30 kine, worth	120
	33 steers & heifers, worth	190
	20 calves, worth	30
	12 swine, worth	15
	750 & odd sheep, young and old, worth	296 13 4
	12 three year old colts & fillies, worth	70
	4 strike of seed oats, worth	4
	At an ^r time Capt. Clarke tooke to Wingfield Mannor one stoned colt, 3 mares, & 3 geldings, worth ...	80
	And one fatt bull, worth	6
	Capt. Backeshalle's soldjers took 5 kine & two oxen, worth.....	34
	And a rick of oats, worth	10
	All these were taken before my Lord Marquess took the mannor. Derby men took of me at several times 20 horses that I had of tenants for rent, worth	90
	Capt. Frith took at two sev ^l times 25 horses, young & old, which y ^e tenants gave me, & 38 beasts, worth.....	206
	Frith also took household goods, wearing cloths, gold rings, and money of y ^e childrens, and a buff coat, worth in all.....	120
	At ano ^r time M ^r . John Gell's men took 35 load of hay from y ^e ground, worth.....	35
	And Col ^l Gell's men took a trunk & a pack at Geo. Flint's of Holloway with all my best apparell and my wife's, my wife's curtains, lawn and cambrick,	

gold & jewells of the children's and my train-	£
band's cullors and scarves, worth	400
And ye grant of ye mannor w ^{ch} cost me.....	200
And at ye same time ye took pewter and brass out	
of a coal pitt worth	30
Captain Wells took bootes, shoos & coats & sheets,	
stock ^s & blanketts, worth	30

2555 13 4

The estate was subsequently sequestrated by the Parliament, and Edward Lowe and his two eldest surviving sons, John and Arthur,* were compelled to compound for the same by a payment of £221. Edward Lowe, Esq., was buried in the chancel at Wirksworth, July the 8th, 1650. Anthony Lowe, his eldest son, who was born September the 11th, 1613, and baptised at Wirksworth on the 19th of that month, was killed in battle at Gainsborough, July the 30th, 1643. He was then under the command of the Earl of Newcastle, and being greatly esteemed by the Earl, his remains were conveyed to Bolsover, and there interred in the vault belonging to that nobleman's family. Bassano mentions a monument in the church at Bolsover to this Anthony Lowe, but it has long since disappeared. Edward Lowe, the second son, who was born May the 4th, 1614, and baptised at Wirksworth on the 28th of that month, and who died unmarried and was buried in the chancel at Wirksworth, July the 21st, 1646, is said likewise to have died from the effects of a wound received in the civil wars. The family estates accordingly devolved on John Lowe, the third son.

John Lowe, Esq., of Alderwasley, the eldest surviving son of Edward Lowe, was born May the 2nd, 1616, and baptised at Wirksworth on the 19th of that month. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Crofts, of Brampton, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. His wife was buried at Wirksworth, July the 8th,

* This Arthur Lowe married Jane, daughter and heiress of John Brookshaw, of Hazlewood, and was father of Anthony Lowe, of Hazlewood, whose only son, Captain Edward Lowe, sold that property to Sir Nathaniel Curzon. Bart., in 1748, and died in 1774, at the age of 94 years. Arthur Lowe survived his nephew, John Lowe, Esq., of Alderwasley, and became heir male of the family. Two of his younger sons married and had issue.

1677, and he himself was buried there on the 24th of the same month.

John Lowe, Esq., of Alderwasley, the eldest son of John Lowe, was nine years of age in 1662, and was the last male representative of the elder branch of this family. He served as High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1679, and dying unmarried June the 16th, 1690, was buried on the 19th of that month in the chancel at Wirksworth, where there is a mural monument, with a quaint rhyming epitaph, to his memory. His second brother, Anthony Lowe, who was eight years of age in 1662, became an officer in the first troop of Life Guards, and dying a bachelor in London. August the 10th, 1685, was buried in the parish church of St. Dunstan's in the West. The mural monument erected to his memory happily escaped destruction when that church was rebuilt, and is thus inscribed :—

“ P. M. S.
PROPE JACET CORPUS ANTONIJ LOW,
GENEROSI, EX ANTIQUA FAMILIA APUD
ALDERWASLEY IN AGRO DERBIEN :
FILIJ SECUNDI FUT DUOBUS
SERENISSIMIS & AUGUSTISSIMIS
REGIBUS CAROLO ET JACOBO SECUNDO
IN TURMA SATELLITIJ PRIMA VNUS
E QUATUOR LOCUMTENENTIBUS
OBIIT X^{MO} DIE AUGUSTI AN. DO. MDCLXXXV.
ÆTATIS SUÆ 30.”

Thomas Lowe, the third son, died young. Of the two daughters, Jane, the elder, died unmarried in the lifetime of her eldest brother, whilst Elizabeth, the younger, who became sole heiress of her family, was married January the 12th, 1670-1, to Nicholas Hurt, Esq., of Casterne, in the County of Stafford, and died April the 20th, 1713, aged 62, leaving with other issue, a son, Charles, whose descendants are the present possessors of the Alderwasley estate.

We must now revert to Lawrence Lowe, the younger brother (as we apprehend), of that Thomas Lowe, from whom the

Lowes of Alderwasley derived their descent.* Lawrence Lowe appears to have embraced the legal profession and became a Serjeant-at-Law. In 1474, he is said to have been in the service of William, Lord Hastings; and he is obviously identical with that Lawrence Lowe who became Recorder of the Borough of Nottingham, in or about the year 1480. The fact that he was twice married is sufficiently established, and there can be but little doubt that his first wife was the heiress of the family of Rossell, of Denby, and that through her the chief share of the Manor of Denby came into his possession; but evidence of this marriage is altogether wanting, and even her parentage is unknown. His second wife was Alice, daughter and coheirress of William Mylton, of Gratton, in the County of Derby (son of Ranulph de Milneton, or Mylton, of Milton, in Cheshire, by Mary, his wife, daughter and sole heiress of . . . Gratton, of Gratton), and widow of Oliver de Newton, of Newton, in Cheshire, who died in London of the plague in 1452, and was buried in St. Andrew's Church, Holborn.† This second marriage



* Adam Wolley distinctly speaks of Laurence Lowe as the younger brother of Thomas Lowe, of Alderwasley; and in the charter of 1473, wherein four of the sons of Geoffrey del Lowe are mentioned, Lawrence is the one who is named last. But, at the same time, it must not be overlooked that there is proof that Lawrence Lowe was married to his second wife in 1455, whilst Thomas, who is assumed to have been the elder, was not married until 1471, and must have survived his brother Lawrence, at least five-and-twenty years. That Thomas and Lawrence Lowe were brothers has already been sufficiently proved, notwithstanding the apparent discrepancy in the dates; and the statement that Thomas was a younger son of Lawrence, and not his brother is quite untenable, unless we admit the hypothesis that confusion has arisen between two persons of the same name, and that Lawrence Lowe, serjeant-at-law, and Thomas Lowe, of Alderwasley, were the sons of another Lawrence Lowe. Thus, supposing that it was the elder Lawrence who married the heiress of Rossell, some of the heraldic anomalies which have been referred to, would be clearly obviated. But a careful analysis of the various statements that have been given, will show many difficulties to such an explanation of the descent.

† By her first husband, Alice, the daughter and co-heiress of William Mylton, had, with other issue, a son, Richard de Newton, who married Janet, the daughter of Lawrence Lowe, his mother's second husband. We have here sufficient evidence that Lawrence Lowe must have been twice married. It seems more probable that his son and heir was the issue of his first marriage,

must have been solemnized prior to 1455, for there is a deed of partition, dated in that year, whereby certain lands of William Mylton are divided between John Massey and Margaret his wife, Ralph Browne and Elena his wife, and Lawrence Lowe and Alice his wife; the said Margaret, Elena, and Alice, being the three daughters and coheiresses of the said William Mylton. Lawrence Lowe was living in 1484, when a covenant was entered into on the feast day of St. Clement (November the 23rd), in that year, between Henry Kent, Vicar of Horsley, with the consent of Richard, Prior of Lenton, and Lawrence Lowe, of Denby, to have a priest to say daily mass in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin, at Denby; but he was dead in 1491, when Alice, his second wife (who herself died the year following), is described as a widow.

Humphrey Lowe, Esq., of Denby, the eldest son of Lawrence Lowe, was living in 1516. He was married prior to 1462, to Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Linstone,* and by her was father of Clement Lowe, Esq., who married Isabella, daughter and co heiress of John Strelley, Esq., of Strelley, in the County of Nottingham (by Saunchia, daughter of Sir Richard Willoughby, of Wollaton, in the same county), and had an only daughter and heiress, Mary, who became the wife of William Sacheverell, Esq., of Stanton-by-bridge (second son of Sir Henry Sacheverell, of Morley, Knight); and from this match the Sacheverells of Barton, in Nottinghamshire, were descended. The Denby estate, however, devolved upon Vincent Lowe, the second son of Humphrey Lowe, and continued with his descendants.

but it is remarkable that his posterity should have quartered the arms of Rossell and *also* those of Mylton; and such an arrangement, though apparently quite incorrect, was officially recognised by St. George in the Visitation of 1612. In his pedigree (vide Harl. MSS. 1093) Alice Mylton is given as the mother of Lawrence Lowe's heir, whilst the match with the heiress of Rossell is altogether ignored. But the pedigree abounds in errors, not the least of which is that Anthony Lowe, of Alderwasley, the husband of Bridget Fogge, is stated to have been the second son of Vincent Lowe, of Denby, and the great-grandson of Lawrence Lowe. The remarkable coat of arms upon Anthony Lowe's tomb in Wirksworth Church, already described, may possibly have originated this mistake.

* There is a charter, dated in 1462, whereby Humphrey Lowe, and Margaret, his wife, united with Lawrence Lowe, his father, in granting certain lands in the meadows of Clifton to John Cokayne and Thomas his son.

According to Lysons, this Vincent Lowe purchased the manor of Park Hall, in Denby, from Sir Peter Frecheville, about the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII., and settled it upon his younger son, Jasper Lowe, Esq., who succeeded to the Denby estate upon the decease of his elder brother, Vincent, in 1653; and since that time the manors of Denby and Park Hall have continued to be united. Jasper Lowe died in 1583, having had issue four sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Patrick, who was twenty-one years of age at the time of his father's decease, married Jane, daughter of Sir John Harpur, of Swarkestone, and had four children. On the north side of the chancel at Denby, there is a fine mural monument, which from the armorial bearings may be identified as that of Patrick Lowe; but there is no inscription, and as there are no registers belonging to the church extant earlier than the year 1725, the date of his decease cannot be ascertained.* The monument in question consists of the full-sized effigies of a man and woman kneeling beneath canopies, and each holding a book in their clasped hands. The former is represented bare-headed and in plate-armour; and the latter in a French cap and ruff, with a triple chain round her neck. Their four children are likewise represented in effigy, two of them having their heads covered with a veil or shroud, to typify their decease in the lifetime of their parents. Patrick Lowe probably left his estates somewhat involved, for in 1627, a Special Act of Parliament (3 Car. I., cap. 13 pr.), was passed to enable his son and successor, Vincent Lowe, of Denbigh, (*sic.*) in the county of Derby, Esq., to sell part of his estate for payment of his debts. Vincent Lowe, the only surviving son of Patrick Lowe, was eighteen years of age at the time of St. George's Visitation in 1612, and was living in 1634. He married Anne, natural daughter of Henry Cavendish, Esq., of Tutbury, in Staffordshire, by whom he had a son and heir, John Lowe

* He was living in the second year of the reign of King James I., for the tenor bell of Denby Church is inscribed "PATRICKE LOWE, ESQUIRE, ANNO DO. 1604."

(married to Katherine, daughter of Sir Arthur Pilkington, Bart., of Stanley, in Yorkshire), and nine younger children. Want of space prohibits any detailed account of the descent of this family. It should be added, however, that in 1785, upon the decease of Richard Lowe, Esq.,* of Denby and Locko Park, the estates devolved upon William Drury, Esq. (grandson of William Drury, Alderman of Nottingham, who married Anne, eldest daughter of John Lowe, Esq., of Denby); and he accordingly assumed the additional name and arms of Lowe, by royal license, July the 10th, 1790. William Drury Lowe, Esq., died without male issue, July the 11th, 1827, leaving Anne, his widow, a life interest in the estates. That lady, whose maiden name was Steer, was baptised at Burton Latimer, in Northamptonshire, July the 23rd, 1745, and died at Locko Park, November the 13th, 1848, in her 104th year. Her only daughter and heiress had married Robert Holden, Esq., of Nuthall Temple, in Nottinghamshire, whose eldest son assumed the name and arms of Lowe, by royal license, upon succeeding to the family estates on the decease of his maternal grandmother, the venerable lady above mentioned.

* Richard Lowe, Esq., had no lawful issue, but by Ellen Leyton, whom he afterwards married, he had three natural daughters. His brother, Stead Lowe, settled in America, where he died, leaving a son of his own name, who did not, however, inherit the family estates.



INDEX OF NAMES AND PLACES.

A.

Adderleys, of Thorpe, 3
 Addy, S. O., 56, 95
 Alder and Elder, 81
 Alderwasley and
 Denby, 157
 Allestree, Henry, 141,
 3, 6
 Alsops, of Alsop-le-
 Dale, 3
 Andirons, 61
 Ash Tree, 77
 Ashburne, 143, 6, 9
 Ashburne Church,
 Stained Glass, 90
 Ashburne, Dr., Thos., 3
 Ashburne, Old
 Families, 1
 Ashby-de-la-Zouch,
 143, 6
 Audley, Lord, of
 Helegh, 3

B.

Bagnette, 78
 Bagshaw, Francis
 Westby, 100
 Bailey, George, 132
 Bainbridge, Thos., of
 Woodseat, 3
 Ballidon, 6
 Bancroft, 6
 Barker of Dore, 96
 Baskerville, John, 154
 Bassets of Blore and
 Grindon, 3
 Bateman, 6

Beauchief Hall, Furni-
 ture at, 56
 Bed Nilling, 57
 Beech Tree, 81
 Beresford, Thos. and
 Lord William, 2
 Bible, Summary of,
 147, 8
 Birch Tree, 75
 Birom, 6
 Blore, 6
 Blount, 6
 "Bold," 75
 Bonshrant, of Thorpe,
 6
 "Book," 81
 Boothby Family, 4
 Boothby, Sir William,
 3
 Bradburne Chauntry,
 Ashburne, 4
 Brailsford, antiquary,
 56
 Breretons of Hurdlow,
 4
British Spy, or Derby
Post-Man, 142, 4
 Broom, 85
 Browne, 6
 Building accounts,
 Chatsworth, 30 to
 54
 Bullen's "Super-
 stitions," 79
 Bunsen, Baroness, 6
 Burley, Thomas, of
 Greenhill, 57
 Burns' Poems, 151
 Burton-on-Trent, 143,
 146
 Buxton family, 4

C.

Cantrell, Rev. Henry,
 139, 148
 Cantrell, William, 141,
 142
 Carter, 6
 Castleton, 156
 Catton, Hortons of,
 67
 Chap-books, 138, 152
 Chatsworth, building
 accounts, 7
 Chatterton, 6
 Chauncey, 6
 Chesterfield, 154
Chesterfield Gazette,
 155
 Chesterfield, old sham-
 bles, 132
 Chrisom, 55
 Cockaine, Sir Thomas,
 on Hunting, 111
 Cockayne, Andreas E.,
 109
 Cokayne family, notes
 on, 109
 Cokaynes, 1, 2, 3
 Coke, 6
 Collyer, J., 143
 Corden, 6
 Corn, 84
 Cotton, Charles, 1, 5
 Courtney, Nicholas,
 30
 Cox, J. Charles, 73
 Croxall Church, in-
 cised slabs, 55
 Cullen, Lord, 3
 Curzon, William,
 monument, 55

D.

Dakin family, 4
 Dales of Lea Hall, 3
 Davies, David Peter, 155
 Degge, Sir Symon, 4
Derby Herald, 150
Derby Mercury, 145, 150
Derby Post-Man, 140, 142-4
Derbyshire Chronicle, 155
 Derbyshire Collections of Duke of Devonshire, 144
Derbyshire Courier, 155
 Derbyshire, Early History of Printing Press, 137
Derbyshire Journal, 148
 Derbyshire, Place and Field Names, 73
 Devonshire, Duke and Duchess of, 144, 9
 Devonshire, William, Duke of, 7 to 30
 Documents, Ancient, Totley, Dore, and Holmfild, 95
 Doshen, 64
 Down, Mr., 155
 Doxey, 6
 Drewry, John, 151, 2
 Drewry, Samuel, 145, 150-1
 Drewry's Derby Mercury, 151
 Dronfield, 95

E.

Edensor, 6
 Elm Tree, 78
 Etches, 6
 Etches, Wm., 149
 Exchequer, Court of, Chatsworthaccounts, 7 to 30

F.

Fawne, of Alderwasley, 162

Fernes, of Parwich, 4
 Fir Trees, 82
 Fitzherberts, 1, 2
 Flaskett, 64
 Flax, Cultivation of, 88-9
 Ford, Thos., 155
 Fowne, of Yeaveley, 6
 Fox, Samuel, 151
 Fruit Trees, 82-3
 Furniture at Beauchief Hall, 56

G.

Gell, Sir John, of Hop-ton, 4, 5
 Gill, Leonard, 99
 Glass, Stained, in Ashburne Church, 90
 Goodwin, 6
 Gorse or Whin, 85
 Gospel Trees, 74
 Gramener, 6
 Grasmere Church, 87
 Graves, 6
 Greaves, 6

H.

Hanson, 6
 Harrison, James, 149
Harrison's Derby Journal, 149
 Hart, W. H., 7
 Hartshorne, 6
 Hayne, 6
 Hazel, 78
 Heath, Christopher, 149
 Heather, or Ling, 85
 Heraldic stained glass, Ashburne Church, 90
 Hieron, 6
 Hinds' Hall, 62
 Hobbs, Richard, 155
 Hodgkinson, S. and J., 140, 142-3
 Holly Tree, 79
 Holm, or Holly, 78
 Holme Family, 97-8
 Holmes, James, 146
 Holt, William, 143
 Hortons, of Catton, 67 to 72

Hunting, A Treatise on, 111
 Huntingdon, Selina, Countess of, 5
 Hurt Family, 5
 Hutchinson, Dr. Michael, 143

I.

Incised Slabs, Croxall Church, 55

J.

Jackson, Benjamin, 17
 Jourdain, Rev. Francis, 90

K.

Kinder, Philip, historian, 2
 Kirkland, 6
 Knit, James, 155
 Kniveton Family, 5

L.

Lancaster, Duchy of, 148
 Le Hunt, Peter Bainbridge, 3
 Lee of Lady-hole, 6
 Levinge Family, 5
 Ley of Mathfield, 6
 Lind, linden, or lime tree, 78
 Linen, 87
 Longford, 6
 Lovell, 6
 Lowe family, of Alderwasley & Denby, 157
 Lowe, Major A. E. Lawson, 157
 Lowes of Highfield, Nottingham, 162
 Lucys and Comptons, 2

M.

Macclesfield, 158
 Manlove, 6

Maple tree, 77
 Marsh, Mrs. Sara Anna,
 131
 Meverell Family of
 Throwley, 5
 Meynells of Bradley, 5
 Millward, 6
 Monjoye, 6
 Mooter Arke, 65

N.

Names of Places and
 Fields, 73
 Newspaper, First, in
 Derby, 140
 Norton House, 99
 Nottingham, 143, 144,
 145, 146

O.

Oak tree, 76
 Okeovers, 1, 2
 Ordoyno, Charles Sam-
 broke, 150
 Owfield, 6

P.

Palm Sunday, Willow,
 80
 Parker, T., 17
 Pegge, 6
 Pegge, Strelley, 57
 Pole, Cardinal, 4
 Poll-books, 150
 Ports of Ilam and Et-
 wall, 5, 6
 Possett, 59

Printing Press—Early
 His. in Derbyshire,
 137

R.

Riddlesden, 6
 Roberts, J., 155
 Roe, Jeremiah, 142,
 143, 146, 151
 Rose-rent, 98
 Rushes, Use of, 86-7

S.

Sadlier, 6
 St. Alkmund's, First
 Vicar, 139
 Sanders, John, 151
 Savage of Tissington, 6
 Shambles, Chesterfield,
 132
 Shaw, Rev. Mr., 147
 Shirleys, 1, 2
 Sleight, John, 1
 Smith, Richard, 143
 Spalden, 6
 Spenser on Trees, 80
 "Spiritual Quixote," 6
 Standheeks, 65
 Stopford, 6

T.

Taylor, 6
 Temses, 64
 Thorn Tree, 82
 Topleys, 6
 Totley, Dore, and
 Holmsfield, 95

Trentham Family, 3
 Trimer, Samuel, 151
 Trimer, Thos. Paget,
 153
 Trimer, Roome, San-
 ders, and Almond,
 149
 Turner, W., 143

U.

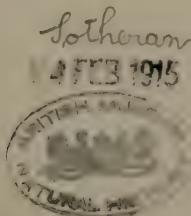
Ussher, Mary, 55
 Ussher, Richard, 67
 Uttoxeter, 143, 146

V.

Vernon, 6
 Vineyards in England,
 83

W.

Waine Bucks, 64
 Walker, William, 143
 Wallis, Alfred, 137
 Watson, David, 143
 Wheeldon, John, 151
 Wice, Wican, or Wig-
 gin, 78
 Willow, 80
 Wilson, John, of Kil-
 marnock, 151
 Wilson, Joseph, 155
 Wilson, Lea, 154
 Wirksworth, 143, 6
 Wise, 6
 Woad, 88
 Wren, Sir Christopher,
 9, 20, 21




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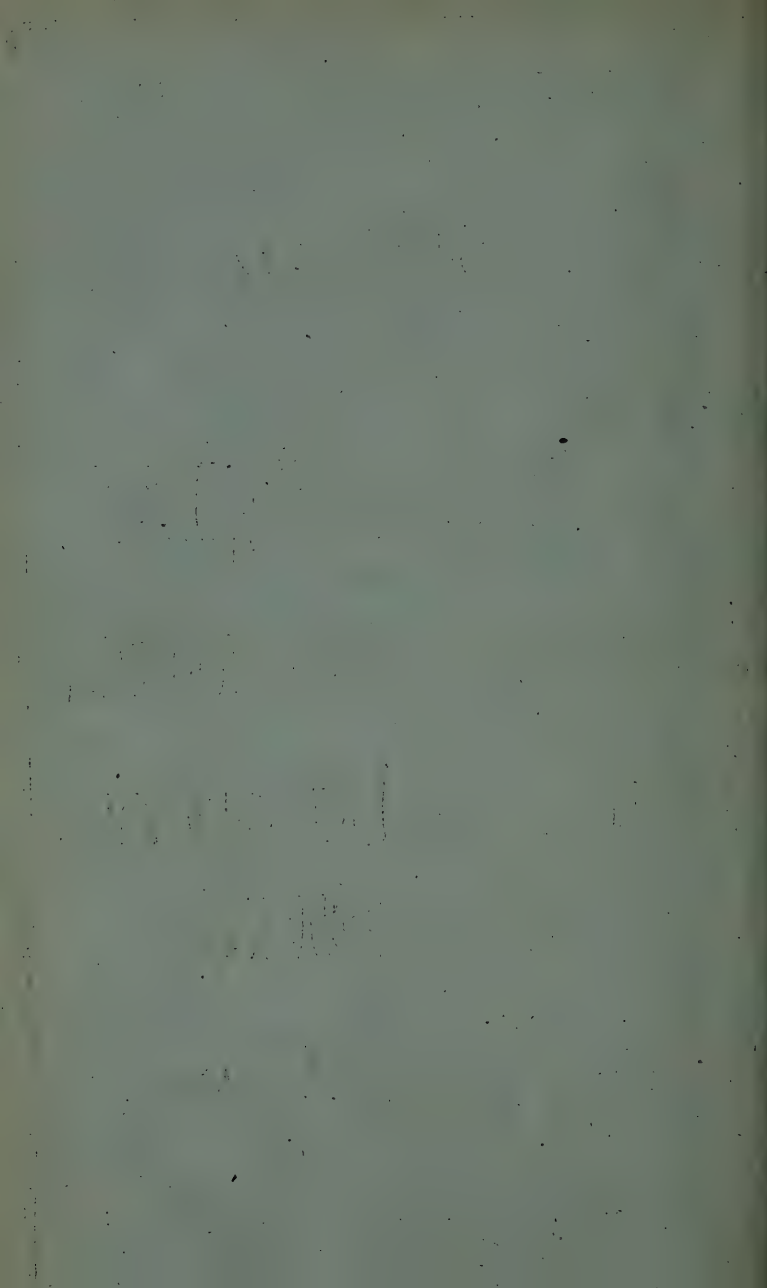
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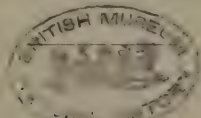
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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
LIST OF OFFICERS	v
RULES	vii
LIST OF MEMBERS	x
SECRETARY'S REPORT -	xix
BALANCE SHEET	xxxi

FitzHERBERT AND OTHER CHARTERS.

BY REV. REGINALD H. C. FITZHERBERT I

GENEALOGICAL NOTES, ETC., RELATING TO FAMILIES OF PARKER.

[COMMUNICATED BY CHARLES JACKSON, DONCASTER] - . . . 23

SIR JOHN STATHAM, OF WIGWELL.

BY JOHN SLEIGH, J.P. 37

ON A PALIMPSEST BRASS IN NORBURY CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE ; WITH
SOME REMARKS ON THE MONUMENTAL BRASSES OF DERBYSHIRE.

BY W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, B.A. 48

PLACE AND FIELD NAMES OF DERBYSHIRE, WHICH INDICATE THE
FAUNA.

BY REV. J. CHARLES COX 57

NOTES ON THE DEMOLITION OF THE CHANCEL OF HOPE CHURCH.

BY ARTHUR COX 76

ON A COPPER SEAL DISCOVERED AT DARLEY ABBEY, DERBYSHIRE.

BY H. R. GARBUTT 106

SACRIST'S ROLL OF LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1345.

BY REV. J. CHAS. COX AND W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, B.A. 107

ON TWO SEPULCHRAL SLABS AT HOPE CHURCH.

BY REV. J. CHARLES COX 139

JOTTINGS ABOUT OLD DERBY.

BY REV. WILLIAM HOPE, M.A. 141

THE STAINED GLASS AT NORBURY MANOR HOUSE.

BY GEORGE BAILEY 152

ON AN INCISED SLAB AT ETWALL CHURCH.

BY REV. J. CHARLES COX 159

PLEISTOCENE DEPOSITS OF DERBYSHIRE AND ITS IMMEDIATE VICINITY.

BY THOMAS HEATH. 161

WINTER, A POEM, BY CHARLES COTTON.

CONTRIBUTED BY W. BEMROSE 179

INDEX 189

LIST OF PLATES.

	TO FACE PAGE
I. THE BRASS OF SIR ANTHONY FITZHERBERT AND HIS WIVES, NORBURY CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE - - - - -	1
II. HOPE CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE, JUNE 16TH, 1881 (AUTOTYPE)	86
III. SEAL OF NATH. ELLISON, ARCHDEACON OF STAFFORD, 1682	106
IV. SEPULCHRAL SLAB FOUND DURING THE DEMOLITION OF THE CHANCEL OF HOPE CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE - - - - -	139
V. SEPULCHRAL SLAB FOUND DURING THE DEMOLITION OF THE CHANCEL OF HOPE CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE - - - - -	140
VI. THE STAIRCASE, NORBURY MANOR HOUSE - - - - -	152
VII. THE MONTHS, FROM GLASS IN NORBURY MANOR HOUSE -	154
VIII. THE MONTHS, FROM GLASS IN NORBURY MANOR HOUSE -	156
IX. THE MONTHS, FROM GLASS IN NORBURY MANOR HOUSE -	158
X. INCISED GRAVESTONE DISCOVERED DURING THE RESTORATION OF THE CHURCH AT ETWALL IN AUGUST, 1881 - - -	160

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RULES.

I.—NAME.

The Society shall be called the “DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

II.—OBJECT.

The Society is instituted to examine, preserve, and illustrate the Archæology and Natural History of the County of Derby.

III.—OPERATION.

The means which the Society shall employ for effecting its objects are :—

- 1.—Meetings for the purpose of Reading Papers, the Exhibition of Antiquities, etc., and the discussion of subjects connected therewith.
- 2.—General Meetings each year at given places rendered Interesting by their Antiquities, or by their Natural development.
- 3.—The publication of original papers and ancient documents, etc.

IV.—OFFICERS.

The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President and Vice-Presidents, whose election shall be for life; and an Honorary Treasurer and Honorary Secretary, who shall be elected annually.

V.—COUNCIL.

The general management of the affairs and property of the Society shall be vested in a Council, consisting of the President,

Vice-Presidents, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Secretary, and twenty-four Members, elected from the general body of the subscribers ; eight of such twenty-four Members to retire annually in rotation, but to be eligible for re-election. All vacancies occurring during the year to be provisionally filled up by the Council.

VI.—ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

The election of Members, who must be proposed and seconded in writing by two Members of the Society, shall take place at any meeting of the Council or at any General Meetings of the Society.

VII.—SUBSCRIPTION.

Each Member on election after March 31st, 1878, shall pay an Entrance Fee of Five Shillings, and an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings and Sixpence. All subscriptions to become due, in advance, on the 1st of January each year, and to be paid to the Treasurer. A composition of Five Guineas to constitute Life Membership. The composition of Life Members and the Admission Fee of Ordinary Members to be funded, and the interest arising from them to be applied to the general objects of the Society. Ladies to be eligible as Members on the same terms. No one shall be entitled to his privileges as a Member of the Society whose subscription is six months in arrear.

VIII.—HONORARY MEMBERS.

The Council shall have the power of electing distinguished Antiquaries as Honorary Members. Honorary Members shall not be resident in the County, and shall not exceed twelve in number. Their privileges shall be the same as those of Ordinary Members.

IX.—MEETINGS OF COUNCIL.

The Council shall meet not less than six times in each year, at such place or places as may be determined upon. Special meetings may also be held at the request of the President or five Members of the Society. Five Members of Council to form a quorum.

X.—SUB-COMMITTEES.

The Council shall have the power of appointing from time to time such sectional or Sub-Committees as may seem desirable for the carrying out of special objects. Such sectional or Sub-Committees to report their proceedings to the Council for confirmation.

XI.—GENERAL MEETINGS.

The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held in January each year, when the Accounts, properly audited, and a Report shall be presented, the Officers elected, and vacancies in the Council filled for the ensuing year. The Council may at any time call a General Meeting, specifying the object for which that Meeting is to be held. A clear seven days' notice of all General Meetings to be sent to each Member.

XII.—ALTERATION OF RULES.

No alteration in the Rules of the Society shall be made except by a majority of two-thirds of the Members present at an annual or other General Meeting of the Society. Full notice of any intended alteration to be sent to each Member at least seven days before the date of such Meeting.

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The Members whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are Life Members.

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---	---	-------------------

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- Bateman, F. O. F., Breadsall Mount, Derby.
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 Evans, Robt., Eldon Chambers, Nottingham.
 Evans, Thomas, F.G.S., Pen-y-Bryn, Derby.
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Vernon, Right Hon. The Lord, Sudbury.

Wadham, Rev. J., Weston-on-Trent.
 Waite, R., Duffield, Derby.
 Walker, John, Old Uttoxeter Road, Derby.
 Walker, Benjamin, Spondon, Derby.
 Wallis, Alfred, "Derby Mercury," Derby.
 *Walthall, H. W., Alton Manor.
 Wardell, Stewart, Doe Hill House, Alfreton.
 Wass, E. M., The Lea, Matlock.
 Waterpark, The Right Hon. Lord, Doveridge.
 Webb, William, M.D., Wirksworth.
 Whiston, W. Harvey, Grove Terrace, Derby.
 *Whitehead, S. Taylor, Burton Closes, Bakewell.
 Williams, J., Midland Railway, Derby.

Wilmot, Miss, 28, Westbourne Place, Eaton Square, London.

*Wilmot, Sir Henry, Bart., V.C., C.B., M.P., Chaddesden Hall.

Wilmot, Rev. F. E. W., Chaddesden.

Wilmot-Horton, Rev. G., 10, Warrior Square Terrace, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

Wilmot, Mrs. Edmund, Edge Hill, Derby.

Wilmot, Mrs. Woollett, Friar Gate, Derby.

Wilson, Arthur, Melbourne.

Woods, Sir Albert, Garter King-at-Arms, College of Arms, London.

Worsnop, James, Charnwood Street, Derby.

Wright, Jas., Victoria Street, Derby.

Wright, F. Beresford, Aldercar Hall, Notts.

Wright, F. W., Full Street, Derby.

N.B.—Members are requested to notify any error or omission in the above list to the Hon. Sec.

REPORT OF THE HON. SECRETARY, 1881.



THE Third Anniversary of this Society was held in the School of Art, kindly lent by the Committee for the occasion, on the 26th of January, 1881. The Very Rev. The Dean of Lichfield presided. The Report of the Society's proceedings for the past year, including a satisfactory balance sheet, and showing a considerable increase in the number of Members, was read.

The Officers for the year commencing were elected. There were three vacancies on the Council, owing to the death of Mr. Parkin and the resignation of the Rev. A. Olivier and Mr. W. G. Turbutt. The Council had provisionally filled up these vacancies, and the general meeting now confirmed the election of Messrs. E. Cooling, T. W. Charlton, and J. Gallop. The Members of Council retiring under Rule V., together with the other Officers, were re-elected.

At the close of the meeting the Dean said—I observe that your Society is not only for archæological studies, but also for natural history pursuits, and these two terms appear to me to embrace every conceivable kind of knowledge which can be entered upon by any society at all. It opens a very wide range of investigation. When I was asked to undertake the honourable office assigned me to-day, I naturally thought of the position that Derbyshire occupies in the country. I thought of the natural formation of the county, and also, looking at the geology of the

district, I could not help remembering how singularly fortunate you in Derbyshire are, compared with us in Staffordshire. Thanks to the nature of the rocks, you certainly have in Derbyshire the most beautiful scenery. I do not mean to compare it with the districts of the great mountain ranges of the land, but you certainly have the most beautiful scenery of central England. This is due to the volcanic forces that in early times lifted up the mountain limestone and the millstone grit, and this produced the grand scenery of Buxton, and those picturesque gorges which go to make up the natural charms of Matlock. You have also the development of the new red sandstone, that runs across the land from south to north-east. I cannot help considering these circumstances when I come to regard the buildings and architecture of the county. In comparing your county with Staffordshire, I have been struck with the fact of how much we have lost—and I may instance ecclesiastical buildings—through the perishable nature of our material. To refer to my own cathedral, it has suffered not merely from Puritan violence in the seventeenth century, but also from the perishable nature of the rock of which the cathedral is built. You are more highly favoured in that you have close at hand more endurable materials in millstone grit and mountain limestone, of which many of your churches are composed, and the result is this very interesting fact connected with the architecture of Derbyshire, that you have—as my friend Mr. Charles Cox has pointed out in his admirable volumes on the *Churches of Derbyshire*—what we have not in Staffordshire—very rich examples of every kind and period of architecture, from the Saxon down to the latest Perpendicular. We have not anything like the same range of interesting buildings in Staffordshire, and this is owing to the cause to which I have alluded. Another circumstance to which my attention was turned, was this: at the time of the Norman Conquest there was not one single conventual building in the county of Derby. There had been one at Repton, but you will remember that had been destroyed in the Dano-Anglian wars, so that at the time of the Conquest there was not a single conventual building in Derbyshire. You had collegiate

churches, but not a conventual building. It has occurred to me since that perhaps this may be due in some measure to the circumstance that the influence of the Celtic Church was especially powerful in this part of the great Mercian kingdom. The influence of the Celtic Church seems more to have been directed towards spreading Christianity and developing the Church from great centres, than by means of monastic establishments. This was the system of St. Chad, whose cathedral was not in any sense a conventual building. It was simply a cathedral establishment with a bishop at its head. The Dean concluded by bearing testimony to the value of such societies as the Archaeological Society in preserving from mutilation churches which were not only temples of Almighty God, but national monuments, in the preservation of which they were all concerned (Hear, hear). They were also useful in rescuing relics of the past in the midst of what might be called a "destructive" age, and in promoting a study of the past, which showed them God's wondrous dealings with His Church in time past, and inspired them with hopes of what was to come (Applause).

During the past year there have been, including those specially summoned, eight meetings of the Council, at which the attendance of a fair proportion of the elected members has been very regular. This year the Council is indebted to *three* instead of two Vice-Presidents, for their assistance in its work.

In the early part of the year it was decided that a seal should be engraved for use in the official communications of the Society. A design was accordingly prepared, approved by the Council, and is now in use. An Index for the volumes of the Journal already published has also been prepared, and will be supplied to Members this day; in future, the volumes will be indexed as they come out. The wooden effigy belonging to the Church of All Saints, Derby, has been sent to London to undergo a special treatment for hardening and preserving the decaying wood. Members will be glad to learn that the result so far is reported as quite successful, and it is hoped that this most interesting effigy may soon be seen, carefully restored, and in its proper place.

A winter general meeting of the Society was held in March, when Mr. Heath read a paper upon the "Pleistocene Mammalia of Derbyshire;" and the Rev. William Hope one upon "Derby in 1781 as compared with Derby in 1881." Both these papers appear in another part of the journal.

The first expedition of the Society for the past year was held on the 28th of May, to Crich and Winfield. The party, in number about eighty, left Derby by the 1.35 p.m. train for Whatstandwell, from which station they drove or walked to Crich Church, where they were received by the Rev. H. Wright (curate), and Mr. Greenhough. Mr. Greenhough conducted the party over the church, and read a paper descriptive of its architectural and antiquarian features, pointing out the various points of interest. The party then walked to Winfield Manor. Owing to the unavoidable absence, at the last moment, of the Rev. J. Charles Cox, who was to have read a paper, Mr. J. D. Leader, F.S.A., kindly delivered an impromptu address upon the historical associations of the Manor House. Tea was taken at the Manor Hotel, after which the Church of South Winfield was visited on the way to Winfield station, whence the party returned to Derby, the Midland Railway Company having kindly sent the special saloon carriages round from the other line.

The next expedition was held on August the 6th, to Bolsover and Hardwick. The party, in number about eighty, left Derby by the 10.23 train for Chesterfield. The Church and the Stephenson Hall were first inspected; the party then lunched at the Station Hotel, after which they proceeded in breaks to Bolsover Castle, which was thrown open to their inspection by Mrs. Hamilton Gray. The church was next visited, and its various objects of interest pointed out and explained by the Vicar, the Rev. T. C. Hills. The party then drove to Hardwick, which was thrown open to their inspection by permission of the Marquis of Hartington.

The following interesting paper was then read by the Rev. H. Cottingham, R.D., vicar of Heath, who kindly piloted the

party through the hall, and explained the various objects of interest :—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—In a letter from Lord Byron to the Rev. Francis Hodgson, vicar of Bakewell, and afterwards Archdeacon of Derby, he says :—" I do not think the composition of your poem a sufficient reason for not keeping your promise of a Christmas visit. Why not come ? I will not disturb you in your moments of inspiration ; and if you wish to collect any material for the scenery, Hardwick is not eight miles distant, and, independent of the interest you must take in it as the vindicator of Mary Queen of Scots, is a most beautiful and venerable object of curiosity." Nearly 73 years have passed since those words were written ; but the circumstance of so large and intelligent an assembly being present here to-day, is a proof to me, if any were wanting, that the interest in Hardwick has not abated since Byron's time ; and I therefore feel encouraged to offer a few remarks in compliance with Mr. Cox's wish, and they shall be as brief as possible, bearing on the history of the place, and the objects of interest contained in it. Of its early history I will only say that in the year 1203, King John conveyed the manor of Hardwick to Andrew de Beauchamp, and 55 years after it passed to William de Steynesby, who held it by the annual render of three pounds of cinnamon and one of pepper. John de Steynesby, grandson of William, died possessed of it in 1330. Soon afterwards the family of Hardwick were established here, and held the estate for six generations. John Hardwick, the last heir male, was living in 1561, and dying without issue, the estate passed into the hands of his third sister and co-heiress, Elizabeth Hardwick, of whom Queen Elizabeth said, " There ys no Lady yn thys land that I better love and lyke." This remarkable woman was four times married : first to Robert Barley, Esq., of Barley, in the county of Derby, a young gentleman of large estates, all of which he settled absolutely upon his young wife ; secondly, to Sir William Cavendish, of Cavendish, in Suffolk, by whom she had six children ; thirdly, to Sir William St. Loe, Captain of the Guard to Queen Elizabeth, whose large

estates in Gloucestershire were settled upon her ; and fourthly, to the then greatest subject of the realm, George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, whom she survived 17 years. Hardwick passed to the descendants of her second husband, Sir William Cavendish, and is now the seat of the Marquis of Hartington. The two buildings which are the objects of your visit to-day, and which present so striking a feature in the landscape, are of stone quarried from the rock on which they stand. The more ancient of them was probably not erected any great length of time before the present mansion ; but of the person who built it, undoubtedly one of the Hardwicks, we have no account. The central part is the oldest, the two ends of the building of the date of Henry VIII. being additions to it. One stately room may yet be seen, though in a very dilapidated condition, which has long been considered by architects a good specimen of grand proportions ; and we have the authority of Bishop Kennet for saying “ that it was on that account thought fit for the pattern of a room in the palace of Blenheim.” A short passage connects this room with another, probably the drawing-room, over the fireplace of which was this inscription :—

“ As fainting stagge the water-brooks desireth,
Even so my soule the livinge Lord requireth.”

The old hall was standing entire until the time of William III., when a great part of it was pulled down, and the timber used in the new buildings at Chatsworth. A short distance from the house in which the Countess was born, and which she left standing, “ as if intending to construct her bed of state close to her cradle,” is the present mansion, a magnificent relic of the Elizabethan age, and the building of which was commenced about the year 1576, and not finished until after 1607. Its exterior, as you will readily testify, is extremely imposing, and is of the style of architecture which prevailed in the last years of Queen Elizabeth and the first of James I. Horace Walpole selected Hardwick as an example. He remarked that “ in ancient times the mansions of the nobility were built for defence and strength rather than for convenience. The walls thick ; the windows pierced

wherever it was necessary for them to look abroad, instead of being contrived for symmetry, or to illuminate the chambers. To that style succeeded the richness and delicacy of the Gothic. As that declined, before Grecian taste was established, space and vastness seem to have made up their whole ideas of grandeur. This house, erected in the reign of Elizabeth by the memorable Countess of Shrewsbury, is exactly in this style. The apartments, especially the entrance hall, the presence chamber, and the great gallery—the latter extending nearly the whole length of the house—are, as you will see, large and lofty. The windows, filled with small diamond-shaped panes of glass, letting in floods of light, so that, as Lord Bacon remarked, when speaking of this peculiarity, “one cannot tell where to become to be out of the sun or cold,” are so numerous, that the old saying in the neighbourhood,

Hardwick Hall,
More glass than wall,

is literally true ; and nothing can present a more fairy-like appearance than Hardwick does when the setting sun throws its last rays upon it and lights it up with splendour. To identify the name of the architect who designed the plan and superintended the building of this house is, in the absence of positive proof, no easy matter ; but Huntingdon Smithson, who was afterwards engaged as the architect of Bolsover Castle, as well as of Wollaton Hall, has a probable claim to it. In going through the house, you will observe that the chimney-pieces in almost every room, as at Bolsover Castle, are very fine, being larger, as a rule, and of better execution than those in the old hall. The one in the dining-room is much decorated ; and in letters of gold you are admonished that the “Conclvsion of all Thinges is to feare God and Keepe His Commandementes.” In the Presence Chamber are the Royal arms, which seem to indicate that when the house was built the Countess intended to receive the Queen in one of her royal progresses. Above the fire-place in the Library is a piece of sculpture representing Apollo and the Nine Muses. On one side are the arms of Queen Elizabeth, and on

the other her initials—E. R.—in a knot and crowned. This fine group is supposed to have been presented to the Countess of Shrewsbury by the Queen, and it has, therefore, been appropriately placed in its present position. I must, in passing, call your attention to the tapestry, which is not, perhaps, excelled by that of any other house in the kingdom. In the entrance hall and on the grand staircase it is comparatively modern, the subjects of it being mostly taken from pictures by Rubens and Snyders. In other parts of the house it is of a date long anterior to it, as in the drawing-room for instance, where it represents the story of Esther and Ahasuerus, and in the Presence Chamber the history of Ulysses. The tapestry in this room is from Beauvais, and of great value. In the gallery it is still more ancient, bearing the date of 1428. But the tapestry in one part of the staircase, judging from the costume of the figures and treatment of the subjects, is probably even of an earlier period, and is very rare. The specimens of needlework scattered throughout the house are numerous, the most interesting being those which bear the monogram of the Countess of Shrewsbury and the oft-recurring initials of Mary Stuart. Other objects which will engage your attention are the Tudor chairs, the ancient cabinets, and the curiously carved and inlaid chests, one having the initials G. S., showing that it belonged to George Earl of Shrewsbury. A few of the cabinets and side tables have been drawn and published in Shaw's Book of "Specimens of Ancient Furniture," and deserve a careful inspection. But perhaps the object of greatest interest is a long table in the Presence Chamber, inlaid with representations of musical instruments, playing cards, chess and backgammon boards, and music with the notes familiar to those who are acquainted with the old style of writing it. The specimens of old furniture and tapestry, and the curious door leading into the Presence Chamber, with its highly-wrought lock, probably the work of some Nuremberg artist, formed part of the decorating of the old house. Of the many pictures at Hardwick, the most interesting are those of the period of the Countess herself. Here

is one of the unfortunate Mary Stuart, who for seventeen years was in the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury. It is a full length in a mourning habit, with a white cap and gauze veil peculiar to her, taken in the thirty-sixth year of her age, and the tenth of her captivity, and bearing the date of 1578. It has been asserted that Mary Stuart never was at Hardwick, and I am not prepared to say that she spent any length of time here; but that she occasionally came on a visit with the Earl and Countess I fully believe, and there is no evidence that I know of to prove the contrary. There are several pictures of the Countess taken at different periods of her life, and one in particular, where she appears in a black dress, with a string of five or six rows of pearls hanging over it, will claim your attention. Left for the fourth time a widow, she spent the latter part of her long life in building; and the work she accomplished is indicated by the original accounts, which show that not a penny was expended without the sanction of her own name. The Countess was afflicted with what is often called a "building mania;" and Horace Walpole mentions a prediction believed in the neighbourhood, that the Countess would not die so long as she continued to build. In an old parchment roll of the events which occurred in the county of Derby, is this record:—"1607. The old Countess of Shrewsbury died about Candlemas—a great frost this year." So the masons could not work, and the end came. She died at Hardwick, and was buried in the church of All Hallows, Derby, where a fine mural monument with recumbent figure, erected in her lifetime, marks the place of her interment. Another interesting character, whose early life was spent at Hardwick, is the unfortunate granddaughter of the Countess of Shrewsbury, the Lady Arabella Stuart. Unknown to her husband, the Countess had married her favourite daughter, Elizabeth Cavendish, to Lord Lennox, younger brother of the murdered Darnley, and consequently standing in the same degree of relationship to the Crown. The Queen, in her consternation, ordered the old Countess to the Tower, from which she was afterwards released only to meet with another grief. The young Lady Lennox, while yet in all her

bridal bloom, died in the arms of her mother, and left an infant daughter, Arabella Stuart, whose picture you will see as a child with a doll in her hand. There is no evidence that Lady Shrewsbury indulged in any ambitious schemes for this favourite grandchild, "her dear jewel, Arbell," as she terms her. On the contrary, she kept her in seclusion at Hardwick, lest the Queen should rob her of her treasure. You remember her end. She became attached to Sir Wm. Seymour, the second son of Lord Beauchamp, and deciding to unite her destiny with his, took the dangerous step, and from that moment the doom of Arabella was sealed. She was shortly afterwards imprisoned, and died a maniac in the Tower. If I may detain you a few minutes longer, it will be to remind you of another person whose history is bound up with that of Hardwick—I mean Thomas Hobbes, of Malmesbury, the friend of the poet Cowley and the learned Selden. His portrait, which you will shortly see, is most characteristic, conveying the idea of a truthful likeness of the great philosopher. He became tutor to the Earls of Devonshire when 20 years of age, and never afterwards left them. Although the author of many books, he was a professed enemy to reading, on which subject he was accustomed to say, "that if he had read as much as others, he should be as ignorant as they were." Towards the close of his life he was unwilling to be left alone; and his patron, the Earl of Devonshire, removing from Chatsworth to Hardwick, the old man, though extremely ill at the time, requested he might be carried with him. He bore the journey without much inconvenience, but in a few days afterwards he lost the use of speech and of his right arm, and in December, 1679, he died in his 91st year, and was buried in the parish church of Hault Hucknall. And now, ladies and gentlemen, as you have but little time to spare, I will not detain you by any further remarks on the history of Hardwick, and the objects of interest connected with it, but reserve them until you pass through the house, when every step you take will remind you of departed greatness, and forcibly bring before you scenes of other days. I shall indeed be glad if, when you leave Hardwick, you carry away with you impressions, which,

in after times, will pleasantly reserve the memories of this day's visit to it.

Tea was taken at the Hardwick Inn, after which the party drove to Chesterfield, and returned to Derby by the 8.7 p.m. train.

A third expedition to Wilne and Sawley was arranged for September 7th, but as not ten names were sent in to the Hon. Sec. of members proposing to join the expedition, it was postponed.

A winter general meeting of the Society was also unavoidably postponed, at the last moment, on account of the illness of the gentleman who had promised to read a paper. In the month of October, a barrow in North Derbyshire was opened, under the auspices of several members of the Society, but with no results of interest. There are other barrows in the county, which it is hoped may be examined before long with more successful returns.

During the past year your Council has exerted itself to influence for good more than one proposed "restoration" in the County. With what results in the now notorious case of Hope Chancel, the paper specially devoted to this subject in another part of the Journal will show. But another example of Vandalism is even closer to us; in November, the Council was specially summoned "to consider the work of Vandalism now in progress on the north aisle of the Church of S. Peter." It was reported to this meeting that the act of Vandalism complained of was the plastering over of the decayed stonework with unsightly patches of Roman cement! The result of this meeting was that a Special Committee was formed to meet the Churchwardens of S. Peter's with a view to discussing some possible modification of their plan. The Churchwardens declined to meet this Committee, and asked for a statement in writing of the Society's suggestions. In answer, the Council informed the Churchwardens wherein lay the defections to the work at S. Peter's as already done, suggested an improved plan, and offered further advice if desired. In reply, the Churchwardens of S. Peter's say "they cannot see their way to carry out the suggestions of the Council of the D. A. and N. H. S., unless the Council is

prepared to undertake the cost!" It cannot be too deeply deplored that the fabric of the only really old Church in Derby must suffer from such wanton maltreatment, simply from the want of a little energy and care to do what is done in the right way.

The fourth Vol. of the Society's Journal, now ready for distribution, will be found to contain many papers of interest; not least important among them is the Sacrist's Roll of Lichfield Cathedral, A.D. 1345. When the close connection between many of the Peak Churches and the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield is borne in mind, Members will not require any further explanation for the publication in our Journal of so valuable a document.

The accompanying Balance Sheet will be found satisfactory; it would be more so, if annual subscriptions were more punctually paid. Will Members kindly *recollect* to pay up, when they get notice, which a good many soon will, of arrears?

The Society's library continues to increase; three vols. of the *Archæologia Cantiana* have lately been received in exchange for our Journal.

Numerically we have not increased much, but our progress is steady if slow, and we have lost no fewer than fourteen during the past year from death and other causes. The Council continues to be satisfied with the results of the Society's fourth year of proceedings.

ARTHUR COX,
Hon. Sec.

Mill Hill, Derby,
January 20th.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1881.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Balance, Dec. 31st, 1880	135 19 1	Postages and Incidental Expenses	4 11 5
Entrance Fees and Subscriptions.....	141 14 0	Printing Journal	91 16 0
Sale of 10 Journals	5 5 0	Investment (Mortgage Derby Corporation).....	50 0 0
Interest (Mortgage).....	4 19 2	Repairs to Effigy (All Saints)	2 7 6
		Cheque Book	0 2 6
		Cash in hands of Hon. Sec.	2 7 0
		Balance.....	136 12 10
	<u>£287 17 3</u>		<u>£287 17 3</u>

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Life Compositions and Entrance Fees to 1880 ...	154 15 0	Invested up to Dec. 31, 1880, in Mortgage on Derby Corporation Rates	120 0 0
1881 (1)	5 5 0	Investment (1881) Mortgage Derby Corporation Rates.....	50 0 0
Entrance Fees, 1881 (12)	3 0 0		
"	7 0 0		
Balance.....			
	<u>£170 0 0</u>		<u>£170 0 0</u>

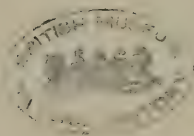
Examined and found correct,

HY. MONKHOUSE, } AUDITORS.
J. POUNTAIN,

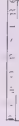
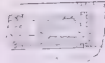
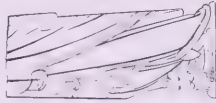
JANUARY 23RD, 1882.

C. JAMES CADE,
HON. SEC. OF FINANCE.

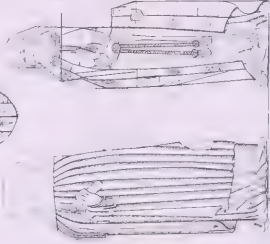
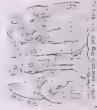
JANUARY 14TH, 1882.







was quoted as saying that he had been told that the president was "a very good man" and that he was "a very good man" and that he was "a very good man".

[illegible]

1. Country _____

many beache and some more

front of the Column of Hospital Square

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

FitzHerbert and other Charters.

EDITED BY THE REV. REGINALD H. C. FITZHERBERT.

THE twenty-two ancient deeds hereafter printed, were lately presented to Sir William FitzHerbert, of Tissington, Bart., by Fitzherbert Widdrington (*né* Jacson), of Newton Hall, Alnwick, Esq., grandson of the Rev. Roger Jacson, of Bebington, to whom Richard Fitzherbert, of Somersal, the last heir male of his family, left all his real and personal estates in 1803.

The text, which is much contracted throughout these deeds, has been transcribed in extended form ; but in a few cases where the full form of the words was doubtful they are copied *literatim*.

Nos. 1, 5, and 6-12 are dated conjecturally by the officials at the P.R.O. and B.M. No. 5 has, perhaps, been assigned a date somewhat too early.

The letters u and v are transcribed as they occur in the deeds ; but the peculiar use of i and j has not been adhered to in transcription.

No. 1. Grant of land in Wirke, by Peter, son of William le sureys, to his sister Matilda.

Date—*Temp.* Edw. I. (1272—1307).

“Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ego Petrus filius Willelmi le sureys de Wirke dedi concessi et hac presenti Carta mea Confirmaui Matilde sorori mee pro homagio et seruicio suo vnam dimidiam acram terre arabilis et dimidiam Rodam In Campo de Wirke videlicet dimidiam acram terre Jacentem In hopton Dale Juxta terram quam Ricardus filius Ricardi trusseloue quondam tenuit et Jacet ex parte occidentali et dimidiam Rodam terre Jacentem in Dale dicta Inter terram quam sampson Cappellanus quondam tenuit et terram quam Adam ad fon (?) tem aliquando tenuit. Tenendum et habendum de me et heredibus meis sibi et heredibus suis uel assignatis suis et eorum heredibus In feodo et hereditate libere quiete plenarie et Integre cum omnibus pertinenciis suis libertatibus liberis communis et Aysiamenis ad illam terram pertinentibus. Reddendo Inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis vnum obolum In festo Natalis domini pro omni seruicio et demanda. Et Ego Petrus et heredes mei predictam terram vt predictum est predicte Matilde et heredibus suis uel assignatis suis et eorum heredibus Contra omnes Gentes pro predicto seruicio Imperpetuum Warantizabimus et adquietabimus. vt autem hec mea donacio et Carte mee confirmacio Rata maneat et stabilis. presenti Carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis Testibus Roberto filio HerWici de Wirke Nicholas filio Walteri de eadem Roberto filio Gilberti de eadem Ranulpho supra petras de eadem Willelmo Godmon clerico et aliis.”

In good condition. Seal wanting.

Membrane 10 × 3½ inches. 10½ lines.

No. 2. Grant of Land by Matilda, widow of John Palkocke de Eyhsbury, to Philip de Eyhsbury, rector of Braundiston.

Dated—1st Nov., 1287.

“Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Matilda quondam vxor Johannis Palkocke de Eyhsbury in viduitate et libera potestate mea remisi relaxaui et omnino pro me et heredibus meis quiete clamaui domino Philippo de Eyhsbury Rectori ecclesie de Braundiston totum jus meum et clamium quod habui uel aliquo jure habere potui nomine dotis uel donacionis seu ex omni alia quacumque causa in omnibus terris et tenementis cum omnimodis suis pertinenciis que vel quas predictus Philippus et Willelmus frater ejus habuerunt ex dono et uendicione predicti Johannis Palkocke quondam mariti mei in villis et

territoriis de WyrkisWorthe. Middilton. Hopton. Crumforde. et Stepul cum homagiis Redditibus. releuiis. eschaetis. natiuis et corem sequelis. et omnibus aliis ad terras et tenementa predicta pertinentibus sine aliquo impedimento mei uel meorum. Tenendum et habendum dicto domino Philippo et heredibus suis et assignatis suis et eorum heredibus libere quiete integre et pacifice in perpetuum. Ita uidelicet qe (quippe?) nec ego dicta Matilda nec heredes mei seu assignati nec aliquis nomine nostro jus uel clamium in predictis terris et tenementis seu aliquibus aliis prenomatis et antescriptis exigemus demandabimus nec venditare poterimus. In cujus rei testimonium presenti quiete clamacioni sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus. Domino Willelmo dicto Godmon tunc vicario ecclesie de Wyrke Willelmo filio Bate de eadem. Nicholao Trusseloue de eadem Rogero filio Nicholai de eadem Henrico de Crumforde Thoma filio ejusdem de eadem Henrico filio Thome de Hopton. Laurencio le Port' de eadem. Willelmo de Derby capellano. Et aliis. Data apud Wyrke die omnium Sanctorum, anno gracie M.CC Octuagesimo Septimo."

In good condition.

Membrane $8\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 16 lines.

Seal injured—green wax—round— $\frac{7}{8}$ inch diam.—in centre two right hands, clasped, beneath a fleur de lys.

Inscrip.—"S. MATILD · PALKOK."

No. 3. Grant of land by Adam ad fontem de Wyrkesworthe, to William Bate.

Dated—8th Sept., 1295.

"Notum sit omnibus presens scriptum visuris uel audituris quod ego Adam ad fontem de WyrkesWorthe dimisi et ad firmam tradidi Willelmo dicto Bate de eadem Croftum meum prout jacet pro prato inter decanum Lyncolniensem ex parte vna et Croftum quem Ricardus de Aston tenuit ex altera in latitudine. in longitudine uero a pomario quod Willelmus de stepil tenuit de Me vsque in ductum. Tenendum et habendum de Me et heredibus Meis dicto Willelmo et heredibus suis a festo Natiuitatis sancte Marie virginis. anno domini. M.CC. Nonogesimo quinto vsque ad terminum sex annorum totinue sequencium et plenarie completorum. libere quiete pacifice et integre cum omnibus pertinentiis libertatibus commoditatibus liberis que communis et acysiamenis ad tantum tenementum pertinentibus in fata villa de Wyrke et extra. Pro qua uero dimissione ac tradicionem totam firmam ab eodem Willelmo premanibus recepi. Et ego uero dictus adam et heredes mei dictum tenementum vt predictum est. dicto Willelmo et heredibus suis vsque ad finem termini predicti contra omnes gentes Warantizabimus aquieta bimus et vbique defendemus. In cujus rei

testimonium presenti scripto sigillum Meum apposui. Hiis Testibus Domino Willelmo Godman vicario ecclesie de Wyrke. Willelmo de Crumforde Manente in eadem. Roberto kesteuene de eadem. Johanne Trosseloue de eadem. Johanne clerico et aliis."

In good condition.

Membrane $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 15 lines.

Seal perfect—brown wax—round—one inch diam.—in centre a monogram. Inscript. round margin in capitals—"S · ADE AD FONTEM."

Indorsed—"Adam ad fontem."

No. 4.—Indenture. Agreement between Isabella, widow of William FitzHerbert, and Richard her son.

Dated—Feast of S. Martin. 50 Hen. III. (11th Nov., 1265.)

"Anno Regni regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis Quinquagesimo ad festum Sancti Martini In hieme Ita conuenit Inter dominam Isabellam quondam vxorem Willelmi filii Herberti et Ricardum filium suum videlicet quod cum dictus Ricardus prius tradidisset Manerium de Thuyros cum pertinentiis predictæ Isabelle ad terminum vite sue ipsa in viduitate sua predictum Manerium de Thuyros sibi retrotradidit cum omnibus suis pertinentiis ad terminum vnus anni termino incipiente ad predictum terminum Sancti Martini Ita quod predictus Ricardus possit inde per totum annum sine ipsius impedimento commodum suum facere et tantum in fine anni dimittet seminatum quantum inuenit per visum uirorum Legalium saluis sibi bonis suis mobilibus et immobilibus ibidem existentibus et sciendum est quod prenomatus Ricardus inuenit prefate Isabelle Robas sibi et familie sue cum Lineis vestibus cum vinginti solidis ad vnum capellanum sustinendum et totum in fine anni prefata Isabella predicto Ricardo soluet secundum quod racionabiliter monstrare poterit facienda tamen allocacione de blado in orreo inuento. Pretium frumenti et auene. sex denarios. busselli. et ordeï. quinque. denarios. Non Licebit dicte Isabelle post annum finitum aliquid de dicto Manerio facere nisi prius predicto Ricardo satisfecerit de toto debito in quo sibi tenetur per rationabile compotum. et ad omnia ista fideliter facienda sepe dicta Isabella fide media se obligauit iudicio quolibet foro et quod nullo tempore vite sue dictum Manerium de Thuyros nulli tradet nisi predicto Ricardo filio suo dummodo ipse tantum velit inde sibi facere alii viri fideles facere uoluerint. Pro hac autem tradicionem predictus Ricardus Johannam filiam suam. Ricardo de Corson maritauit. In cuius rei testimonium partes presenti

scripto ad modum cirographi confecto alternatiue sigilla sua apposuerunt. Hiis testibus. Roberto rectore ecclesie de Norton Ricardo filio Roberti de Norton. Ricardo de Corson. Johanne de hatton. Roberto Warpeloc. Henrico fremon. et Aliis."

In good condition—one word eaten out by worm.

Seals all wanting.

Membrane $6\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ inches. 4 dentes at top. $22\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Indorsed—"TWycros."

No. 5. Grant of two Bovates of land in Somersale, by 'Hugo de Almunton,' to Thomas, son of William Fitzherbert, of Somersale.

Date—From Ric. I. to early in Hen. III. (1189—1230)

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum peruenerit Hugo de Almunton salutem in domino sempiternam. Noueritis me concessisse et quiete clamasse Thome filio Willelmi filii herberti de Somersale domino meo et heredibus suis totum jus quod habui et clamium quod habere potui in duabus bouatis terre cum pertinenciis quas ab eo quondam tenui in feodo et hereditate in teritorio de Somersale. Ita uidelicet quod ego nec heredes mei aliquid juris uel clamii in predictis bouatis terre cum pertinenciis nec aliquis nomine nostro de cetero exigere possimus. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. hiis testibus. domino Willelmo de Montgomery. Willelmo de * Mey-a milite. domino Petro de Bakepuz. Roberto de segesale Waltero de bosco. Ricardo filio herberti clerico et Aliis."

In good condition. Seal wanting.

Membrane $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches. 8 lines.

Indorsed—"Somersall."

No. 6. Grant of land in Somersale, by Thomas, son of William Herebert, to the Abbey of S. Mary, Rocester.

Date—*Temp.* Hen. III. (1216—1272).

"Omnibus presens scriptum visuris uel audituris Thomas filius Willelmi Hereberti de Somersale salutem in domino. Nouerit vniuersitas uestra

* Between the y and the a there is a blotted letter,—I think the letter *a*.

me concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse deo et ecclesie Beate marie Roucester et Canonicis ibidem deo seruientibus quatuor acras terre cum pertinenciis In Somersale totam terram quam Ricardus filius Symonis Bacun de me tenuit in territorio ibidem Habendum et tenendum de me et de heredibus meis sibi et successoribus suis libere et quiete pro octo denariis annuatim ad festum Sancti Michaelis ipsi et successores sui mihi et heredibus meis soluendis pro homagiis pro omnimodis curie mee ratione dicte terre sectis pro ausiliis et omnibus seruiciis et demandis que causa terre uel tenementi unquam dari possunt uel exhibi aquocumque. Vt autem hec mea concessio et confirmacio perpetue firmitatis robur optineat presens scriptum sigilli mei impressione roborau. Hiis testibus. Domino Roberto del Per. Hamone de Saperton. Johanne morel. Thoma de Mackelega. Johanne filio Symonis de Foston. Roberto Wace et aliis."

In perfect condition—the writing peculiarly black and distinct.
Seal wanting

Membrane $7\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. $10\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Indorsed—"The orygyvall deed of grant of lands in somersall to the abbey of Rosceter."

No. 7. Grant of land, by Walter de Lee to Nicholas, son of Adam Warpeloc.

Date—*Temp.* Edw. I. (1272—1307).

"Sciunt presentes et futuri quod Ego Walterus De Lee dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmaui Nicholao filio Ade Warpeloc pro homagio et seruicio suo vnum assartum quod vocatur le BoreWardescroft cum omnibus pertinenciis suis Tenendum et Habendum de me et heredibus meis uel asignatis predicto Nicholao et heredibus suis uel suis asignatis et eorum heredibus uel cuicunque uel quibuscunque dare vendere uel assignare uoluerit exceptis viris et Omnibus Religiosis et Judeis. Reddendo inde Annuatim. michi et heredibus meis uel asignatis predictus nicholaus et heredes sui uel sui asignati duodecim denarios ad duos terminos anni videlicet sex denarios ad festum sancti martini et sex denarios ad festum assencionis domini pro omnibus seruiciis. secularibus exactionibus et demandis et sectis Curie et omnibus aliis seruiciis forincecis. Pro hac autem donacione concessione et hujus carte mee confirmacione dedit michi predictus Nicholaus sexaginta solidos et tres solidos et quatuor denarios ad ingressum. Et Ego uero valterus et heredes mei predicto nicholao et heredibus suis uel suis asignatis predictam terram cum omnibus pertinenciis suis pro predicto seruicio ut

predictum est contra omnes homines et feminas seu kalumpnias Warantizabimus adquietabimus et ubique defendemus. In Cujus Rei Testimonium presenti carte Sigillum meum apposui. Hiis Testibus Thoma filio herberti domino de Somersale Roberto de Seggessale Willelmo de langeford in le hales Rogero de Mercinton Johanne filio Anketelli de Benetley Willelmo Busson de colbel Johanne filio Tirr de eadem louekin de Sanniton Willelmo de kynigeston et Aliis."

In good condition. Seal wanting.

Membrane— $6\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ inches. 18 lines.

Indorsed—"borewardscroft." "Warploc."

No. 8. Grant of certain rents by Thomas FitzHerbert to
Walter de Saundeby.

Date—*Circ.* 1300.

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum peruenerit Thomas filius Herberti dominus de Somersale salutem In domino. Nouerit vniuersitas vestra me dimisisse ac omnino quietum clamasse pro me et heredibus meis Waltero filio domini Willelmi de Saundeby totum Jus et clamium quod habui uel aliquo modo habere potui in tribus solidatis annui Redditus quos predictus Walterus de Willelmo filio Ricardi de Kyngistonleys emit. illos silicet quos Alanus Champeneys de Mercinton predicto Willelmo annuatim reddere solebat. Ita silicet quod nec Ego predictus Thomas nec heredes mei nec assignati mei nec aliquis nomine nostro in predictis tribus solidatis annui redditus quicquam Juris uel clamii decetero exigere uel venditare poterimus. In cuius rei testimonium Huic presenti quieteclamacioni sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus. Domino Willelmo de Mongummary. Domino briano de sancto Petre. Roberto de Segisshal. Willelmo de Clounam. Radulpho de Bosco. Johanne Wace de Mackelega Willelmo de Kyngiston. Ricardo de Schauinton clerico et aliis."

In good condition. Seal wanting.

Membrane $7\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. 9 lines.

Indorsed—"somersall."

No. 9. Grant of a Service, and land in Somersale, by William
de Kyngestonlehees to Walter de Saundeby.

Date—*Circ.* 1300.

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum peruenerit Willelmus filius Ricardi de Kyngestonlehees salutem in domino sempiternam. Nouerit

vniuersitas vestra me dedisse concessisse et omnino quieteclamasse pro me et heredibus meis siue assignatis meis Waltero filio domini Willelmi de Saundeby, et heredibus suis, siue assignatis suis homagium et seruicium Alani filii Willelmi Champeneys, videlicet seruicium trium solidorum per annum quos ego Willelmus de predicto Alano recipere solebam ad tres terminos anni, videlicet, ad festum sancti Michaelis duodecim denarios, et ad festum Purificacionis beate Marie duodecim denarios. Et ad Ascensionem domini duodecim denarios, pro vna bōata terre cum pertinentiis quam de me tenuit in villa et teritorio de Somersale Herbert. Concessi etiam et confirmaui eidem Waltero vnam dimidiam acram prati in prato de Somersale en le WyteDoles, quam Ricardus filius Mathei de Schauynton quondam tenuit. Habendum et tenendum de me et heredibus meis dicto Waltero et heredibus suis et suis assignatis quibuscumque, libere, quiete, bene et in pace integre et hereditarie cum omnibus libertatibus et asiamentis ad dicta homagium et seruicium trium solidorum et ad dictum pratum integraliter pertinentibus. Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis pro predictis vnum obolum die sancti Blasii pro omnibus et omnimodis seruiciis ille et heredes sui et pro omnibus consuetudinibus et exactionibus quibuscumque. Ego vero Willelmus et heredes mei predicto Waltero et heredibus suis et suis assignatis dictum homagium seruicium trium solidorum, et dictum pratum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis contra omnes homines Warantizabimus adquietabimus et inperpetuum defendemus pro seruicio pretaxato. Vt autem hec mea donacio concessio et confirmacio rata et stabilis permaneat, huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus. Domino Willelmo de Montegomore, Ricardo de Kyngesley, Roberto de Seggeshal, Johanne de Kyngesley, Johanne Wace, et aliis."

In good condition. Seal wanting.

Membrane 8 × 4 inches. 13 lines.

Indorsed—"Carta facta Waltero Saundeby."

"somersall."

No. 10. Grant of rentcharge of $\frac{1}{4}$ ^{d.}, by William de Kyngeston to Walter de Saundeby.

Date—*Circ.* 1300.

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris uel auditoris Willelmus filius Ricardi de Kyngeston lehees salutem in domino sempiternam. Nouerit vniuersitas vestra me remisisse et totaliter relaxasse Waltero de Saundeby, heredibus suis et suis assignatis quibuscumque vnum obolum annui redditus in quo michi tenebantur racione trium solidorum annui Redditus, et dimidie

acre prati in prato de Somersale. Ita quod nichil michi, nec meis quibuscumque in predictis ratione alicujus euentus, occasionis vel demande inposterum reseruauit. In cuius rei testimonium. Huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus. Domino Willelmo de Montegomore, Roberto de Seggeshal, Ricardo de Kyngesley, Johanne de Kyngesley, Johanne Wace, et aliis."

In good condition. Seal wanting.

Membrane $8\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. 5 lines.

Indorsed—"Somersall."

No. 11. Grant of land in Somersale by Nicholas, son of Thomas FitzHerbert, to Walter de Saundeby.

Date—*Temp.* Edw. III. (1327—1377).

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris uel audituris Nicholaus filius Thome filius Herberti de Somersale salutem in domino. Noueritis me concessisse et omnino pro me et heredibus meis confirmasse Waltero de Saundeby et heredibus seu assignatis suis pro homagio et seruicio suo illud mesuagium et illam bouatam terre que idem Walterus habuit ex dono et feoffamento Alani filii Willelmi Chaumpeneys in Somersale Herberd et illam dimidiam acram prati quam habuit ex dimissione Ricardi de Schauinton in eadem. Habendum et tenendum predicto Waltero de Saundeby et heredibus suis uel assignatis quibuscumque de me et heredibus meis, libere quiete bene et in pace cum omnibus suis pertinenciis libertatibus et aysiamenis ad predicta Mesuagium terram et pratum quoquo modo pertinentibus, prout continetur in scripto confirmacionis quod idem Walterus habuit de Thoma filio Herberti patre meo. Reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis vnum obolum ad festum Natiuitatis beati Johannis Baptiste pro omni seculari seruicio ex actione et demanda. Et ego predictus Nicholaus et heredes mei predictum Mesuagium terram et pratum cum omnibus suis pertinenciis predicto Waltero de Saundeby et heredibus seu assignatis pro predicto seruicio contra omnes homines Warantizabimus inperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presens scriptum sigillo meo singnaui. Hiis testibus, domino Radulpho de Munjoye, Willelmo de Mungomeri, Henrico de Knyueton, Johanne de Benteleye, Ricardo le ffoun, Ricardo de Kyngesleye, et Ricardo Birdet et aliis."

In good condition.

Membrane $7\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. 11 lines and a word.

Seal perfect—round—white wax— $\frac{7}{8}$ inch diam.—raised device, ? a shield, in centre—inscription very indistinct, ? “S. NICH. FITZHERBERT.”

Indorsed—“Somersall.”

No. 12 Grant of land, by Richard, son of Robert de Mungomery, to Henry, son of Thomas FitzHerbert of Somersale.

Date—*Temp.* Edw. III. (1327—1377).

“Sciunt presentes et futuri quod Ego Ricardus filius Roberti de Mungomery dedi concessi et hac presenti Carta mea confirmaui Henrico filio Thome filii Herberti de Somersale et Rogero fratri suo et heredibus suis assignatis eorum totam terram et pratum cum mesuagio et edificiis Columbariis supstantibus et omnibus aliis pertinenciis. Omnia quidam habui de dono et feoffamento Henrici filii Thome de LittleWode in Chirchesomersale sine aliquo retenemento excepta vna acra prati in le Weterdoles. Habendum et tenendum de Capitalibus Dominis feodi dictis Henrico et Rogero et heredibus suis assignatis eorum in feodo et hereditate et imperpetuum libere quiete integre et pacifice cum omnibus pertinenciis suis libertatibus et aysiamenis usque ad predictam terram pertinentibus prout plenius continetur in Carta feoffamenti Henrici filii Thome de LittleWode. Et faciendum inde Capitalibus Dominis feodi seruicium inde debitum et consuetum. Et ego uero Ricardus et heredes mei totam predictam terram cum pertinenciis ut predictum est : excepta acra prati prenominata, predictis Henrico et Rogero et heredibus suis assignatis eorum contra omnes gentes imperpetuum Warantizabimus. In cuius rei testimonium presenti Carte signum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, Nicholao filio Herberti. Johanne de Benteleye. Ricardo de Schauinton. Radulpho de Bosco. Henrico de Lee. Roberto filio Walteri de Lee. Ricardo clerico et aliis.”

In good condition.

Membrane $8\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ inches. 10 lines and 3 words.

Seal slightly broken—brown wax—round—1 inch diam. In centre a Monkey, or some animal, crouched, with long tail curled round in front over head and shoulders.

Inscription round margin in small capital letters—

“S. RICARD.....VNGOMERI.”

Indorsed—“lyttelwoode

Somersall

Weytdooles.”

No. 13. Grant of land in lower Somersale, by Thomas de le Lee, to his son William and Agnes his wife.

Dated—24th July, 1325.

"Sciant Presentes et futuri quod Ego Thomas de le Lee de Somersale dedi concessi et hac Presenti carta mea confirmavi Willelmo filio meo et Agneti filie Benedicti de Schalecros et heredibus suis inter se et dictum Willelmum legitime procreantis totam illam terram cum Mesuagio et redditibus adjacentibus in inferiori Somersale quam quidem terram cum pertinentiis quandam emi de Roberto fratre meo simul cum vna placea prati quam emi de Willelmo de Saundfeld. Habendam et tenendam predictam terram de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et Ego vero Thomas de le Lee de Somersale et heredes mei totam predictam terram in inferiori Somersale quam emi de Roberto fratre meo cum omnibus suis pertinentiis sicut Predictum est Predicto Willelmo filio meo et Agneti filie Benedicti de Schalecros et heredibus suis inter se legitime procreantis contra omnes gentes Warantiamus. Et si Ita contingat quod dicta Agnes infata discedat tunc dicta terra cum pertinentiis dicto Thome sine aliqua contradictione reuertetur In cujus Rei testimonium huic Presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis Testibus. Domino Henrico filio Herebert tunc Capellano de Somersale. Willelmo ad boscum de Doubrege. Johanne de eadem. Johanne de Scha-Wenton. Thoma filio Margerie de superiori Somersale. et aliis. Data apud Sealecros in vigilia Sancti Jacobi. Anno domini Millesimo ccc^o visesimo quinto."

In good condition.

Membrane $9\frac{3}{4} \times 4$ inches. 11 lines.

Seal wanting. On the seal-slip is written the first $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines of the deed, from "Sciant" to "inferiori Somersale," omitting "et heredibus.....procreatis."

Indorsed—"Siant presentes Siant omnes tam presente,"—prob. pen-trials.

"Dimidia acra jacens in Wetdoles quam Johannes de Schaumenton tenet et habuit de dono Willelmi de le Lee et Agnetis vxoris ejus.....vt continetur infra."

"Sache que tomas de le Lee le aliena."

"Tall Thome Lee."

No. 14. Grant of Rent-charge on Lands in Uttoxeter, by John Harpedale, of Uttoxeter, to Walter fitz Herbert of Somersale.

Dated—Wednesday in Easter week, 1366—1375.

“Vniuersis ad quod presens scriptum peruenerit [Johannes] Harpedale de Vttoxhather salutem in domino. Noueritis me dedisse et concessisse Waltero fitz Herbert de Somersale vnum annum redditum viginti solidorum p..... annuatim de omnibus terris et tenementis meis in Vttoxhather exceptum de vno Mesuagio jacente iuxta Capitale mesuagium meum quod habui de dono et feoffamento Roberti de Lockesley decem acris terre quas habui de dono et feoffamento Henrici de Ouerton et de vno Mesuagio et sex acris terre qua habui de dono et feoffamento Johannes le TWygger in eadem. Habendum et propriendum predictum annum redditum viginti solidorum predicto Waltero et heredibus de corporibus ipsius Walteri et Margerie filie mee legitime procreatis de omnibus terris et tenementis meis predictis annuatim exceptum de hiis que superius excipiuntur. ad totam vitam meam et ad totam vitam Auicie vxoris mee ad terminos. Natalis sancti Johannis Baptiste et Natalis domini per equales porciones. Ita quod quandocumque predictis annuus redditus viginti solidorum ad aliquem terminum predictum per quadraginta dies in parte vel in toto a retro fuerit. quod bene licebit predicto Waltero et heredibus de corporibus ipsorum Walteri et Margerie legitime procreatis ad totam vitam meam et ad totam vitam predictae Auicie vxoris mee in omnibus terris et tenementis meis predictis [hii]s exceptis que superius excipiuntur distringere et districciones retinere quousque de predicto redditu et arreragiis ejusdem si qua fuerint plenarie fuerit s[olutum]. Et ego vero predictus Johannes et heredes mei predictum annum redditum viginti solidorum predicto Waltero et heredibus de corporibus predictorum Walteri et Margerie legitime procreatis ad] totam vitam meam et ad totam vitam Auicie vxoris mee in forma predicta contra omnes gentes Warantizabimus. In cujus rei testimonium [huic presenti scrip]to sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibus Roberto de Sanston vicario ecclesie de Vttoxhather Willelmo le Hunte Johanne Wyme Johanne de Sh.....yteley et aliis. Datum apud Vttoxhather die Mercurii in septimana pasch̄ Anno regni Regis EdWardi tertii post conquestam quadragesi.....”

In fair condition, but partly wormeaten ;—lacunæ supplied in brackets, or denoted by dashes.

Membrane $9\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 13 lines and 2 words.

Seal perfect, round, red wax, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diam. ; 6 foils around raised centre foil, within a border.

Indorsed—“A grant of a rent in Vttoxater.”

No. 15. Grant of Lands in Twycros by John de Whelesburgh de Drayton and Elizabeth his wife to Richard Cook de Twycros.

Dated—Sunday after 5th Feb., 1393.

“Hec indentura testatur quos nos Johannes de Whelesburgh de Drayton et Elizabetha vxor mea concessimus tradidimus et dimisimus Ricardo Cook de TWycros Margarete vxori ejus et Willelmo filio eorundem totum illud tenementum quod Willelmo Smyth tenet in TWycros jacens inter le Pyghtel et coiēm campum de TWycros et duas virgatas terre cum omnibuscroftis pratis pascuis et pasturis predictis duabus virgatis terre spectantibus cum omnibus suis pertinenciis que idem Willelmus Smyth tenet vel tenuit in eadem. Habendum et tenendum omnia predicta terras et tenementa cum omnibus suis pertinenciis predictis Ricardo et Margarete vxori ejus et Willelmo filio eorundem ad totam vitam eorum vel cujus eorum diucius vixerit de nobis et heredibus nostris. Reddendo inde annuatim nobis et heredibus nostris viginti solidos legalis monete ad festa videlicet Purificationis beate Marie assencionis domini et sancti Michaelis archangeli equis porcionibus et domino de TWycros duos solidos annuatim nomine nostro et heredum nostrorum ad festa predicta pro omnibus seruiciis et demandis nobis et heredibus nostris pro predicta terra pertinentibus durante termino predicto. Saluo nobis et heredibus nostris rationabili herietto post decessum cujuslibet eorum qui tenementa predicta occupauerit et tenuerit. Si vero contigerit dictam Margaretam viuente predicto Ricardo vel predictum Willelmum viuente predicto Ricardo vel Margareta decedere nullum dabunt heriettum ad eorum decessum. Predicti insuper Ricardus Margareta et Willelmus omnes domos et tenementa predicta cum omnibus pertinenciis suis sumptibus suis propriis sustentabunt manutenebunt et in adeo bono statu dimittent sicut ea receperunt. Et nos vero predicti Johannes et Elizabetha et heredes nostri omnia predicta terras et tenementa croftos prata pascua et pasturas cum omnibus suis pertinenciis vt predictum est predictis Ricardo Margarete et Willelmo ad totam vitam eorum vel cujus eorum diucius vixerit in forma predicta contra omnes gentes Warantizabimus et defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus scriptis indentatis sigilla nostra alternative apposimus. Hiis testibus Willelmo altekar de Drayton Johanne de Ouerton Willelmo de Schepeye et aliis. Data apud Drayton predictam die dominica proxima post festum sancte Agathe virginis Anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post Conquestum sextodecimo.”

In fair condition, but writing somewhat faded and indistinct.

Seals all wanting.

Membrane 10½ × 6 inches. 18 lines. 5 blunt and wide dentes at top.

No. 16. Grant of land in Somersale by Edmund Hayward to John Edrech and Margary his wife.

Dated—Eve of Pentecost, 1412.

“Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Edmundus HayWard capellanus dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmaui Johanni Edrech Juniore et Margarie vxori ejus omnia terras et tenementa mea cum suis pertinenciis in Somersale que quidem terras et tenementa habui ex dono et feoffamento predicti Johannis habendum et tenendum omnia predicta terras et tenementa cum omnibus suis pertinenciis prefatis Johanni et Margarie ad totam vitam eorundem de Capitalibus dominis feodi per seruicia inde debita et de jure consueta, et post decessum predictorum Johannis et Margarie volo pro me et heredibus meis quod omnia predicta terre et tenementa cum suis pertinenciis remaneant Johanni Edrech filio Walteri Edrech de Somersale tenendum sibi heredibus et suis assignatis imperpetuum de Capitali domino per seruicia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et ego vero predictus Edmundus et heredes mei omnia predicta terras et tenementa cum suis pertinenciis prefatis Johanni et Margarie ad totam vitam suam eorundem et post decessum predictorum Johannis et Margarie prefato Johanni filio Walteri Edrech sibi et heredibus suis in forma predicta contra omnes gentes Warantizabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte Sigillum meum Apposui Hiis testibus Johanne Somersale, Thoma Boteler, Johanne vnWyn Thoma Hardyng, et Roberto Stele et Aliis. Data apud Sudbury in vigilia Pentecostes Anno regni Regis Henrici quarti post conquestum tertiodecimo.”

In fair condition, slightly torn.

Membrane $12 \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. $9\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Seal slightly injured—round—yellow wax— $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diam.—a capital “R.” surmounted by a crown.

Indorsed—“Carta Edmundi HayWarde facta Johanni Edrych Somersale.” “Somersall.”

No. 17. Grant of Lands in Somersale and elsewhere, by John Fitzherbert of Somersale to his son John.

Dated—24th June, 1423.

“Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ego Johannes ffitzherbert de Somersale dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmaui Johanni ffitzherbert filio meo vnum Mesuagium et duas bouatas terre cum pertinenciis in kirke Somersale et

quatuordecim solidatus et octo denaratus redditus exeuntes de vno Mesuagio et tribus bouatis terre cum pertinenciis in eadem villa. quod mesuagium et quas tres bouatas terre Henricus by ye Broke Tenet per cartam. Dedi insuper predicto Johanni filio meo vnum Mesuagium et vnam bouatam terre cum pertinenciis in Potter Somersale quod quidem Mesuagium cum dicta bouata terre cum pertinenciis habui ex dono et feoffamento Thome Okeyly(?) persone ecclesie de Sudbury Edwardi Brethy et Johannis Tadynton capellanorum. Dedi etiam predicto Johanni filio meo vnum clausum vocatum Dicheryddyng in feodo de Dubbrige. Dedi insuper predicto Johanni filio meo omnia terras et tenementa mea cum suis pertinenciis que et quas habeo in PerWyche ex dono et feoffamento Johannis in le Lene et Isabelle vxoris sue. Habendum et tenendum omnia predicta Mesuagia bouatas terre clausum et quatuordecim solidatus et octo denaratus redditus cum suis pertinenciis predicto Johanni filio meo et heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreatis. Et si contingat dictum Johannem filium meum sine herede de corpore suo legitime procreato obire quod absit Tunc volo et concedo quod omnia predicta terre et tenementa redditus et clausum cum suis pertinenciis michi et heredibus meis integre reuerterent. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Henrico by ye broke de Somersale Johanne Tailleir de eadem Johanne at ye broke de eadem et aliis. Data apud Somersale in festo sancti Johannis Baptiste Anno regni Regis Henrici sexti post conquestum primo."

In fair condition, but writing somewhat faded and indistinct.

Membrane 14 x 3 inches. 9 lines.

Seal perfect, round, red wax, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch diam. ; a shield depressed, with bend sinister raised ; rough impression, perhaps taken from another seal, or an improvised stamp.

Indorsed—"A grawnt of a howss in kyrck somersall and of a rent of xiiij^s viij^d goyng out of a howss there whyche henry by the brooke held."

No. 18. Power of Attorney granted by John Fitzherbert to
John Attebroke, for Livery of Seisin.

Dated—1st Nov., 1439.

"Pateat vniuersis per presentes quod ego Johannes ffitzherbert de Somursale attornauit et in loco meo posui dilectum meum in Christo Johannem Attebroke de eadem meum verum et legitimum attornatum ad deliberandum pro me et in nomine meo Willemo ffitzherbert Aunculo meo Johanni Mynyers Armig.

Willelmo Nodyon capellano et Roberto attebrok rectori de Somursale plenam et pacificam Seisinam de et in omnibus terris et tenementis meis redditibus et seruiciis cum omnibus suis pertinenciis que habeo in Comitatibus Derb̄ et Leycestr̄ Kate et grate habens et habiturus quicquid idem Johannes Attebrok attornatus meus nomine meo fecerit in premissis In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto Sigillum meum apposui Datum apud Somursale in festo omnium Sanctorum Anno regni regis henrici Sexti post conquestum anglie decimo octauo."

In good condition.

Membrane $12\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Small rough seal—red wax— $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diam.—impression "W C."
—the top part broken off.

No. 19. Grant of lands in Counties of Derby and Leicester, by John Fitzherbert of Somersale, to William Fitzherbert and others.

Dated—1st Nov., 1439.

"Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes ffyzerbert de Somursale dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmaui Willelmo ffyzerbert Aunculo meo Johanni Mynyers de Vttox̄ Seniori Armiḡ. Willelmo Nodyon, de eadem capellano et Roberto Attebroke rectori de Somursale omnia terras et tenementa mea redditus et seruicia cum omnibus suis pertinenciis que habeo in Comitatibus Derb̄ et Leycestr̄. Habendem et tenendum omnia predicta terras et tenementa redditus et seruicia cum omnibus suis pertinenciis predictis Willelmo Johanni Willelmo et Roberto heredibus h' et eorum assignatis libere quiete bene et in pace de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per seruicia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et ego vero prefatus Johannes ffyzerbert et heredes mei omnia predicta [terras] et tenementa redditus et seruicia cum omnibus suis pertinenciis predictis Willelmo Johanni Willelmo et Roberto heredibus et eorum assignatis contra omnes gentes Warantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee Sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus. Johanne Taylur de Somursale, Johanne Mydulton Willelmo Walker de eadem Willelmo Perkyn de Vttox̄ ballivo Johanne Bayle de eadem et multis aliis Data apud Somursale, in festo omnium Sanctorum Anno regni regis henrici Sexti post conquestum anglie decimo octauo."

In good condition.

Membrane $13 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. .7 lines.

Seal broken—red wax— $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diam.—impression “W C” surmounted by a crown.

Indorsed—“A generall feoffment to certain feoffees of trust of all hys lands in the Countyes of Derby and Leycester.”

No. 20. Grant of Lands in Somersale, by Robert ffraunces and Elizabeth his wife to John ffyzherbert of Somersale.

Dated—3rd July, 1460.

“Sciant presentes et futuri quod nos Robertus ffraunces et Elizabetha vxor mea vnanimio assensu et concensu dedimus concessimus et Hac presenti carta nostra confirmauimus Johanni ffyzherbert de Somursale filio et heredi Johannis ffyzherbert nuper defuncti omnia terras et tenementa nostra prata pascua et pasturas redditus et seruicia cum suis pertinenciis in Somersale predicta in Comitatu Derbiensi que et quas Johannes ffyzherbert nuper maritus meus et ego conjunctim habuimus ex dono et feoffamento Ade Wetton et Roberti brok cleric Habendum et tenendum omnia predicta terras et tenementa nostra prata pascua et pasturas redditus et seruicia cum suis pertinenciis predicto Johanni et heredibus suis libere quiete bene et in pace. de capitali domino feodi illius per seruicia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et nos vero prefati Robertus et Elizabetha et heredes nostri omnia predicta terras et tenementa nostra prata pascua et pasturas redditus et seruicia cum suis pertinenciis predicto Johanni et heredibus suis in forma predicta contra omnes gentes Warantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte nostre sigilla nostra apposuimus hiis testibus Roberto de Aston Ricardo Bagot Johanne Kynerdesley Johanne Mynyers Armigeris et Willelmo Perkyn balliui de vttoxeter et multis aliis Data. apud Somersale predictam tertio die Mensis Julii Anno regni regis henrici sexti post conquestum anglie tricesimo octauo.”

In very good condition. Seals wanting.

Membrane $14\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. 7 lines and 2 words.

Indorsed—“Concessio Roberti fraunceys et vxoris ejus de terris in somersall que fuerunt ade Wetton et Roberti brock.”

No. 21. Grant of land in Cherchsomersale by Henry Kynerdesley and Henry Mayster to John Fytzherbert and Johanna his wife.

Dated—28th Aug., 1460.

“Sciant presentes et futuri quod nos henricus Kynerdesley de vttoxather et henricus Mayster gent de eadem dedimus concessimus et hac presenti carta

nostra confirmauimus Johanni ffytzherbert de Cherchsomersale et Johanne vxori sue Manerium nostrum de Cherchsomersale cum omnibus terris dominicis eidem manerio adjacentibus et suis pertinenciis quod quidem Manerium cum terris prenominationis nuper habuimus ex dono et feoffamento predicti Johannis in Cherchsomersale Habendum et tenendum predictum Manerium cum omnibus terris adjacentibus et suis pertinenciis predictis Johanni et Johanne ad terminum vite eorum et eorum diucius viuentis ac heredibus inter eosdem legitime procreatis libere quiete bene et in pace cum omnibus libertatibus liberis que communis ad dictum Manerium et terris spectantibus De capitali domino ffeodi illius per seruicia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et nos vero prefati henricus et henricus et heredes nostri predictum Manerium nostrum cum omnibus terris adjacentibus et suis pertinenciis predictis Johanni et Johanne ad terminum vite eorum et eorum diucius viuentis ac heredibus inter eosdem legitime procreatis in forma predicta contra omnes gentes Warantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte nostre sigilla nostra sint apposita hiis testibus Johanne Broke de Cherchsomersale Johanne Muryhurst henrico Taylur henrico de Alles-Worthe Willemo Jou de eadem et Aliis Data apud Cherchsomersale vicesimo octauo die Mensis Augusti Anno regni regis henrici Sexti post conquestum anglie tricesimo octauo."

In good condition.

Membrane $16 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 7 lines.

Two seals—round—red wax— $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diams. One injured, impression faint and illegible; the other perfect—fine impression—"h k" within circular border.

No. 22. Grant of land in Chirchesomersale by Johanna Ade to John Fitzherbert and Johanna his wife.

Dated—Thursday before 28th October, 1464.

"Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ego Johanna Ade de Sudbure in mea pura viduetate dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea [confirmavi] Johanni Fightharbat et Johi[e] vxori ejus omnia terras et tenementa mea cum suis pertinenciis in Chirchesomersale que quidem terras et tenementa quondam fuerunt Johannis Edrech patris mei habendum et tenendum omnia predicta terras et tenementa cum omnibus suis pertinenciis prefatis Johanni et Johanne heredibus et Assignatis suis libere quiete bene et in pace De capitali domino feodi illius per seruicia inde debita et de jure consueta cum omnibus libertatibus communis et Aisiamenis ad dicta terras et tenementa spectantibus imperpetuum. Et ego vero predicta Johanna et heredes mei omnia predicta

terras et tenementa mea cum suis pertineniciis predictis Johanni et Johanne heredibus et Assignatis suis contra omnes gentes Warrantizabimus et deffendemus imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee sigillum meum Apposui hiis testibus. Johanne Broke de Somersale Henrico AllesWorthe de eadem Henrico Taylor de eadem Johanni[e] M(e)rihurst de eadem et laurenicio Wordull et multis Aliis Data Apud Somersale die Jouis proximo Ante festum sancti Simonis et Jude Anno regni Regis EdWardi quarti post conquestum Anglie quarto."

In good condition. Seal wanting.

Membrane $11\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. $9\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Indorsed—"olde Croft."

"Concessio Johanne Adde facta
Johanni fytzherbert"

NOTES.

No. 1. *Wirke*.—Wirksworth.

Le sureys.—? The Surveyor, or Overseer.

No. 2. *Braundiston*.—? Branston, near Burton-on-Trent, or Braunston, near Leicester.

Stepul.—SteePhill or Steeple, near Wirksworth. De Stepla held half a Knight's fee in Derbyshire under Will. de Ferrars (Lib. Nig.).

No. 3. *Decanum* (decanatum ?) *Lyncolniuensem*.—The Dean of Lincoln held lands at Wirksworth, as well as the advowson of the Rectory.

Will. de Stepil.—See No. 2, *Stepul*.

No. 4. There is no mention of this *Isabella*, wife of William Fitzherbert, in Brydges' Collins, nor in the Harl. MSS., nor in any other pedigree or account of the family that I have seen.

Norton.—Norton juxta Twycross, in Leicestershire; see Nichols' *Leic.* Vol. iv., p. 860.

Hatton.—In parish of Marston on Dove.

Ricardus de Corson.—? Richard de Curzon of Croxhall, Knt., 16 Edw. I.; see Glover's *Derbyshire*, ii. 333.

No. 5. *Almunton*.—Alkmanton; see Cox's *Derbyshire Churches*. vol. iii.

Will. de Montgomery.—Of Marston Montgomery and Cubley; see Glover, ii., 335; *Reliquary* xv., pl. 1.; *Derbys. Ch.* iii., 91. "Carta Will. de

Montegomori pro terra in Holto de Dubbrigge...Matildæ uxoris meæ (Tutb. Reg., Cart. cxcii).

Will. de Mey-ā mil.—Willelmus de Meysam dominus de Eyton, miles, (Tutb. Reg. Cart. cxcvii. cxcviii); "Cart. de Nemore supra Dubbrigge" (ibid. cxxxvii). This family, which prob. took its name from Measham in Leicestersh., seems to have lived at Eaton Old Hall, in Eaton Wood, near Dovebridge.

Pet. de Bakepuz.—Bakepuz of Barton and Alkmanton (Derbys. Ch. iii. ; Glover ii. 89).

Segesale.—Sedsall, in Dovebridge parish.

No. 6. Richard Bacoun founded an Abbey of Black Canons at Rocester, in 1146, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Lewis' *Topog. Dict.* iii. 616).

Rob. del Per.—A Robertus de Pir held half a Knight's fee in Derbyshire under Will. de Ferrars (Lib. Nig.). Carta de Rectore ecclesie de *Pirii* (Tutbury Register, Cart. cclxviii.)

Robertus de Piri, testibus in Cart. Will. de Ferariis, dat. ap. Tuttebury 37 H. 3 (Shaw's Staffs., I. Append., p. 26).

Thomas de Perii gave land in Newton to Tutbury Priory (Tutb. Reg., Cart. cxx. ; cxxviii. ; cxlvii.)

Hamon de Sap.—"Carta Hamonis de Sapreton" (Tutb. Reg., Cart. clvi. : clxii.)

Saperton.—Near Boyleston; see *Derbys. Ch.* iii., 17.

Mackelega.—Mackley near Saperton; see *Derbys. Ch.* iii., 83.

No. 7. *Bore Wardescroft.*—Barwardcote, or Barrowcote, in Etwall parish; see Glover ii., 91. A tradition, probably derived from the name, exists that John of Gaunt kept bears there.

Seggessale.—See No. 5, *Segesale*.

Mercinton.—Marchington—Marston Montgomery.

Langeford en le hales.—Longford; see *Derbys. ch.* iii., 194.

Benteley.—Bentley Hungry, in Longford parish.

Tirr.—? Tirrell, or Tyrwhit.

Kynigeston.—? Kingston, near Uttoxeter. Henry de Cunegeston held one Knight's fee in Derbyshire, under William de Ferrars (Lib. Nig.).

Will. Busson de Colbel—cf. "Carta Hen. de Colevill pro tota terra sua de Bussons" (Tutb. Reg., Cart. cliv. ; clxiii.)

No. 8. *Walt. fil. Will. de Saundeby.*—For place and family of this name, see Thoroton's Notts., pp. 421, 422.

Rad. de Bosco.—Tutbury Reg., Cart. clv. ; cccxxviii.

No. 12. *Richard de Mungomery*.—See No. 5, *Montgomery*.

Chirchesomersale.—Somersal Herbert.

Nicholas fil Herberti.—Son of Thomas Fitz Herbert (Nos. 5-8), and brother of Henry and Roger named in same deed. (Harl. M.SS., 5809, 1484).

John de Bentley.—See No. 7, *Bentley*.

Schauinton.—? Skevington.

Hen. and Rob. de Lee—see No. 13.

No. 13. *Thom. de le Lee*.—Probably this family gave its name to Lees Hall, near Boylestone. Walter de Lega was Rector of Boylestone, A.D. 1300 (*Derbys. Ch.* iii. 19).

Doubregge.—Dovebridge, or Doveridge.

SchaWenton.—See No. 12, *Shauinton*.

Superior Somersale.—Hill Somersal, in Sudbury parish.

Inferior Somersale.—Church Somersal, or Somersal Herbert.

Shalecros.—Shallcross, of Shallcross in the parish of Hope.

No. 14. *Walter fitzHerbert*.—Son of John, and grandson of Nicholas. Nos. 11 and 12 (Harl. MSS.) None of the pedigrees give his wife's surname, Harpedale.

Uttoxhather.—Uttoxeter.

Lockesley.—Loxley, near Uttoxeter, in Staffs.

Will. le Huute.—? Of Overton, in Ashover parish; see *Glover* ii., 53, 567.

No. 15. *Whelesburgh*.—See Burton's *Leic.*, pp. 282, 283; Nichols' *Leic.* iv., 964; Leland (ed. Hearne, 1768), vol. iv., pt. 1, fol. 44. Wellsborough, near Market Bosworth.

Drayton } In Leicestershire. See Nichols, vol. iv.
Twycross }

Johannes de Overton.—A John Overton was Prior of Repton, A.D. 1436, ob. 1438 (*Derbys. Ch.* iii., 428).

Will. de Schepeye.—See *Derbys. Ch.* iii., 456. Sheepy, near Twycross.

No. 17. *Hen. by ye Broke*.—Robert By-the-broke or Blythebroke, is the first recorded Rector of Somersal, A.D. 1428 (*Derbys. Ch.* iii., 288).

Potter Somersale.—Potters Somersal, in Sudbury parish.

Edwardus Brethby, Capellanus.—A Will. de Brethby was chaplain in 1372 (*Derbys. Ch.* iii. 426).

PerWyche.—Parwich.

No. 20.—*John Fitz Herbert*.—Son of John, and grandson of Walter, No. 14. This John's father's wife is stated in *Harl. MSS.* 5809, 1093, and 1484, to have been Elizabeth, dau. of Robt. Fraunces; but from this deed it appears that Robt. Fraunces was her second husband.

Adam Wetton.—An Adam de Wetton was Priest of Kniveton's Chantry, Dovebridge, 1393—1440 (*Derbys. Ch.* iii., 118).

Aston.—Near Derby.

Kynerdesley.—Kynnersley of Loxley, Staffs.

John Mynyers.—A John Mynors married Johanna, dau. of John Fitz Herbert, of Somersal, 14 Ric. II. and 3 Hen. IV. (*Harl. MSS.* 6128, 2113, 1036).

Genealogical Notes, &c., relating to Families of Parker.

(COMMUNICATED BY CHARLES JACKSON, DONCASTER).

1342. John le Parker de Shiford (supposed Sheffield) occurs as a juror on an inquisition taken at Rotherham relative to the rights of the Abbot of Rufford, 16th Edw. III. (Guest's *Hist. Rotherham*, p. 25).
1344. John Parker stands first amongst several witnesses to a deed in which John, son of Avicia de Dungworth, in Bradfield, is a party, respecting a rent there.
1347. John Parker, de Sheffield, a witness to a grant from Rosa, daughter of John del Cliffe de Ecclesale, to Henry de Tapton, dated 13 December, 1347.
1347. John, son of Emma le Parker, of Medeburne, occurs as a legatee of one mark in the will of Thomas de Chaworth,* the elder, knight. *Test. Ebor. Surt. Soc.*, 1836, p. 48; Addy's *Beauchief Abbey*, p. 32.
1352. 26 Edw. III., Sept. 17, Ad.⁷ Parker witness to a grant of land in Norton from Sir Thomas Chaworth, knt., to John and Isabell Tynet. (*Addy's Norton*, *Derb. Arch. Soc. Pub.*, vol. 2).

* Amongst the grants from Sir Thomas Chaworth to Beauchief Abbey, circa 1278, was one of a bovate of land, etc., which Adam, son of John of the Cliff, some time held of him in Norton. (*Pegge's Hist. B. Abbey*, p. 119.) In another grant from the same, of land at Eyeliff, one of the witnesses was a Roger del Clyfe (*Ib.* p. 123, *Note*). Again, Roger, son of Adam del Clyf, was a benefactor to the Abbey, and Thomas, son of Roger, released all right which he had in land called Moseker, and land in le Wodesetes (*Ib.* p. 145).

- 1365-6. 39 Edw. III., Grant—William Selliok de Haselburgh, to John de Lictewod [Lightwood], of all lands in feodo de Norton. Witnesses (*int. al.*) Ade Parker.
1384. 7 Rich. II. Purification B. V. M. Thomas Parker and Adam Parker, witnesses to a grant of land in Little Norton, from Adam Bate to Hugh del Barkhous. (*Addy's Norton*. Derb. Arch. Soc. Pub., Vol. 2.)
1394. 17 Rich. II. William Parker, witness to a deed dated at Hannesworth. (Gatty's ed., *Hunter's Hallamshire*, 484.)
- 1402-3. 4 Hen. IV. John Parkar and Thomas Parkar, amongst the witnesses to a grand of land, &c., in Southfeld, at Lightwood, in Norton. (*Addy's Beauchief Abbey*, page 55, *n*.)
1423. 6 May, 1 Hen. VI. Sciant presentes et ffuturi quod nos Margareta flecher et Robertus flecher * dedimus concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus Thome Parkar de Grenehill, et Johanni Parker de Norton, omnia terras et tenementa nostra cum suis pertinenciis in Litol Norton que nuper fuerunt Ricardi Peyne;† habendum et tenendum omnia predicta terras et tenementa cum suis pertinenciis prefatis Thome et Johanni, heredibus et assignatis suis, de capitali domino, pro serviciis inde debitis, &c. Hiis testibus, Willelmo Cooke, Thoma ffox, Johanne Bullok, et alijs. Dat. vj. die Maij. anno regni Regis Henrici sexti primo, [1423]. (*From Mr. Swift*.)
1448. April 15, 26 Hen. VI. Thomas Parker, Robert Parker, John Parker, and John Parker, on a jury in an

* Amongst the grants from Sir Thomas Chaworth to Beauchief Abbey, was one of 5s. annual rent, which the Abbot and Convent paid for land held of him in the soke of Norton, *que quidem soca vocata fuit terra Roberti le Fletcher*. (*Pegge's B. Abbey*, p. 125.)

† A Peter Payne, of Norton, is among the witnesses to a grant from Sir Thomas Chaworth to Beauchief Abbey, of 2s. rent in Norton. (*Pegge's B. Abbey*, p. 132.)

inquisition taken at "Leghes, in dominio de Norton" respecting an enclosure of a lane or narrow way in Norton. (Addy's *Beauchief Abbey*, p. 148.)

In a pedigree of Moore, in M.S. G_g. 3, 34, in the Cambridge University Library, said to be written by the hand of James Gresham, of Fulham, co. Middlesex, esq., is the following:—"Memorand. that one Booth sometimes was Bishop of Yorke, * [23 H. 6] beeing before his promotion to that See Arch Deacon there and lay at Rotheram in the same county, had two sisters. The one of them, then hee beeing Archdeacon, married he unto one Mr. John Parker of Bulwell in com. Nottingham, esq^{re}, which Parker had by hir diverse children, and was of a C^h land by the yeare or thereabouts. . . . Memorand. that the aforesaid John Parker had a sister whose name was Elizabeth and was married to one Thomas More of Grenhill in com. Darby, grandfather to Christopher More, that is to say, son of John More son to the aforesaid Thomas More."

1471. Roger de Ecclesale conveys to Richard Bullok a wood called Cangull, in Onston. Amongst the witnesses are John Parkar of Leys, and John Parkar of Little Norton. (Deed *penes* Mr. Thorold, Welham, near Retford.)

1480. Jany. 12, 19 Edw. IV. Stephen Jonson and Margaret his wife to John Parker of Little Norton†—one messuage with a curtilage, and 3 acres of arable land in Greenhill, which were lately Robert Webster's father of the s^d. Margaret. Witness (*int. al.*) John Parker, of Norton Lees.

William Parker an "assistant brother" of Beauchief

* William Booth was Archbishop of York (previously he had been Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry) 1452-1464. His name does not occur in the list of Archdeacons. Neither this Archbishop nor his half brother, Laurence Booth, a subsequent archbishop, mention in their wills any connection of the name of Parker.

† Probably identical with John Parker of Little Norton, sythsmith, who held a messuage etc. (part of Beauchief Abbey estate), which Richard Webster late did hold in Little Norton, by a lease for 99 years, dated St. Thomas's Day, 1459. (Pegge's *Beauchief Abbey*, p. 79.)

Abbey, of Eston [Cold Aston] and his wife, for whom a service of commemoration was made. (Addy's *Beauchief Abbey*, pp. 32-35.)

1482. 20 July, 22 Edw. IV. Indenture between Thomas Chaworth esq., lord of Norton, of the one part, and Thomas Parker of the other part. Lease to the said Thomas Parker, of one messuage and two bovates of land, with the app^{ts}, called Johnsett woodde* in Little Norton, then in the tenure of John Parker, father of the said Thomas Parker, to hold for 80 years. Rent 15s. Witnesses, John Parker de le Leys, Thomas Selyok, John Legh de Norton, and others.
1486. Sciant &c., I Richard Turton, son and heir of Agnes Turton, grant to Thomas Parker, of Ecclesfield, sithesmith, † lands at Dungworth and Ughill, which descend to me on death of my mother. Witnesses, John Parker of Norton Leghes, John Stede, of Wounsacre, John Morton, of Spouthouse, Thurston Morton.
1488. 13 Oct., 4th Henry VII. Roger Barker, of Dore, son and heir of John Barker, of Dronfield, deceased, to John Parker, of Norton Leys, and others, messuage, &c., to the use of me and Joan Owtram, dau. of Robert O.
1493. Sept., 9th Hen. VII. John Parker, of Little Norton, one of the witnesses to a grant of land in le Brendclyf, and in Ecclesale, from Wm. Machon, of Halume, to Henry Foljambe, esq., lord of Walton. (Gatty's ed. *Hunter's Hallamshire*, p. 372.)
- 1495-6. 17 Henry VII. John Parker, of Norton legh, and Alexander Rokisby of Roderham,—grant of lands in Cudworth, &c., to Ralph Eire, of Wykersley, and Margaret, his wife, for their lives.

* In the Particulars of the Norton estate, advertized for sale in 1850, is "Chauncit or John Set Wood—21a. or. 12 p."

† See the testator of 20 Aug., 1510, *postea*.

1505. July 3, 20 Henry VII. Thomas Parker, witness to a grant from Wm. Carr, of lands at Birley Edge in Ecclesfield. (*Gatty's Hunter's Hallamshire*, p. 503.)
1506. March 4, 21 Henry VII. Thomas Moldicliiff, of Sheffield, to Robert Parker of the same,—grant of all lands, &c., in Stanynghon, co. York.
1509. Oct. 23, 1 Henry VIII. Robert Parker, of Sheffield, to Robert Greaves, the son of Richard Greaves, of the parish of Bradfeld—the last premises. Witnesses, Robert Hudson, bailiff of Sheffield, William Tripet and Robert Horner, of the same, with many others.
1509. Oct. 25, 1 Henry VIII. Robert Parker, of Sheffield, and Thomas Parker, son and heir of the said Robert—General release to Robert Greaves. Dated at Stanynghon. (*Mr. Swift*.)
1510. August 20. Will of Thomas Parker.* In the name of God, Amen, the xxth day of August the yere of o, Lorde a thousande ccccth and x, I Thomas Parker, of Whitley, make and ordeyn my testament in maner and fo^rme folowyng. First I bequeth my soule to Almyghty God o^r blessed Lady seint Mary and the copany of hevyn, my body to be buryed wⁱn my pish chirch of Ecclesfeld. Itm I bequeth to my mortuary my best beest. Itm I bequeth to the seid chirch of Ecclesfeld for my tythes necligently forgotten vj^s viij^d. Itm I will that of all my goodes my detts be paid, and all wrongs by me doon, and trewly proved, be resonably recompensed spially in discharge of my soule. Itm I bequeth to the making of the rode-lofte and stalles in the seid chirch, xl^s. Itm to the reparyng of Seint Mychels chapell wⁱn the seid pish, iij^s iiij^d. Itm I bequeth to Elyn Parker, my doghter, xl mrc to her mariage, if it may be born. Itm I will that Thoms Shircliff, of Ecclesfeld, John Wilkynson, of

* The copy of this will was obligingly supplied by Mr. Robert Hardisty Skaife, of York.

the same, and John Grubbe, of Netherhertley, or their heires imēdiatly aft^r my decesse surrender in to th'ands of my lorde of Sherusbury according to his custome wⁱⁿ the lordeship of Halomeshir, all and ēv such meses, landes, tents, meadowes and pastures, w^t their app^rtenncs, as I have in Whitley, or in the felds of the same, purchased of William Whete, in Woodsetts, purchasid of William Houlle, holden of my seid lord as of his lordeship of Halomshir, by copy of court rolle, to the use of John Parker, my sonne, and the heires of his body laufully begotten for ēv. And for defaute of such issew of his body laufully begoten, the remaynder therof to Richard Parko^r, his brod^r, and to the heires of his body laufully begotten for ēv. And for defaute of such issew of his body laufully begotten, the remander therof to the right heires of me the forseid Thomas Pker for ēv. Itm I will that the same Thom̄s Shircliff, John Wilkynson, and Robert Grubbe, their heirs or assigneis, imēdiatly aft^r my decesse surrende into th'ands of the prior and covent of Coventre charterhouse all such meses, lands, tents, wodds, medows, lesues and pastures, w^t their app^rtenncs, as I have in Nether Hertley, late p^rchased of Thom̄s Barmley * holden of the seid p^ro^r and covent by copie of co^rt rolle, as of their lordeship at Ecclesfeld to the use of Richard Pker, my sonne, and heires of his body laufully begotten for ēv. And for defaute of such isshew of his body laufully begotten, the remand^r therof to John Parko^r, his brod^r, and heires of his body laufully begotten for ēv. And for defaute of such isshew of his body laufully begotten, the remander therof to the next heires of me the seid Thom̄s for ēv. Itm I will that the said Thom̄s Shircliff, John Wilkinson,

* *Sic in reg. forsan Barmby.*

and Robert Grubbe, or their heires, immediatly aft^r they be required, surrende into the hands of the p^ro^r and Covent of the Charterhouse of Coventry, according to his custome, a mese, lands, medows, wodds, lesues and pastures, w^t their app^rtenn^{cs}, as they lye in Neder Hertley, unto the use and behove of Ric. Pko^r, my sonne, and to the heires of his body laufully begotten ; and for defaute of his body † laufully begotten, the remander theroff to John Parko^r, his brod^r, in like estate, the remander thereof to the right heires of me the forseid Thoms Parko^r for ev^r. Also I will that immediatly after the seid surrend^r maid unto the seid Richarde Pko^r, that the seid Richard shall make to Agnes Pko^r, my doghter, a sufficient surrende of a yerely rent of xx^s, to be taken and paid out of all the landes, medows, wodds, lesues and pastures, w^t their app^rtenn^{cs} in Ned^r hertley aforeseid, to have and holde to the same Agnes and hir assignes during hir liff at ij termes in the yere, that is to say, at the feest of Penticost and Saint Martyn, by evyn porcions, w^t clause of distresse for noon payment of the same in the aforeseid mese, lands, wodds, medows, lesues and pastures. Itm I will that if, as God forbede, hit happen that the seid Agnes be decrepyd, or in such case that she may not stere herselff, or come to a grete necessite, then the seid Richard Parker, or his heires, shall pay yerely during the lif of the seid Agnes, ov^r and above the seid xx^s, vj^s. viij^d, that is to say, if the seid chaunce happen, xxvj^s. viij^d. Itm I will that Richard Parker, my sonne, shall have the takke of my water-wheles after my decesse. Also I will the seid Richard shall have a mese in Brokehouse, w^tin the pish of Laghton,

† Probably the words "such issue of" omitted ; but it stands so in the copy in the Register at York.

w^t th' app^ttenncs. Itm I will that the seid Richard shall have an annuall rent of ix^s. lyng in Dennaby, in the holding of Wynter. Itm that the seid Richard shall have my right in ij closes, w^t a medow called Horbury, w^t a close called Longlands, and a croft callyd Ryfarecroft. Item that the seid Richard shall have at Neder Hertley a fournes, a fourmelede, a wort stoon, a kneding-trough, a mulding borde, a stepefatte, ij grete arkes, ij chayres, a mete borde, a folding borde, a chymney, ij bedds, an arke, a long chist, a saing borde, ij bedds in the new chambre, oon in the plo^r, and an awmery in the new plo^r at Whitley. Itm that the same Richard shall have ij stythes, ij bare bales, all od^r smythie gere, ij stoones troughed coul-troughed (*sic*). Itm I will that John Parko^r, my sonne, have at Whitley ij stones troughed called coltroughes. Itm at the whele a stythy and a pair of bellows. Itm at Whitley, a chayr, a chymney, iij mete bords in the chechyn, a kneding trough, a moldyng bord, a fournes, a wort stoon, a lede in a fo^rme, all the bedds in the plo^r, ij yronbonde coffers, an arke, an awmery in the chambre, an arke and a bedde in the new chamber, iij close bedds in the malthouse, a stepefatt, a close bedde, and the iij close bedds to stand still for the svntes. Itm I will that out of the meses, w^t th' app^ttenncs in Dalton my seid feoffes shall suffer, aft^r my decesse, the profetts yerely to be taken in fo^rme folowyng. First xiiij^s. vj^d. to find a preist at Ecclesfeld to sing yerely lx messes, that is, ij tymes Seint Gregory trentall, w^t svyce therto belonging. Itm of the seid mese yerely iijj^d. to the vicar of the same chirche to pray for the soules of me, my ij wiffs, my fad^r and mod^r, and all myn aunceto^s and child^r soules, on the Soday in the chorch. Itm for an obijt evy yere to be made for Thoms Pko^r, Elsabt, and Agnes, his wiffs, his fad^r and mod^r soules, out of the seid mese v^d.

yerely to be takyn and paid. Itm to the clerke for v mynnyngs yerely to be paid v^d. of the said mese. Itm that the residew of the mese, that is ijs. iiij^d, that my childer ther being shall have yerely j^d, and the residew to poore folkes having most nede. Itm that seint Mychell warke if it may be shall have vj^s. viij^d. Itm in likecase to the p^ro^r and covent of the charterhouse, vj^s. viij^d. Itm I ordeyn to be ovseers of this my last will M^r. Herry Evingh^m, esquier, to whome shalbe geven xx^s. Thoms Evingh^m, sonne of the seid Herry, to whome shalbe giffen x^s. Sir Thoms Thorley, p^{son} of Thorley, to whome xx^s. Robert P^{ko}^r, my sonne, Robert Gilberthorp, Willm Crofte, to evy of the seid Robert and William for rewarde vj^s. viij^d, and the costes of all my seid ovseers wher or whed^r so ev they be called to be borne at all tymes of my goodes. The residew of my goods before not bequethed, I will that my wiff shall have hir thirde parte theroff and the seconde pt to be disposed and spendyd at my buriall and afterwarde for the well of my soule. And the thirde pt therof I giff and bequethe to Richard P^{ker}, my sonne. Itm I will that Robert P^{ker}, my sonne, shall pay unto Agnes P^{ker}, my wiff, yerely during hir liff, xij^s. iiij^d. Itm I will that John Parker, my sonne, shall pay unto the same Agnes, his mod^r, evy yere during hir liff, xxvj^s. viij^d, in mony of hir thirde and dowery. Itm I will that Richard P^{ker}, my sonne, shall pay unto the same Agnes, his mod^r, every yere during hir lif xxvj^s. viij^d. in mony for hir thirde and dowery, if the forseid my childer may their landes peasably enioy w^{out} trouble or recovy. Also I ordeyn and make Agnes Parker, my wiff, John P^{kar} and Richard P^{ker}, my sonnes, myn executo^rs of this my p^{sent} testament. In witnes wherof herunto I have set my scale, thes

being witnesses, sir Thoms clerck, vicar of Ecclesfeld.
Thoms Robt Grubbe, and Shirecliff, John Wilkinson,
od^r moo, the day and yere abovesaid.

Probatum fuit p vicariu de Sheffield, p comissionem [1510].
Reg. Test. 8, fol. 55A.

1511. Dec. 10. Sciant &c. I, Robert Parker, of Little Norton, son and heir of Thomas Parker, late of Ecclesfield, grant to Richard Greve, of Haldisworth, all lands, &c., in Dungworth and Ughill, which descended to me by right of inheritance after the death of my father. (*Hunter's Notes* from Wilson's Yorkshire Deeds, Addit. MSS. 24467, p. 193.)
1535. April 8. Will of Robert Parker, of Lytyll Norton cos Derby—to be beryed in the p. ch. of Sant James at Norton—to S^t James on lb of wax to be bernt a for hym. I assyne my ferme y^t I have be leyise of the Abbot & convent of Bewecheff to ysabelle my wyffe, & to John my son aft hur decesse, durent my termes. Also, I beyng seke in my bode & whole in my mynd, do testyfy y^t y^e lands of my faders y^t they of Ekylsfield hold wrongfully were gyffyn to y^e chyrch of Sant James at Norton wher my faders bones lyeth, & y^t was hys last wylle & mynd os I shall make answeare a for God at y^e dredfull day of dome—Gives rest of goods to be delt amongst my wyff & my chylder. Ex^{ors}, ysabell my wyff, John Parker my son, & gylbartt butteler. Mest. John Seleok m^r. John Parker, overseers. Witnesses, S^r Thomas gylbart clerk,* John Alen, the elder, John berten, Ric. berte, Godfrey Holand and others.

Proved at Lichfield 1536.

1535. Sheffield. John Parker, of Eklesfield—bailiff. (*Pegge's Beauchief Abbey*, page 196.)

- 1536-7. 28 Henry VIII. Isabell Parker, of Norton, in the

* He was chanter at Beauchief Abbey, and Vicar at Norton 1524.

county of Derby, widow, and Thomas Parker of the same, husbandman, her son and heir apparent. Bond to John Greyves, of Windel, in the parish of Bradfield, yeoman, and Robert Greyves, of Haldsworth, yeoman, in £40, to suffer them to enjoy 40 acres of arable, meadow, and wood, in Woodhouse, Ughill, and Dungworth, late parcel of the inheritance of Robert Parker, father of the said Thomas. (*Wilson's Collections*. Abstracted by Mr. Hunter. Addit. MSS. 24467).

(Date not given.) Fine, between John Greaves and Robert Greaves, plaintiffs, and Isabell Parker, widow, and Thomas Parker, son and heir apparent of the said Isabell deforciant, of messuage and lands in Woodhouse, Ughill, and Dongworth.

1537. July 22. Will of Angnes Parkar of Lyghtwod in Norton, in my lafull meydonhowd—my bode to be bered in y^e chyrch yarde at Norton.—to my syster Margaret a new gowne cloth on made and all thyngs yrto belongyng yf y^t hur husbond and my systers do agre well or ellz I put hyt to y^e discession of my syster Maud—to my syster Elenore my best gowne, and to Elsabz hur doghter (amongst sundry things) a peyr of beyds of geylt with iii ryngs of sylver and a crose of sylver—residue to Maud geyr my syster, and she executrix. Witnesses S^r Thomas Gylbartt, clerk, Phylp gylle and John gylle with oder more.

1537-S. 29 Henry VIII., (Dronfield, &c.,) Rent of tithe, grange, house, dove-cote, and a croft; also of the tithes of the grain of Hamdelame [*forsan* Hundelane] Somerley, Apernoll, Povey, and Cosley [? Cowley], hamlets in Dronfield parish, &c., &c., under lease to Henry Parker, of London, mercer - - £17 9 2
Rent of tithe in grain in Byrchett [? in Dronfield], with a croft, held by John Parker - £0 16 0

1540. Aug. 4, 32 Henry VIII., Sir Wm. West, knt., had a grant

from the king of the reversion of the site of Darley Abbey, &c., messuages in occupation of (*int. alios*) John Parker, in Hanley and Hinkersall, in the parish of Staveley, formerly belonging to the Abbey of Beauchief. Messuage, &c., in tenure of (*int. alios*) Thomas Parker and Henry Parker, in the hamlets of Woodseats, Little Lees, and Little Norton. (Pegge's *Beauchief Abbey*).

1545. August 14. Will of Isabell Parker, late the wife of Robert Parker, of Little Norton, in my lawful widowhood—to be buried in the churchyard of St James, at Norton—bequeath third part of goods at the house to Jone Parker, dau. of John Parker, my son—make executor Thomas Parker, my son—Witnesses, Thomas Gylbart, clerk, Thomas Came, Martin Boswell. Proved at Lichfield, 1545.
1548. 1st Nov., 1 Edw. VI. Lease from Thomas Babington to Thomas Parker, of Little Norton, yeoman,* of all that his moyte parte & ppartye of all such toftes closes, lands, &c, whyche be sett lyenge or beynge

* "Yeoman" implies a condition of life a little better than that which would be now indicated by the word. The yeomanry of England, in the reign of Elizabeth, formed the class next to those who were the acknowledged gentry using coat-armour of right. They lived for the most part on lands of their own. Hunter's *Founders of New Plymouth*, 1854, page 105.

"The power which the country gentlemen and the country clergymen exercised in the rural districts, was in some measure counterbalanced by the power of the yeomanry, an eminently manly and true-hearted race. The petty proprietors who cultivated their own fields, and enjoyed a modest competence, without affecting to have scutcheons and crests, or aspiring to sit on the bench of Justice, then [17th century] formed a much more important part of the nation than at present. If we may trust the best statistical writers of that age, not less than a hundred and sixty thousand proprietors, who, with their families, must have made up more than a seventh of the whole population, derived their subsistence from little freehold estates. The average income of these small landowners was estimated at between sixty and seventy pounds a year. It was computed that the number of persons who occupied their own land was greater than the number of those who farmed the land of others." Macaulay's *History of England*, 1849, Vol. I., page 334, from the *accession of James I.*"

"Dr. Pegge, in *Hist. Beauchief Abbey*, p. 192, mentions one Arthur Kynder, yeoman, who died 22nd July, 4 Elizabeth (1562) possessed of lands at Brampton, and observes, that although he was styled a yeoman only, he held several other estates at Brampton and Hayfeild Magna, and must have been a person of some note.

in Lyttle Norton or elsewhere wth yn the lordsypp
of Norton, and that nowe be in the tenure or occu-
pacyon of the sayd Thomas Parker or of any other
p̄son or psons &c., and somtyme were in the tenure
or occupacyon of Robert Parker father of the sayd
Thoms Parker. To hold for 21 years. Rent
15s. 7d. (*Mr. Swift.*)

1552. 6 Edward VI., February 26th. Will of John Parker, of
Egglesfeld, co. York. My body to be buried by my
wifes in the church of our Blessed Lady of
Egglesfeld aforesaid—to the poorman's box there
3s. 4d.—to Thomas Parker my son a clock, a chime,
a missall, a chalice, a superaltare, and vestments,
and one altar-cloth, as heirlooms.—to said Thomas
Parker my tenement which I hold of the demise
and grant of the Right Hon^{le} Francis Earl of
Shrewsbury, with a water-wheel and watercourse to
the said tenement belonging at Wadesley Bridge,
during the term that I have.—to Thomas Parker and
Richard Parker, my sons, my tenement or ferm of
Wadsley Smithies, and Treeton Smithies, with
Treeton Mill, during my lord's pleasure, with all the
iron &c.—to Richard Parker, my son, Smithy at
Whitley, my tacke of my wheel under Egglesfeld
with a stithe &c., and my sithe-mark, if he be
aminded to occupy the occupation.—to Thomas
Parker and Richard Parker, Thomas Howsley, and
George Mawer, all raiment unbequeathed, to be
equally divided.—to the wife of the said Thomas
Parker the best belt that was my second wife's.—to
the wife of said Richard Parker a pair of the best
beeds that were my said wife's.—to Ciclie Parker my
wife all the silver and gold of mine that she hath in
her custody;—one iron-bound chest, and all the
silver and gold therein, as it standeth at Henry
Savin's, to Frances Parker my daughter.—and also,

whereas there are eight keys belonging to the said chest, I will that Cicily my wife have the keeping of two of them, Nicholas Grace other two, Thomas Parker other two, and Thomas Howsley other two.—Nicholas Parker, son of Thomas Parker, Thomas Howsley and Elizabeth his wife and their children.—George Mawer, Agnes his wife and their children.—grand-daughter Margaret Parker, dau. of Thomas P.—Effam Howsley.—Forty of the poorest people in Eggesfeld to have a peck of rye, or else sixpence in money.—Cicily P. my wife, Frances P. my daughter, Thomas Howsley my son-in-law, George Mawer my son-in-law, to be executors. Robert Swift, of Beighton, esq., Robert Blunt, gentleman, and Thomas Parker, Nicholas Grace, supervisors

Witnesses, Sir Edmund Robinson, chaplain, Robert Blunt, gentleman, Humphrey Staniforth and Edward Bower.

I have bought of Richard Parker, my son, a messuage, &c., in Eggesfeld, and other lands &c.—To the church of Eggesfeld xx^s towards the buying of two bells, to be paid at such times as the parishioners shall fortune to buy and pay for the said bells, and not else. Cicily my wife to keep and find Frances my daughter meat, drink, and clothing till she comes to lawful age, of and for the profits of her lands.

Proved at York 27th April 1555.

1564. June 24. William Parker, of Whitley, yeoman, occurs as trustee, with others, of lands for Henry Bromhead.
1580. 22 Eliz., Sept. 30. John Parker, of Norton Lees, esq., to Thomas Littlewood of Stannington, tanner, and others—sale of land.

(To be continued.)



PEDIGREE OF THE STATHAM FAMILY.

HENRY STATHAM, =
 of Edeshall and Morley,
 co. Derby, attorney-at-
 law, ob. ante 1638.

JOHN STATHAM, = ANNE,
 of Edeshall and Tidewell, dau. of Thomas
 Captain of Horse for King Buxton, of Car-
 Charles I., A.D. 1642. sington and
 Tidewell.

BARBARA, dau. and co-h. of Cromwell Meverell. ob. 2. vel. 9, April 1682, æt. 35.	THOMAS STATHAM, = of Tidewell, gent., ob. 24 April, 1702, æt. 53.	MARY, dau. and co-h. of John Ibbotson, of Bradfield, and relict of Nicholas Shiercliffe, of Whitley Hall, co. Ebor. sep. T. 22 Feb., 1723-4.
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Sir JOHN STATHAM, = BRIDGET,
 Knt., M.P., P.C., bp. T. dau. and co-h. of Henry
 18 May, 1676, ob. (Queen Wigley, of Wigwell,
 Anne's Envoy to Court of Esq., sep. T. 13 Dec.
 Turin.) 1737.

WIGLEY STATHAM,
 Sheriff of Derbyshire,
 1725-6, ob. s. p.
 1735-6.

JOHN STATHAM,
 ob. s. p. 1770,
 vel. 84.

BRIDGET,
 sep.
 Tyddeswell,
 24 July, 1726.

MARY, = RICHARD HOBSON,
 of Kirkby Moor,
 co. Ebor, Esq.

BENJAMIN BAGSHAW, = KATHARINE STATHAM, = Lt.-General PHILLIPS,
 of Ridge Hall, Esq., md. 3rd Henry Barker, (at Battle of Boyne),
 ob. s. p. 1739, vir. I. of Wallingford and Col. 40th Foot, 1717;
 Chiswick, Esq., ob. s. p. Gov. Nova Scotia,
 1720; ob. 1751, æt. 90.

CHARLES,
 HENRY,
 GEORGE,
 MARY,
 JANE.

WILLIAM STATHAM, = FRANCES,
 of Sheffield Park, dau. of Nich.
 Gen. Shiercliffe, of
 Whiteley Hall,
 M.D.

FRANCES, = JONATHAN HURT,
 md. 1719. of Sheffield.

ELIZABETH STATHAM, = SAMUEL ECCLES,
 md. 1 Jan., 1710, ob. 9 of Tidewell, attorney-at-law;
 April 1774, æt. 82. b. 12 Nov., 1687, ob. 8 Oct.,
 1734. (2nd son of Samuel
 Eccles, of Mansfield.)

MARY STATHAM, = JOHN SMILTER,
 ob. 1791. of Richmond,
 ob. 1777.

ANNE ECCLES, = JOHN MANDER,
 b. 26 Oct., 1722, of Bakewell,
 ob. 14 Nov., 1793. attorney-at-law,
 ob. 31 Dec., 1786,
 æt. 70.

Eight other
 children.

Sir John Statham, of Wigwell.

BY JOHN SLEIGH, J.P.

FROM the sweepings of an old lawyer's office at Bake-well, I have rescued several letters in the handwriting of that worthy, though somewhat querulous and over-weening old knight, Sir John Statham, which seem worthy of enshrinement in our Journal. The description of Wigwell itself, more especially, reads like an idyl, and in these troublous times makes one almost long to revert to an age when everything accommodated itself so charmingly to the comfort and delectation of mine host and his guests. I append a short explanatory pedigree; though in the Derby Free Library may be found a very elaborate genealogy of the family, drawn up by Sir John himself at the beginning of last century.

COM. DARB: VII^{MO}. DIE MENSIS JUNII ANNO REGNI REGIS
CAROLI ANGLIÆ, &C. DECIMO, ANNOQ' DOMINI 1634.

Receiued the day and yeere aboue sayd of George Poole of Spinckhill in the said County Esq' the summe of Tenne pounds. And it is for one halfe yeere's Rent due to his Maiestie at the Feast of Pentecost comonly called Whitsunday last past, before the date hereof, according to a Composition formerly made with his Maiesties' Commissioners for compounding for Recusants Lands and goods, the same being for the Recusancie of him the sayd George Poole—I say receiued by the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Viscount Wentworth, Lo: President of His

Maiesties Right Honorable Councell established in the North parts : and Receiuer of such Rents, and other summes of money as are paiaable to his Maiesty by the Recusants of the Northerne Counties.

d/- Ri : Elmhurste.

Adjutator meus Deus

Is Statham's Family Motto.

Wigwall, in Derbyshire, the 19th of March.

1757

Whilst the Devil, and Evil Spirits, have Power in the World, so long will Envy, Malice, Lies, & Detraction, continue. No Person in the County has suffer'd more by vile Calumnies, than Sir John Statham, who for many years has been the Mark, at which the Faction have shot their envenom'd Arrows, and bent their whole Efforts.

His neglecting, despising, & contemning them, gave them too much Encouragement, to continue their Reproaches. What Wrongs, Injustice, & Oppression, have they not charg'd him with ? And what Mortgages, Judgements, & other Securities, have they not loaded his Estates with. These Wrongs were Thirty Years ago exposed, & made evident by publick Advertisements, through the whole kingdom, which then crushed that villainous Attempt. After all these Years, The Faction have again revived their Calumnies, which compells Sir John for his own Reputation, & to comply with the Importunity of his Friends, thus publickly to Advertise.

' That if any Person can prove, that he hath done them any 'manner of Wrong, or Injustice, he promises to restore them ' Four-Fold. And if any Person whatsoever, have any just Debt, ' or Demand on him, he desires they'll apply to him for immediate Payment, & if delayed, desires not to have it conceal'd. ' But if after this Notice, those wicked Wretches, shall have the ' Impudence, to continue their *impudent* villainous Falshoods, ' he resolves to prosecute them with the utmost Severity. Or

‘otherwise use them as such Miscreants deserve. And for the
 ‘Publick Good, he heartily wishes, The Faction would do the like
 ‘in their own Affairs.

J. STATHAM.

N. B. For the Comfort of the Envious, It happens, Sir John is so far from having incumbered Estates, that he can on any good Occasion, raise out of his Soughs, Mines, and Other Personality, and Effects, above Ten Thousand Pounds, without loading or incumbering, any of his Real Estates.

printed broadside.

(Sir Jno. Statham to Charles Stanhope Esq^r Elvaston.)

DEAR SIR,

It was uneasy to leave you, but night at hand, I almost overtook Sir N. I did not drive up to him, but went strait home. I begun to consider how to engage you to come hither. If I cu'd form a delicious place by poetical description I wu'd do it to intice you, but I'll give you a plain natural description, & then you'll not be deceived, since youve seen into nature as far as any man. This was the cheif seate of the great Abbot of Darleigh; I stand in clear air in the region of Health, am not confined, for am above 7 miles in circumference, a Mann^r without one foot of any one's interfering. In that district is all the convenience of life, Wood, Coal, Corn of all sorts, Park Venison, a Warren for Rabbits, Fish, Fowl, in the utmost perfection, exempted from all Jurisdiction, no Bishops, Priests, Proct^{rs}, Apparato^{rs}, or any such last mentioned Vermine can breath here. Our way of life here is, Every one does that wh. is right in his own eyes, go to bed, sit up, rise early, lie late, all easy, only we are confined to meet at breakfast, and then order by agreem^t what's for dinner; the pastures are loaded with good Beif & Mutton, the dove-coats with pidgeons, the Mews with partridges, the Canals and Steues with excellent fish, & the

barne doores with the finest white, plump Phesant fowles, out of those you order your dayly entertainm^t. After this, if you're for shooting, Moor game, partridges, Wild Ducks, &c at the door ; if exercise, a good bowling green & many long walks ; if reading, a library ; if walking, a dry Park, with a delicious nut wood, full of singing birds, turtles & Guinea hens, a delicate Eccho, where musick sounds charmingly. In it are labarinths, statues, arbors, springs, grottos & mossy banks, in the middle a large clear fish Pond with a draw bridge & Close Arbor, in the Water a Cellar for choice liquor, & the whole stow'd full of nimphs kind & obliging without art or designe more than Love for Love. Theres about 30 families in the liberty, & in every house you may discerne some good blood. If retirement be irksome, on notice to Wirks-worth theres loose hands, Gentlemen, Clerygymen &c Ever ready at an hour & stay just as long as you'd have 'em and no longer & easy to be told so. This is really a genuine and true description of this place & way of life, if you'l come & try it & use it as your own, as the master is intirely yo^{rs} I do think you'd say as the first Duke of D. s^d, the 3 days he was yearly lost in Needwood forest, those were the only days wherein he tasted life. If rainy weather confines you, I have a library & the famous Chimist M^r Harris to amuse you with experiments & a Playwright author of some Comedies to divert you. And as I know you rather delight in giving life than taking it away your visit would give new life to D^r S^a yr most &c. J. S.

(*in dorso*) "To the Hon^{ble} Charles Stanhope Esq at his Seate at Elvaston."
(*Sine date.*)

July ye 8th 1723.

An Abstract of my Title to my Estate at Matlock & Tansley.

It's the small remaind^r of a very plentiful Estate w^{ch} the Stathams had in Derbyshire ; their ancient seat was at Morley, Com. Derby & Barton com' Lanc' which last they lost by the

match wth an heiress to S Thomas Booth of Barton, now Earles of Warrington.* And the estate at Morley John Sacheverell acquired by marriage of Joan the Daughter & Heir of Henry brother of S^r Thomas Statham of Morley, and Sacheverell enjoys Morley and y^e Earles of Warrington Barton to this day. But diverse of the Collaterall branches of Statham's Family flourished in the neighbourhood and Match'd with some of the Best Familys in Derb' Lanc' Nott. : as y^e Curzon's, Cliftons &c.† Were owners of Horsley, Edlestall, Tansley & Matlock com' Derb' & diverse of them served for Sherriffs of the said Countys & were eminent in their generations, as S^r Rowland Statham & S^r Nicholas were Barons of y^e Exchequer,‡ and S^r John Statham an eminent Lawyer who wrote Statham's Abridgement of y^e Law, and was afterwards a Judge of y^e Comon Please (were my lineal Ancestors).§ He amonge other things in his Abridge^{mt} takes notice of his Miller of Matlock Mill who hearing y^e Preist at Mass say tolle, tolle, went home & tolled twice, which Mill my great grandfather sold to M^r Hodgkinson for 860^{li}

Another branch of the Family went into Cheshire where they lived in very great repute, till y^e Eldest branch haveing only one Daughter, S^r Thomas Booth y^e ancestor of y^e Earle of Warrington married her & had a great estate by her, & y^e whole Towne call'd Statham in Cheshire still enjoy'd by y^e Earl of Warrington ; there is a Constabulary there call'd Statham's Constabulary within which High Legh stands. The remainder of the estate which descend'd to my Father's great grandfather was only 360^{li} p' Ann' w^{ch} was kept till y^e Rebellion in K. Charles y^e 1st time,|| & then my Fathers' Grandfather raised a Troop of Horse for y^e King's service, was long a Prisoner in Nott : & Derby Goales for his

* V. Herald's Office, Earle of Warrington tombs ; mon^{ts}, &c. at Morley, Horsley, &c.

† Naston's Book of Heraldry in possion of H. Bradshawe, of Marple, Esq.

‡ History of Exchequer ; Fuller's Worthies ; Statham's Abridg^{mt}.

§ V. Descent in Her : Office.

|| Vide Deeds, Evidences in my Father's possion hereafter named, but many were lost when plundered.

Loyalty, was frequently plundered & sequestred* & had a Brother his cornet killed in y^e King's service, by which means' having a numerous Family of Children & being driven from place to place by y^e Rebels being voted a notorious Delinquent & a reward offer'd to any that cu'd take him dead or alive & his goods & effects to be free booty, & his Sovoraigne being martyr'd & y^e Loyall party ruin'd, he was forc'd to compound with y^e Committee of y^e Rebels at Goldsmithshall for his Estate ;† but just before y^e Restauration had sold & convey'd his seat & estate at Edlastall where my great Grandfather, and Grandfather were born, to Thomas Gladwin (who was then in possion und^r y^e sequestration,) for about 1000^{li}, altho' worth 3000^{li} and upwards. Shortly after God Almighty restored the Royall Family but my great Grandfather gained nothing, was only Provost Marshall of y^e County, (at that time of some command) by which he only kept more Company & incumbred the remaind^r of his Estate, & his eldest son John being a Captⁿ in y^e Army & very Expensive was kill'd before y^e walls of Mons and then my Grandfather was heir & my great Grandfather dying in 1679 (1619?) my Grandfather was forced to sell great part of his Estate at Matlock & Tansley ‡ to pay debts, the residue he settled on my Father on marriage 1700, which small remaind^r my Father hath given to me which I now enjoy but part of: it is intailed on heirs-males.

“I begg your indulgence to hear me a few minets, on acc^t of the great Value I have for you all, & that I may not leave the world with yo^r mean or ill opinion of me. Everyone desires to live in the thoughts of those he has an esteeme for; that is my only inducem^t. In the course of this Dispute, I appeale to the whole world, as to the false charges & contemptuous treatm^t I have rec^d, and that eaven from the hand of a friend w^{ch} wounds the deepest. A man wu'd think '41 was returned & levelling Principles had poss'ed the world, to corrupt gentlⁿ of great learning & worth. A mob has been brought to appear to countenance one

* Vide Sequestration Book for y^e Co. of Derby.

† V. Omlers Inde.

‡ Vide Matlock C^t Rolls and Books.

of the Vilest of the people, a man for theft publickly whipt thoro' a town ; that has fled his Country for wicked practices ; that has been of a night gang of thieves in London : a Deer Stealer of the Kings Deer & lately of my own ; that has killed at least one man, & lain in waite to murder me & the Peace sworne ag^t him by Numbers ; that whilst under security for his good behaviour, broke his own house on their not readily hearing him on his returne from his night adventures, & near murdering his son and serv^t. Nay eaven since the last Assizes on his coming late home & his daught^r wearied with her journey & fast asleep, when he got in he drag'd her out of bed, beat her & kick'd her on the floor till she alarm'd the neighbourhood by crying out Murder, & on her getting into bed again, after some time, compelled his wife to pull her again out of Bed, & beat her & abuse her in a most barberous manner. Sure they must be persons of abandoned Charect^{rs} that can countenance such a man, & must be as bad, if they screene him or support him in his Villany, as many have done, who have industriously run from Alehouse to Alehouse round the whole Country to belie & vilify the P^t & bespatter him as a cruel, unjust man, as a proud vain-glorious man, fond of title, & of being called his hon^r without any proper claime to it ; my Charect^r and circumstances run down without foundation, & all the contemptuous usuage that can be offered to any gentl^m. And am sorry to say it, caven had its effect on a gentⁿ of great worth, to use unbecoming language, neither Justifiable by the Laws of God or man, & w^{ch} sort of Barr oratory has left a mark of Infamy on the memory of S^r Edward Cooke the Oracle of the Law, without considering as Solomon says, It's a fool casting about ffirebrands & death, & what cannot be restored to the Party his credit, & therefore cannot be repented of & no atonem^t for it in this world. Fable of Boys & ffroggs, I am put on a level with the Def^t the same snubs, & treatm^{ts}. Have told me, the Def^t was not bred to the Law, or as good a man, another said my proceedings were barbarous & scandalous, & that Gentlⁿ wou'd appear, wu'd trust the def^t more than they wu'd 'me, and much more in the most contemptuous manner, and this without the Check of the Referrees but rather

countenance, w^{ch} compells me to shew I ought not to be thus used, & that some greater respect ought to be shewed me, w^{ch} perhaps they were ignorant of.—As I am very near the end of my life being 70^{ty} I wu'd not have any remembrance in the knowledge of my acquaintance, mean & little, Nor to think I look upon it as a reproach to own I was bred to the Law, tho' the Profession is now sunk very low, or that I am fantastically fond of being called his hon^r or ever promoted it or desired it, & yet have an unquestionable right to it, but no wond^r since they ridiculed S^r N. C. claime to it, that they shu'd laugh at my pride & folly. In ord^r to set this affair in a true light, I am forced to be vain & an Egotist.

1. Then I am of as ancient family as most in England, & can show a descent from the Royal ffamily of the Stewards & all the Crown'd heads in Europe. Vide the Epitaph settled by Garter from the Records.

2. That my family have been K^{ts} of this County & Nottinghamshire United for many yeares appeares by the acc^{ts} of the Members on Records, & by diverse Wills and Evidences I can produce.

3. That 3 of them have been Judges appeares by the printed Records.

4. That one of them, S^r John Statham wrote the Abridgem^t of the Law, usefull to all thoro Lawyers, w^{ch} might merrit some indulgence to his descend^t the p^{lf} for any m^{re} of inadvertency—Vide the original manuscript.

The Temple of Hon^r was so situated that you must go to it thoro' the Temple of Vertue, if the P^{lt} has gained it any other way, it's rather a disgrace, and I beg therefore you'll hear a small historical part. From leaving Oxford and my entry in Grayes-inn in 1692, I continued there till I returned home, & from thence for a yeare under no Article or Ind^{re} but verbally to M^r Turner, & so renewed and continued for several yeares—where no man was a better Lawyer nor more capable to instruct; thence with Entring Clerk. I then returned home, 1696, & had contracted an intimate friendship with Vice-Chamberlain Coke, L^d Bullingbroke, L^d Lansdown, L^d Buckley &c, w^{ch} ever continued to the last; by w^{ch} meanes I neither was called to the Barr, nor admitted

or practiced as an attorney. I name this because it's comonly given out as if I look'd upon it as a disgrace, whereas the greatest of the Lords have had that Education, but it happened thus, my Father had many great suites under his managem^t at his death, of which I was to take care & conduct to their desired period, (which I did by Mr. Bradbury an attorney,) & then to meddle with no new ones, but apply to the direction of these Lords, w^{ch} I did, & was brought into Parliam^t & was so countenanced by them as to have them consulting at my lodgeings dayly, where I have had some of the Judges and some that are now Lords come to Visit me &c.

1. Then I was admitted & sworne of the Queen's Privy Chamber, w^{ch} gives the title of hon^{ble} & preceeds the Judges. Then I was appointed Envoy to the Court of Turin & knighted & that Ambassad^r with me in the Country.

2. Then the good Queen died and I fear unfairly, for a Messeng^r comeing for me I never left the Royal Corps. Was one of the 10 Envoys that supported the Canopy, with the 8 Dukes bearers. Tho' my Ambassy was then over, yet it was a 2^d claim to the title.

3. Is as a Knight, w^{ch} is a Degree of hon^{or} of the inferior Nobility, and ever had the title.

4. As I have after one life the contingent claime to a Peerage, & the Estate. In these licencious times when everyone claimes & enjoys titles they have no right to, if I had exerted my right, (which I did not,) no one c^{ud} blame me.

The sons of Dukes wu'd be angry if you wu'd call 'em only 'Squires, & not Lords, & the Barr^{rs} at Law, & Sheriffs after their Shreivalties, or Justices of Peace out of Common, still are called 'Squires, tho' really are not so, nor any but a Knight's eldest son & his eldest son for ever.

I have been more particuler in this, for have had serv^{ts} that have lived with gen^l officers & eaven recruiting Officers they give that title to, tho' I have forbid it, yet I have been despised for it by ignorant, envious & clownish people.

5. The last title to it is by being Surveyo^r Gen by Patent for

life, with precedences of all & the same Degree, & to enjoy all hon^{rs} &c (vide the Patent).

The Monum^{ts} in Morley Church & those of Statham in Cheshire, where sir Tho. Statham, sir Rowland Statham & many others, as by the inscriptions ly buried. Others at Barton where the Earl of Warrington lives, & had that Estate by a Match with a dau^r of Statham ; as Sacheverel had Morley. Vide Deeds, Pedegrees &c.

I was farr from denieing being bred to the Law out of pride or contempt, but the Case was this, after my father's death, I had some warme bills in Equity ag^t me, for some writeings & charged as put into my hands, as an Attorney ; and by that thought to influence a Co^t who seldom have that regard for an Attorney as they ought, nor the Council that subsist by 'em. I answered I had not nor ever saw such Deeds, nor ever was an Attorney &c ; & on that ac^{ct} thro' the course of my life, truely disowned it, tho' often urged in the suites for Charity schools at Tideswell, &c. In ord^r to bring an odium on the managem^t as if an Attorney cu'd not be an honest man.

It has likewise been sworne by some ungrateful people, that it's said few persons have dealt with me, but I have ruined them or given 'em Cause to complain, but this is so cautiously worded that no Information can be brought. It's pitty the Co^t of Hon^r was not yet subsisting. I must therefore with St Paul be forced to boast :—

1. Whilst I had power I exerted it for the good of my Country & put in above forty officers into the Excize, Customes &c

2. Augmented 2 poor liveings.

3. Built a Spire on Tideswell Church.

4. Gave & erected them an Organ there.

5. At my own expence preserved the School there, & gave 7£ p' Ann' land for ever to it. And 300^{li} Costs of suites I forgave, & 10^{gs} towards building School.

6. At my own expence got the Augmentation to Sheen, Fenny Stratford.

7. To All S^{ts} in Derby 20^{gs}, As my Ancest^r St^r Tho : Statham built & endowed the Chappel on St. Mary's bridge—See the Deed.

8. Assisted & gave 10^{rs} to Augmentⁿ Tideswell Vicaridge.

Have enriched & raised many familys, as Milns, Baker, Nall, ffoxlow &c, and never ruined any one. At Wirks' Shows &c Batty's & Hanson. P.G.

My expectatⁿ from S^r P. Gell destroy'd by attachm^t to M^r Leek &c

Master of the King's Game (as S^r John Arundel,) of High Peak & Wirks', for my life from 1700, all the Town obnoxious, yet never took any person up except S^r P. G. serv^t Stow (q : Storer?) & except M^r Eyre of H. & M^r Wilmot, and no sort of Qualification intitles them to kill the King's Game."

(in dorso : " Duffield, 24 Aug^t 1745. To Referrees & Com^{rs}")

L. S.

These are to certify that I have sworn & admitted John Statham Esq into the place & quality of one of the Gentlemen of Her Majesty's most hon^{ble} Privy Chamber in ordinary. To have hold exercise & enjoy the said Place together with all Rights profits privileges & advantages thereunto belonging in as full & ample manner as any Gentleman of y^e Privy Chamber to Her Majesty now holds or of right ought to hold & enjoy y^e same. Given under my hand & seal this 24th day of May, 1714, in the 13th year of her Majesty's reign.

J. COKE.

(Original given to D^r Ewes Coke, Esq : 4 Jan^y, 1833.)

On a Palimpsest Brass in Norbury Church, Derbyshire; with some remarks on the Monumental Brasses of Derbyshire.

BY W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, B.A.



OF the class of memorial known as "Monumental Brasses," the County of Derby possesses about fifty specimens, of which thirty-three only have figures of the deceased. The occurrence of so comparatively few examples is to be accounted for, to a great extent, by the abundance of stone and alabaster for the manufacture of sculptured effigies and incised slabs, of which the county has a large number of fine instances. That this is a probable reason may be seen by a comparison with the county of Norfolk. There stone is scarce, and consequently effigies in that material are the exception and not the rule—while the monumental brasses exceed five hundred in number.

Brasses may conveniently be divided into (1) those of Ecclesiastics, (2) Military brasses, (3) those of Civilians.

Of the first division Derbyshire has but four examples, viz. :—
ASHOVER, Philip Eyre, Rector (c. 1510);* DRONFIELD, Thomas Gornfrey, Rector (1399), and his brother Richard, Rector of Tatenhall—both on same slab; TIDESWELL, Robert Pursglove, Prior of Gisborough and Suffragan Bishop of Hull (1579). [This effigy is a well-known and oft-quoted example of a Bishop vested in the "Ornaments of the Minister" of the famous "Ornaments

* The dates given are those of the probable date of the brass.

Rubric " of the Book of Common Prayer.]; WALTON-ON-TRENT, Robert Morley, Rector (1492).

The second division furnishes us with about twenty figures of Knights and Esquires, dating from 1454 to 1570. The best examples are at ASHBURNE, CHESTERFIELD, HATHERSAGE, MORLEY, MUGGINTON, SAWLEY, and STAVELEY. Eight of these effigies have tabards or "coats of arms" over their armour; namely, those at ASHBURNE, CHESTERFIELD, ETWALL, HATHERSAGE (2), STAVELEY, and WILNE (2). The effigy of Robert Bothe at SAWLEY (1478) has the Yorkist Collar of Suns and Roses, and that at MUGGINTON of Nicholas Kniveton, the Lancastrian Collar of S.S. with the Portcullis Badge of the Beauforts as a pendant. The last-named figure has the helmet beneath the head surmounted by a most remarkable crest, representing a wolf regarding its own image in a mirror. With one exception all these military figures are accompanied by those of their ladies, but Sir John Porte at ETWALL (1557) and Sir Thos. Stathum at MORLEY (1470) have each two wives, and Henry Stathum at MORLEY (1481) has three!

The chief examples of the third class, or Brasses of Civilians, exclusive of the figures of ladies on the Military Brasses, are a curious little plate at CRICH, with a child in swaddling clothes (1637)—Richard Blackwall and wife at TADDINGTON (1505)—Robert Lytton and wife at TIDESWELL (1483)—and Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, Justice of the Common Pleas at NORBURY (1538). To this last I shall refer at length further on.

The Derbyshire brasses do not furnish any very large and striking examples, and the Cokayne brass at ASHBURNE is the only one with a canopy, but we must not say that our specimens are devoid of interest because they are mostly of small size; on the contrary, many of their details are cited as typical illustrations by the Rev. Herbert Haines in his "Manual of Monumental Brasses," and a work descriptive and illustrative of the entire series would be a valuable contribution to the archæology of the county.

Many matrices or indents of lost brasses occur in various churches—there are two fine ones at WIRKSWORTH and CHESTERFIELD. The lost and mutilated brasses of the Foljambes at

CHESTERFIELD and TIDESWELL have recently been restored by one of the members of our Society, Mr. C. G. S. Foljambe, M.P., and the Cokayne brass at ASHBURNE, by Mr. Geo. Cokayne, Lancaster Herald. Portions of a monumental brass, and of two matrices or slabs from which the brasses had been stolen, were discovered during the excavations at DALE ABBEY.

There are good series of brasses at HATHERSAGE, MORLEY, and TIDESWELL.

Of the singular class known as "palimpsest" or re-used brasses, we have three examples—one, an inscription at ASHOVER; a second, a portion of the brass found at DALE ABBEY, and the third an entire brass at NORBURY. There is also a palimpsest *slab* at MORLEY, that to which are affixed the effigies of Sir Henry Sacheverell and his lady; the other side bearing the indent of a most elaborate brass of an Ecclesiastic—doubtless part of the spoil from DALE. The NORBURY palimpsest brass is the subject of this paper.

This brass lies in the centre of the chancel between the two Fitzherbert tombs, on a slab of blue stone measuring 10 ft. 5 ins. by 4 ft. 3 ins. Its original position was in the gangway of the nave. It commemorates Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, Knight, Justice of the Common Pleas, who died May 27, 1538—his two wives Dorothy Willoughby and Maud Cotton—and his ten children by the second wife. When entire it consisted of the figures of Sir Anthony and his second wife, with a shield above their heads, and an inscription in fourteen lines of Latin verse beneath their feet. Below this were the figures, in two detached groups, of their five sons and five daughters, and the composition was completed by a marginal inscription, with the Evangelistic symbols at the angles. From the existence of a chiselled line beneath the figures of the children, it appears that the marginal legend was originally intended to have been of less length than eventually laid down. The Judge's first lady does not appear on the monument, a separate brass inscription having been placed to her memory in Middleton Church, Warwickshire. The Norbury brass has, unfortunately, been considerably mutilated. Sir Anthony has lost

his head, and part of his left side; the figures of the sons have disappeared altogether; and only three small pieces of the marginal inscription are left; a small portion is also missing from the effigy of the lady. The Justice is clothed in a long robe with narrow sleeves, a tippet with hood, and a mantle buttoned on the right shoulder. The tippet is just visible beneath the mantle, and the sleeves of an underdress appear at the wrists. In his right hand he holds a roll, and from the indent we see that he wore a close skull cap somewhat pointed at the top. The figure measured 3 ft. 1 in. in height. The lady wears a tight-fitting gown bound with fur at the wrists, secured by a girdle terminating in a rosette, from which depends a double chain ending in tassels. Over this dress is an heraldic mantle, fastened in front of the shoulders by a cord passing through two metal studs or "*fermailes*." The dexter side of the mantle bears Sir Anthony's arms:—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, (*Gu.*) *three lions rampant (Or.)* Fitzherbert Ancient. 2nd and 3rd, (*Arg.*), *a chief vairè (Or. and gu.)*, over all *a bendlet (sa.)* Fitzherbert Modern. On the sinister side the lady's own arms:—Quarterly: 1st, (*Az.*), *an eagle displayed (arg.)* Ridware. 2nd, (*Gu.*), *three swords erect (arg.)* Wadshelf. 3rd, (*Arg.*), *three falcons (gu.)* Falconer. 4th, (*Az.*), *two bars (arg.)* Venables. On an inescutcheon of pretence:—(*Arg.*), *a bend between three plates (sa.)* Cotton. Since the brass was laid down after Sir Anthony's death by his widow, we find that, in addition to the pedimental head-dress of the period, she wears the wimple round the chin and neck. The figure measures 3 ft. 0½ ins. in height.

The shield over the heads of the effigies bears the arms of Fitzherbert Ancient quartering Fitzherbert Modern, impaling those which are displayed on the sinister half of the Lady's mantle.

The figures of the five sons, as I have previously described, are lost. Mr. Cox [*Churches of Derbyshire*, iii. 241], gives their names as follows:—Thomas, who married the heiress of Eyre of Padley, and died without issue; John, who married Catherine Restwold; Richard, who married Mary Westcott; and William, who married Elizabeth Swynnerton. The name of the eldest son, who died young, is unknown. From the indent on the slab it is evident

that his figure was of smaller size than the others, and probably held a scroll in the same manner as two of his sisters.

The five daughters are distinguished by having their names written beneath them—*dorothē & dame dorothē Elizabethē Alys & Katheryn*. The first and fourth are said to have died unmarried. Probably their decease occurred in early life, for they are represented on the brass of smaller stature than their sisters, and a second daughter was afterwards called Dorothy. The first figure also holds a scroll inscribed *Misericordias domini*, and the fourth, one with the continuation *in eternum cantabō*. Of the three surviving sisters, Dorothy married (1) Sir Ralph Longford, and (2) Sir John Port; Elizabeth became the wife of William Bassett, of Blore; and Katharine, of John Sacheverell. The five figures have each an outer gown with loose sleeves, cut low at the neck, thereby displaying an underdress which has sleeves striped longitudinally, and with frills at the wrists. The first and fourth daughters have pedimental head-dresses and flowing hair, but the three married ones wear the covering known as the "Paris head." Dame Dorothy must have been married when the brass was laid down, for over her other garments she wears an heraldic mantle, bearing on the dexter side the arms of the Longfords—*Paly of six (or. and gu.), a bend (arg.)*, and on the sinister her paternal arms—Fitzherbert Ancient quartering Fitzherbert Modern.

The inscription beneath the feet of the principal figures is on two plates, each $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ and $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide respectively, in fourteen lines of Elegiac verse—

Hec habeo solum que bibus in orbe peregi
 Et que sunt bibo corpore gesta Meo
 Prefueram iudex cogor nunc iudicis ipse
 Alterius iustam Sustinuisse manum
 Sed Precibus tu Sancte tuis tu Eterne salutem
 Confer et Offensas dilue Christi Meas
 Ille ego qui quondam fuerat dum bita superstes
 bibentes inter clarus honore fui

Marmoreo hoc claudor specu hac sub mole quiesco
 Hec domus hic nitor est hoc theatrale decus
 Stria gemmatis non hic sunt aurea basis
 Non que sit tyria palla refincta manu
 Gemma procul nihil est nostro nisi pulvis in Antro
 Palla procul, Corpus nil nisi bermis habet.

The marginal legend is on a brass fillet two inches wide. When complete it read as follows:—*

Of your charitie pray for the soule of Sir Antony Fitzherbert
 Knight one of the King's Justices of the Com[men benche. and
 sometyne] lorde and pa[trone of this Town] and Dorothe his
 wyfe Daughter of Sir Henry Willoughby Knight & Dame
 Maude his last wife one of the Daughters and heirs of Richard
 Co[ton of Hampstall Wydware] Esq by whom he had fife
 sonnes and fife daughters which Sir Antony deceased the 27
 May 3^o Jni 1538 & the said Dame Maude

The date of Dame Maud's death was left blank to be filled up after her decease, but, as is generally the case, this was not done. Only three short lengths of this inscription are now left, viz., those given in brackets, and when Lysons compiled his History but few more words remained. After the word "*Wydware*" is a representation of a gauntlet, the sole survivor of sundry devices which originally divided the words. At the angles were roundles with the Evangelistic symbols.

We now come to the curious feature about this brass, viz., that so far as can be at present ascertained, almost the entire memorial has been made up of portions of two older brasses, which have been turned over and re-engraved.† The figures of the Judge and his daughters, the two plates of the inscription beneath the principal effigies, and two strips of the marginal legend, are loose; and each portion, except a narrow strip forming part of the

* Harl. M.S. 3609.

† This peculiarity was first pointed out by Mr. J. Charles Cox, in "Churches of Derbyshire," iii. 241.

daughters' figures, bears on the other side fragments of an earlier memorial.

Sir Antony's figure displays on the reverse the lower half of a full-sized effigy of a lady in gown and mantle, the latter being gathered up under the right arm, her feet resting on a lion. The date of this is *circa* 1320. It should be compared with the figure of Lady Creke, at Westley Waterless, Cambs. 1325.

On the reverse of the larger of the two plates on which the daughters are engraved, is a monk beneath a canopy, with a fretty background, and on the edge, part of an inscription in separate Lombardic capitals **L E E : G I**. The reverses of the two loose strips of the marginal legend also bear further portions of the same inscription **ME : MON : SIRE :** and **OBAVD : DE : V**. In the absence of the remainder, we can only conjecture the tenor of the inscription, which probably ran as follows—the names, of course, are at present beyond us:—

[✠ REM]ME : MON :
SIRE : [THE]OBAVD : DE : V
[. : * SEIGDIEVR : DE :
CETTE : VI] LEE : GI[ST : ICI :
DIEV : DE : SA : ALME : EIT :
MERCI]. The parts supplied are given in brackets.

These three fragments are evidently portions of the brass of the lady on the reverse of the Judge's figure, and which, when complete, consisted of a central figure beneath a canopy with small figures in niches at the sides. The general treatment of this brass is not altogether English—for instance, the marginal legend being joined to the small side canopies; and it is probably the work of a Flemish artist.

On taking up the large inscription, which is on two plates, we find on the reverse of the lower a portion of the figure of a monk,

* Sir Theobald de Verdon, who died in 1316, was the third husband of Lady Elizabeth de Clare, foundress of Clare Hall, Cambridge, who died in 1360. Query was this part of Lady Clare's brass, or of another wife of Sir Theobald?

circa 1470, in gown, and hood or cowl. It resembles the smaller figure of Robert Beauner, monk, in St. Alban's Abbey. The upper plate has originally been about 32 inches long, and, when complete, bore on its reverse a long inscription in double columns, to the memory of a Prior of some religious house, but no locality or date is given. About 2 inches has been cut off from the beginning, and as much as 8 inches off the end, but we are able to make out that the first word was "Thomas." The remnant of the inscription reads thus :—

[Tho]mas quondam prior · hic tellure quiescit	#
.....s hunc versum memior · esto que morieris	#
.....sana fer quid · bult signare cadaver	#
.....flores cito marcent heu que dolores	#
.....ista leges · mi frater funde precamen	#

Inquieti mundum sibi par.....
 Vile cadaver sum · tal.....
 Ex caro da que data · he.....
 Qui dant merores cum.....
 In pœnis degeres ut ab.....

Owing to the loss of so much of the second column, it is utterly hopeless to attempt to supply the missing words. It is, I think, clear that this inscription and the monk's figure belong to the same memorial.

The object of this paper has been merely to describe at length the different parts of the Fitzherbert brass, and matters historical or genealogical do not therefore come within its scope. For these the reader is referred to Mr. Cox's third volume of "*Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire.*"

Mr. Cox comments on the strange irony of events which caused these palimpsest fragments to be worked up into a memorial of Sir Antony, who had dared to oppose Cardinal Wolsey on the score of the alienation of Church lands; and on his death-bed had solemnly enjoined his children under no pretext to accept grants or become purchasers of monastic property.

On the occasion of the Society's visit to Norbury, a hope was expressed that the loose portions of the brass would be securely fastened down before they met with the same fate as the missing pieces. The matter was duly taken in hand by the Council, and now rests with the representatives of the Fitzherbert family.

It is probable that if the shield and the effigy of Dame Fitzherbert were loose, their reverses would exhibit further portions of one or both of the older memorials.

Place and Field Names of Derbyshire which indicate the Fauna.

BY REV. J. CHARLES COX.

[The following paper was read at a Winter Meeting of the Society, held on November 24th, 1880, and is printed at the request of the Council. It is necessary, however, to state that it forms part (chapter vi.) of a projected and partially completed book on Derbyshire Place and Field Names, which I have not touched since 1870. I think it best that it should appear just as it was then written, though riper judgment might lead me to various alterations and corrections in this and other chapters, if the work should ever be finished. The reason that it was for a time abandoned was the great difficulty and expense connected with inspecting *all* the parish maps of the county. Hitherto I have consulted only about one-third of the whole. "T. C." is an abbreviation for "Tithe Commutation Map."]



THE names of wild animals, many of them original denizens of this country, and others introduced by the Romans and subsequent settlers, are still preserved in our place-names. Owing to her extensive forests, Derbyshire takes a foremost place among those counties which thus preserve the traces of their past and present fauna. There are very few instances to be found in names of Celtic origin; but the Teutonic nations appear to have been singularly fond of calling places after various animals, both wild and domestic.* A certain amount of caution is required in examining nomenclature of this

* See throughout this chapter Professor Heinrich Leo, *Local Nomenclature of the Anglo-Saxons, as exhibited in the Codex Diplomaticus.*

description, as the Anglo-Saxons frequently named their chiefs from the cognizance on their shields; and, as a natural sequence, these chieftains gave their names to many of the places in which they subsequently settled, or where they achieved any special feat of arms. This caution is eminently necessary with words compounded of *wolf* or *bear*.

HORSLEY is the name of three places in the county, and it also occurs five or six times in the field names. It has been conjectured that all places having this prefix (some thirty in number) are derived from the semi-mythical chiefs, Hengist (stallion) and Horsa (mare), who are said to have landed in the year 449 on the coast of Kent, at the request of the British King Vortigern.* The colonists of the eastern counties were, however, Jutes, the kingdom of Mercia being subsequently formed by Teutonic tribes of a different origin. In all probability these names simply denote "horse pastures." Horses appear to have been natives of this country, and were known to the Celtic inhabitants.† They were by them used merely for warlike purposes; and even among the Anglo-Saxons were rarely used in connection with the tillage of the ground. In King Alfred's version of Orosius we read:—"Othare himself was among the first men of the land, though he had not more than twenty red cattle, twenty sheep, and twenty swine; *and what little he ploughed, he ploughed with horses.*" The fact of Alfred thus drawing special attention to this circumstance is a striking proof of the preference given in this country, even in the ninth century, to oxen in ploughing. A lighter breed was imported from France. When Hugh Capet solicited the hand of Edelswitha, the sister of Athelstan, he sent to that prince several "running horses,"‡ with full equipments. It is hence concluded that horse-racing was known and practised by the Anglo-Saxon nobles. Horses were largely imported by the Danes in their various piratical incursions. In the Forest Charter of Canute, granted at

* Bede *Eccl. Hist.*, c. xv.; *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, ann. 449.

† Whittaker, *Hist. of Manchester*, vol. ii. p. 63.

‡ *Equos Cursores*, *Malsbury de Gest. Reg. Angl.*, lib. ii. cap. 6.

the Parliament held at Winchester, 1016, wild horses and cows were exempted from that class of animals, technically termed "beasts of the forest," whose capture was attended with such fearful penalties.* There can be no reasonable doubt that the forests of the Peak and the lowlands of Derbyshire were the resort of herds of wild horses or ponies up to the time of the Norman invasion. RADBURN is the brook which can be ridden over, from *rad*, a riding, a being on horseback,† whilst RADDOCK (T.C., Castleton) probably denotes "the oak by the bridle-road."

The ass was introduced into this country by the Romans, and there is no trace of it to be found in our local nomenclature. The mule, however, if Domesday Book be correct, is commemorated at MILFORD. In the Survey it is spelt *Muleford*, and this can scarcely have been an error of the Norman Scribes.‡ Milford was an important ford on a hitherto untraced Roman cross road leading to the lead mines of Wirksworth. In the Saxon charters, the mule gives the prefix to no less than seventeen place-names.

Wild cattle were indigenous to the island, and a variety of breeds distinguished by their colour were known at an early date. They were domesticated by the Britons, and formed the most important item of their property.§ In many of the unenclosed

* Percival Lewis, *Forests and Forest Laws*, p. 85.

† Two other derivations are possible. Firstly, from the Welsh *rhedyn*, a fern; Charnock interprets Radford and Radnor as "fern way" and "fern land." Secondly, from *red*, the colour red; but this seems improbable, as the sixteen names with this prefix, which are mentioned in Edmunds' *Names and Places*, are all upon red sandstone formation.

‡ *Codex Diplomaticus*, vol. iii. p. 37.

§ Cattle, the first wealth of mankind, were probably in many countries the first money; that is to say, commodities were valued at so many cattle, and cattle were commonly given in exchange for all other things. When metal money, therefore, was first introduced, it was looked upon merely as a substitute for cattle, and hence in some languages the terms expressive of both were nearly synonymous. Thus *pecus*, cattle, is the origin of the Latin *pecunia*, money, and of our English *pecuniary*. Mulet, a fine or pecuniary penalty, is a translation of the Latin *multa*, an ancient Roman law-term for a fine. The Roman antiquaries have themselves told us that its primary signification was a ram, or sheep. It is remarkable that the original word still survives, with its original signification, in the Celtic dialects of Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, in which it respectively takes the forms of *mollt*, *molt*, and *mult*. Hence, in fact, come the French *mouton*, and the English *mutton*.

Grant, *Origin and Descent of the Gael*, p. 145.

parts of England whole herds remained unreclaimed till even the close of the seventeenth century—notably in the New Forest. The names of COWLEY, OXHAY, BULHAY, speak of cattle in enclosures, whilst COWDALE, COWLOW, and OXLOW seem to tell us of the districts over which they passed comparatively unmolested.* CALVER (Bakewell) takes its name from *cealf*, a calf.

Sheep, too, are brought to mind at SHIPLEY, SHEEPHE, and SHEEP LEY; the ram at RAMSLEY and RAMSHAW, and, in the older form of tup, at TUPTON and TUPLOW. MOULDRIDGE (near Winster), and perhaps MOUSELOW, form one of the few instances of a Celtic word, denoting an animal, being used in the formation of a place-name. The derivative is the Welsh word *mollt*, a wether sheep.†

Traces of the goat are to be found at GOTHERAGE, GOTHAM, GOAT'S CLIFF, and GOATFORD (T.C., Pilsley); also probably at TICKENHALL, from *ticcen*, a kid, its modern form being preserved in KID TOR, and KID CLOSE (T.C., Glossop). Goats were formerly very numerous throughout the island. They were domesticated and kept in flocks in the same way as sheep. Among the endowments of Beauchief Abbey, recited in a charter of Henry IV., we find a grant of pasture land for forty cows and two bulls, ten mares, eighty sheep, thirty swine, and forty goats.‡ From so large a proportion of goats, it may be presumed that they were very numerous in this part of the kingdom. Among the crags and precipices of the Peak they would find an easy sustenance, and prove invaluable to the hardy mountaineer.§

Derbyshire gives two examples of place-names derived from swine—viz., SWINEHAM and SWINELEE. The wild boar (WILD-BOAR CLOUGH, in Peak Forest) was the original progenitor of the

* To these names some would add Beeley, Beelow, and Bee Holme, as derived from *bench*, a cow, a beeve. See Bannister's *Glossary of Cornish Names*. These names, however, will be again mentioned in this chapter.

† Bannister, *Glossary of Cornish Names*, p. 97.

‡ Glover, *Hist. of Derbyshire*, vol. i. p. 132.

§ It is possible that HAVER CROFT (T.C., Killamarsh) points to the Cymric word, *gavr*, a goat. Another derivation, however, is from the Anglo-Saxon *cric*, the brink or edge.

various species of pigs which now abound. The hunting of the wild boar for several centuries after the Norman Conquest was one of the chief amusements of the nobility. It was strictly preserved in the Royal forests, and in the Charter of Canute, to which allusion has already been made, it is included among "the beasts of the forest." As late as the reign of King John, these animals were inhabitants of Derbyshire in their wild state, for at that time a grant was made to the Monastery of Lenton of tithe of the game taken in the counties of Derby and Nottingham—viz., of stags and hinds, bucks and does, and of *boars and swine*.^{*} That the Celtic inhabitants had domesticated the hog is proved from the presence on some of their coins of a sow and her litter, with an attendant or swineherd standing by her. The Anglo-Saxons placed the utmost value on their herds of swine. They were careful to preserve their vast woods, not so much for the sake of the timber, as for the acorns and beech mast. The expressions used in the "Domesday" Survey, such as—*silva infructuosa—inutilis—ad ignem tantum—nil reddens—sine pasnagio*, etc., etc., which frequently occur, prove that timber was chiefly valued when affording sustenance for the swine. The value of the tree was even estimated by the number of hogs that could lie under its shade.[†] In the ninth section of the celebrated Charter of Henry III., for the Freedom of the Forests, it is laid down that, "Every freeman may take agistments in his own wood, within our forests, at his own pleasure, and shall take his pannage, and may drive his swine freely to agist them in their own woods, and if the swine tarry one night it is no offence."[‡]

^{*} Dugdale, *Monast. Angl.*, vol i. p. 648.

[†] In the laws of Ina we read:—"Si quis autem detruncet autem arborem sub qua triginta porci consistere queunt, et fiat convictus, solvat sexaginta solidos." See also Nichols, *Hist. Leic.*, vol. i. p. 43. Ellis, *Introduction to Domesday Book*, vol. i. p. 99.

[‡] Percival Lewis, *Forests and Forest Laws*, p. 149. Of the meaning of the words *agistment* and *pannage* and of their etymology there is some doubt. Cowel, in his *Law Dictionary*, derives *agistment* from *gist*, a bed, a harbour, and hence taking in and feeding. Minshæus says, "Agistment is the Common of herbage of any kind of land or woods, and Pannage is most properly the mast of the woods." Hence Skinner's derivation in his *Etymologicum* of *pannage*, otherwise *pasnagium*, as being derived from Lat. *pastus*, is probably correct. See also *The Modern World of Words*, 1696.

The dog or hound (*hund*) is found in HUNDOW, near Dronfield, and HOUNSFIELD (T.C., North Wingfield), but names with this prefix rarely occur, and then only in localities where forests have formerly existed. Considerable attention was paid to the breeding of dogs for the purposes of the chase by the ancient Britons. This was an absolute necessity, for venison constituted the great portion of their animal food. These dogs were largely exported to the Continent by the Romans, on account of their admirable capacities for hunting.* When Athelstan defeated the Welsh king, Constantine, after imposing upon him a considerable tribute of money and cattle, he further enjoined him to supply a certain number of hawks and *sharp-scented dogs*, fit for the hunting of wild beasts.†

These dogs were probably greyhounds, a breed which was held in such estimation that a law of Canute prohibits their being kept by any one under the rank of a noble.

The names of CATCLIFFE, CATHOLE, CATGREAVE (T.C., Hazelwood), and CATS' TOR, probably refer either to the wild cat, or the marten, which are more plainly mentioned in WILD CAT COTE and MARTINSIDE. These animals, as well as a third and distinct species, the Polecat (*Viverra Putorius*), used all to abound in the Peak district. The Marten (*Viverra Foina*) has been found wild within the last forty years. The domestic cat, which is merely a reclaimed wild cat (*Felis catus*), would be much valued by the earliest inhabitants of Derbyshire. The Celts in this island do not appear to have shared the dislike and superstition with which this animal was regarded by other Pagan nations. In the old Welsh laws a kitten, from its birth till it could see, is valued at 1d. ; from that time till it began to mouse at 2d. ; after it had killed mice at 4d., which was the same price that was then given for a calf or weaned pig. If, however, upon purchase she did not prove a mouser, or caterwauled once a month, 3d. was to be refunded !! Some writers have conjectured that the first tame cats were brought here from Cyprus by the foreign tin merchants,

* Strabo, lib. iv. Cæsar, *Bel. Gal.*, lib. vi.

† Malmsbury, *de Gest. Reg. Angl.*, lib ii. cap. 6.

and this would help to account for their great value. In old books of hunting, wild cats and martens are included in the beasts of the chase of the second class, and are said to afford "greate dysporte." * Traces of the hare are to be found in HAREHILL, and HAREFIELD. The hare was found here by the Romans, and Cæsar specially mentions that the inhabitants regarded it as a sacred animal, and used it for the purposes of divination. Notwithstanding its great abundance, it was not used as an article of food till the time of the Saxons. Their chieftains were in the habit of preserving them in warrens near their residence. In the Domesday Survey mention is made of a "wareнна leporum" in the county of Lincoln. In the statutes of Canute the hare is classed with the wild goat and the coney as beasts of the forest which were liable to be answered for.† In the parish maps in the neighbourhood of Chesterfield, Heanor, Belper, and elsewhere in the county, several of the closes or fields are distinguished by the name HARRY. This has nothing to do with the hare, but is derived from the word *harra* or *hearra*, a lord; thus pointing out the particular closes which were peculiarly the property or in the occupation of the lord of the manor.

CONEYCROFT (T.C., Norton) seems to denote the presence of the rabbit, though it may, like Coney Green, denote the property of a king. Strange as it may seem, the rabbit is not a native, but was imported by the Romans. It originally came from Spain, and only reached Italy during the reign of Augustus. It was called *Kunigl* by the Britons after the Latin *cuniculus*. ‡

BADGERLANE and BADGERMEADOW (Stretton) obviously point to the presence of the badger. It appears, too, in the contracted form of BAGSHAW, BAGTHORPE, and BAG LANE, the last being a narrow street in what is now one of the most densely populated

* Glover's *Hist. Derbyshire*, vol. i. p. 136-7. Fosbrooke, *Antiquities*, vol. ii. p. 719. Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, Book i. chap. 14.

† Ellis, *Introduction to Domesday Book*, vol. i. p. 116. Cæsar, *Bel. Gal.*, lib. v. cap. 12. Various other conjectures have been made as to the meaning of the prefix *har* or *hare*, but much the simplest way is to derive it from *hara*, the hare. See *Notes and Queries*, 26th Nov., 1870.

‡ Ellis, *Introduction to Dom. Book*, vol. ii. p. 87. Vide "Coneygreen" in chap. on Danish Names.

parts of Derby.* From *broch*, the badger, BROCKWOOD (Little Eaton), BROCK HOLES, BROCKLEY, BROCKHURST, and CHURCH BROUGHTON (if the spelling in the Domesday Survey as BROCTUNE is correct), are also derived. This animal is still occasionally met with in the woods of Derbyshire. It was reckoned by the Anglo-Saxons in the second class of "beasts of the chase."

The fox, which is common to every quarter of Europe, is not forgotten in this country's nomenclature. Besides FOXHOLES, FOXLOW, and FOXENWOOD,† there is also TADSOR, near Swadlincote, whose prefix is derived from the old English word for a fox, *Tod*. The Anglo-Saxon youth were very expert in the slaughter of this vermin, but they would have much shocked the feelings of our modern lovers of "sport," as they were in the habit of catching them in nets, instead of worrying them with dogs. That this animal was a perfect pest to the farmer is proved from the numerous entries throughout the county in the old parish accounts of the rewards given for their slaughter.

The caution expressed at the commencement of this chapter as to place-names compounded of *Wulf* not signifying of necessity a direct allusion to the animal itself, need hardly apply to the two names of this description, WOLFSCOTE and WOLFHOPE, found in Derbyshire. In the first place, had they been chieftain's titles they would not probably have been found with such suffixes as *cote* and *hope*; and, secondly, wolves did abound largely in the Peak, and it would have been strange if these traces of their existence had not been found in that district. That all the wolves in this country were destroyed in the time of Edgar is one of that numerous class of historical delusions so unhappily fostered by those wretched compilations—Juvenile Histories of England. Here are the words of William of Malmsbury:—"He, Edgar,

* Other interpretations are given of the prefix *bag*. Edmunds conjectures that it is sometimes another form of *pig* or *pic*, a Celtic word meaning the top or peak of a thing; and sometimes from *Bega*, the owner's name.

† Edmunds interprets the prefix *fox* as *folces*, belonging to the people. This seems somewhat far-fetched when *fox* is an original Anglo-Saxon word. See Bosworth, *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*.

imposed a tribute upon the King of Wales exacting yearly three hundred wolves. This tribute continued to be paid for three years, but ceased upon the fourth, *because it was said that he could not find any more.*"* This qualified statement as to their extinction clearly only relates to Wales, for the king of that country would never be allowed to hunt them out of his own territory. It was not until Edward II.'s time that they ceased to infest the Peak Forest. Their final destruction was greatly hastened by the Royal appointment of a family to certain lands near Wormhill on condition of "taking the wolves in the forest." Hence this family obtained the hereditary title of Wulfehunt. Similar tenures were not uncommon in many other counties. Although Derbyshire was fortunate enough to have the wolves extirpated in Edward II.'s time, the neighbouring county of Nottinghamshire was troubled with them as late as the eleventh year of Henry VI. In Ireland, too, they remained till the commencement of the sixteenth century.†

Another extinct animal, *bera*, the bear, still maintains its hold upon the place-names of the county. It is found at BEARWARD-COTE (Mickleover), and also perhaps at BEARLEY (Ballidon). From the old Norse diminutive *bassi*, a little bear, comes BASSETWOOD (Tissington).‡ In the time of the Anglo-Saxons bears were first kept for the purposes of diversion or baiting. The officer in charge was called the "bearward;" hence Bearwardcote points out his place of residence. Lysons, in his *History of Derbyshire*, writing in 1810, remarks, "Bulls and badgers, and sometimes bears, are baited at these wakes, and we were informed that the persons who kept the bears for that purpose are still known here by the ancient appellation of Bearward." Plutarch mentions these animals being brought over

* Malmsbury, *de Gest Reg. Angl.*, lib. ii. cap. 8.

† Whittaker, *Hist. of Manchester*, vol. ii. p. 97. Gough, *Camden's Britannia*, vol. ii. p. 314. Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 19.

‡ Bannister, *Glossary of Cornish Names*. According to Ferguson's *Teutonic Name System*, Berrill is another diminutive of bear. It seems, however, more probable, when it is a place-name, to derive it from the Anglo-Saxon *byrgels*, a burial place. There is a BERRILLS BARN near Church Broughton.

to Rome from Britain. Bears were at one time numerous in Portugal, Spain, and Britain. They continued in the North of England, including the Peak District, and in some parts of Wales, as late as the eighth century, and in the South up to the Conquest. They are also mentioned in the *Penitential of Egbert*. Domesday Book says that the town of Norwich, in the time of Edward the Confessor, had to furnish to the king annually one bear for baiting.*

Of the deer, as might be expected, we find many traces ; such are, HARTSHORN, HARTHILL (2), HARTSHAY (2), HINDLOW, DOEHILL, DOEWOOD, DOE LEA, and ROECARR, as well as the less obvious forms in DOWEL (Buxton), and DAWCANKS (T.C., Walton). The red deer, or hart, now only found wild on the Forest of Exmoor, was formerly common in all the vast forests of this country. After the Norman Conquest they inhabited the Peak Forest, though sometimes they wandered so low as Ashford. Most of these deer perished in the great snow at the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, but some few lingered on till a later period. The prefixes, *hart* and *hind*, are indicative of this species, whilst *doe* and *roe* refer probably to the roebuck. The roebuck, though only now met with in some parts of Scotland, used to be common throughout the range of hills extending from Derbyshire into Scotland, and also in the mountainous parts of Wales. The fallow deer of our parks is not indigenous to this country, and was first introduced in the time of James the First. The laws that were passed for the preservation of these animals are almost incredible. By the 24th section of the Forest Charter of Canute, it was enacted that "if a freeman shall by coursing or hunting force a royal beast to pant and be out of breath he shall be imprisoned for a year. if an unfreeman, for two years, or if a bondman he shall be outlawed." By the laws made immediately after the Conquest for the killing of deer within a forest, the penalty was imprisonment for a year, together with a fine at the

* Whitaker, *Hist. of Manchester*, vol. ii. p. 97. Pennant, *British Zoology*, vol. i. p. 90. Lysons, *Hist. of Derbyshire*, p. ccxli.

king's pleasure. By the statute of Henry VII. it was made felony in some cases—for instance: "A hart which hath been wild by nature, and made tame, and hath at his neck a little collar of leather, or any other notorious sign, and he doth go into the forest, and returneth again to the house at his pleasure, and is taken, killed by night or in any other secret manner, that is felony by the common law, and for that a man shall lose life and member." *

Remains of the bones of the elk (*ceruus megaceros*) have been found in the Derbyshire barrows. Its horns, also, have been dug up, of a huge size, in the neighbouring bogs of Lancashire. Leigh mentions an instance in which the distance between the tips was eleven feet. ELK, or ELLOCK LOW, near Hartington, points out the place where the hunter-chief was interred, together with the trophies of his prowess. *Elch* is the Anglo-Saxon name of this animal, and both Minshæus and Skinner suppose it to be identical with the *alces* of Plato, which, from its immense vigour, they derive from the Greek *alce*, strength. There is satisfactory proof that the elk once penetrated as far south as the Pyrenees, though it is now extinct throughout Europe. Giraldus Cambrensis (*temp.* Henry II.) speaks of them being then extant in Ireland. †

The same writer in his *Itinerary through Wales* mentions beavers as existing in that country, though then only to be found in the river Teivi. He gives, with all gravity, a marvellous account of their sagacity when being hunted. They are still occasionally met with in Norway; and Owen, in his Welsh dictionary (1801), says that the beaver has been seen in Carnarvonshire within the memory of man. This latter statement, however, is very problematical. The beaver (*befer*) was at one time common in many of our rivers and swamps. Beverley in Yorkshire, Beverston in Gloucestershire, and Bevercoates and Beverlee in

* Glover, *Hist. of Derbyshire*, vol. i. p. 132. Percival Lewis, *Forests and Forest Lawes*, p. 85. Crompton, *Jurisdiction des courts de la Majestie de la Roygue*, Londini, 1594, fol. 167.

† Bateman, *Ten Years' Digging in Celtic and Saxon Grave Mounds*. Leigh, *Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the Peak*, p. 62. Whitaker, *Hist. of Manchester*, vol. ii. p. 93.

Nottinghamshire, are some of its vestiges which are to be found in our place-names. BEVERLEE, near Eastwood, is so close upon the borders of Derbyshire, that that county may fairly be claimed as a former habitat of this animal.*

The otter, still found in both the Trent and Derwent, is commemorated in OTTERDALE, OTTERHOLES, and the ODDEBROOK at Derby. The hunting of this animal is first mentioned in the year 1158, but its position among the animals of the chase is anything but honourable, being ranked in the third class with "beasts of a stinking flight."†

Of the general wildness of Derbyshire, and of the numerous animals with which it was infested, even after the invasion of the Danes, proof is found in the name of the county town, Derby, which simply signifies "the abode among the wild animals" (*deora*).‡ The same prefix is found, in a corrupted form, in DURWOOD TOR, and DURRANT GREEN (Chesterfield).

* * * * * * *

The BIRDS commemorated in the place-names of Derbyshire, though not quite so numerous as those connected with the quadrupeds, are equally interesting. The names of large birds,

* Giraldus Cambrensis, *Topography of Ireland*, cap. x. *Itinerary through Wales*, cap. iii. Pennant, *British Zoology*, vol i. p. 98. The place-names of Wales abound with combinations of *ffrancon*. Thus Nant Ffrangon means "the beaver's dale," Sarn Yr Afrange "the beaver's dam," and Llyn Yr Afrange "the beaver's foot."

† Fosbrook, *Antiquities*, vol. ii. p. 728. It is perhaps incorrect to mention Oddebrook as indicating the otter, though the Danish form is *odder*. It may simply mean "the water brook," from the Sanscrit *ud*, water; similar forms being found in the Greek *hudor*, the Slavonic *woda*, &c., &c. Besides three streams in England called respectively the Odder, Woder, and Adur, we find the Oder in Germany. The name of the animal itself is evidently derived from the element it frequents; for, as Minshæus says, "it liveth as well in the water as the land, like the Bever beast." See Ferguson, *River Names of Europe*, p. 35.

‡ The Saxon name for this town was Northworthige, but on its being captured by the Danes it was renamed Deoraby, or Derby. There can be but little doubt that the derivation given in the text is the correct one, though there was formerly no little dispute upon the point, some deriving the prefix from the Celtic *dur*, water. The most amusing derivation I have come across is to be found in Bullet's *Mémoires sur la Langue Celtique*, the component parts being "*Der*, rivière, and *bi*, deux," from its situation, as he says, on the confluence of two rivers.

especially those of prey, are the most common everywhere; whilst small birds, living on the wing, occur less frequently.

EAGLESTONE FLAT (Barlow), EAGLE TOR, and HAWKSLOW speak for themselves; but there is further proof of the former presence of the eagle in EARNCROFT and EARN HILL (T.C., Glossop), *earn* being Anglo-Saxon for the king of birds. The golden eagle has been met with not unfrequently in this county even during the present century. In 1823, a full grown specimen was shot near Cromford, and a few years later two others were captured on Kinder-Scout. Any details with regard to the practise of hawking would be out of place in these pages; but it may be mentioned as a curious fact that the Romans learnt the art from the Celtic inhabitants of this island. The Thracians and the Britons were at one time the only followers of this sport. It was practised with great assiduity by the Anglo-Saxon nobility, and presents of hawks and falcons were often interchanged between the petty kings and princes. A well-trained hawk was of great value, ten pounds being mentioned as the price in the Domesday Survey, when money was worth about thirty times its present value; whilst a hawk's aery—*aira accipitris*—is returned among the most valuable articles of property. The martyrdom of St. Edmund, and its connection with his love of hawking, is romantically told in verse by John Lydgate, the monk of Bury. For a gentleman to part with his hawk, or to lose it, was considered the greatest disgrace. The killing of his only hawk by the impoverished young lover to provide a dinner for his mistress, forms one of the most exquisite tales in the *Decameron*.*

RANTOR, near Wirksworth, is a corruption of Raven Tor. There is another RAVEN TOR, near Ashover; also RAVENSLIFFE, RAVEN'S NEST (Ashover), a farm, and RAVENSTONE in other parts of the county. This bird was the ensign of the Danes. OWL-COTES and OWLER CAR obviously refer to the bird of night; the latter of these names is sometimes spelt Howler; but if this is

Pliny, lib. x. cap. 8. Whitaker, *Hist. of Manchester*, vol. ii. p. 100. Ellis, *Introduction to Dom. Book*, vol. i. p. 340. Boccacio, *Decameron*, Day v. novel 9.

correct it need not disconnect it with the bird in question, for both owl and howl are merely past participles of the verb *gyllan*, *ululare*, to yell.*

CROWDEN and CROWCHINE are equally significant of the crow. The heron or hern serves as a suffix to three names in the Peak district, HERNSTONE, HERNSIDE, and HERNMORE; it is also found in HERNE CLOSE (T.C., Calow). This bird is occasionally seen in the county. Another species of the same order, now extinct throughout the country, is the crane. This bird was a favourite dish of the Anglo-Saxons. It was known in Kent till the ninth century; it abounded in the mountains of Derbyshire and Wales during the tenth century, and as late as the seventeenth it was met with in the fens of Lincoln and in parts of Scotland. YELDERSLEY, YELT FARM (Uttoxeter), and YELD PLACE (Oakthorpe) are derived from *yeldo*, the crane.†

Swanwick, as was remarked in a previous chapter, is probably connected with Sweyn, the Danish King; but there is no reason to doubt that SWANBANKS (T.C., Stretton), the name of some fields on the verge of the Amber, and SWAN CLOSE (T.C., Kniveton), refer to the bird itself. No bird was preserved with greater strictness in the middle ages. The simple stealing of an egg was punished by imprisonment for a year and a day, in addition to a fine at the king's pleasure. In consequence of this great severity there was scarcely a brook of any reasonable dimensions that was not tenanted by swans. Ancient records speak of as many as thirty-one on a single manor.‡

On the left bank of the Derwent, just above Milford, is a mill that is still called HOPPING MILL, and several of the adjacent fields HOPPING meadows. The name Swanley, by which the fields on the opposite bank are designated, at once assists us to the right derivation. "Swan-hopping" was the old name for the annual custom of marking these birds on their bills, in order that those belonging to the king, and to the respective lords of the manor,

* Horne Tooke, *Diversions of Purley*, vol. ii. p. 263.

† Whitaker, *Hist. of Manchester*, vol. ii. p. 81.

‡ Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 36, etc.

might be distinguished. This operation was attended with a great deal of difficulty and excitement; and on many rivers the day in question was kept as one of the chief annual holidays of the neighbourhood. From the earliest times there seems to have been a weir across the Derwent at Milford, and this spot would naturally be chosen, as there would be an exit for the excited swans in only one direction. Strong crooks attached to long poles, called "swan-hooks," were used to assist in their capture. The term "swan-hopping" is a corruption of "swan-upping," that is, the taking *up* of the swans to mark them. Various other vague derivations have been suggested, but that this is the correct one is abundantly proved from a rare quarto tract printed in 1570. In the eighth "order" it says that, "It is ordained that every Owner that hath any Swans, shall pay every yeare for every Swan-Mark, foure pence to the Master of the Game for his fee, and his dinner and supper free on the *Upping* daies." By the fourteenth order, "it is ordained that no person take *up* any Cignet unmarked, but that the King's Swan-herd be present;" and in the fifteenth we read "that the Swan-herds of the Duchie of Lancaster shall *up* no Swannes, or make any sale of them, without the Master of the Swannes be present." From this it is evident that the term * "upping" came to signify the actual marking of these birds.

COCKSHEAD, COCKWELL, COCKBRIDGE, and COCKSHUT, together with HENMORE, HENSHAW (T.C., Stretton), HENCLOSE, and HENLOW, appear at first sight to refer without any doubt to domestic poultry. Certain etymologists would, however, make both these suffixes to be of Celtic origin, from *coch*, red, and from *hen*, old; but when the terminations of the names just enumerated are taken into consideration, it would hardly be warrantable to claim their Celtic descent except in the case of HENLOW. The prefix *hen* is of frequent occurrence in Cornwall, Hereford, and Monmouth; but in these cases it is

* "The Order for Swannes, both by the Statutes, & by the Anncient orders and customes used within the Realme of England." This is quoted in full by Hone in the *Every Day Book*.—*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1793.

found in connection with Cymric terminations. Other authorities suggest that *hen* is a contracted form of *hean*, high; whilst *cock* signifies little. This latter interpretation is probably true of COCKSHUT (Dronfield), which would thus mean the little shoot, or spur from a hill. When, however, it is known that the "cock" and "hen" of our farm yards are the selfsame words that were used by our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, a people who were peculiarly given to the breeding of poultry, it does seem strange that so many etymologists are not contented with this simple derivation, especially as this interpretation is the one sanctioned by the learned Dr. Heinrich.* This bird was the first to be reclaimed from its native wildness in all countries where it abounds. Cæsar says that it was held sacred by the Britons, and only used for purposes of sacrifice and divination.† The religion of the Druids was truly one of abstinence, for they scrupulously avoided many of the most obvious forms of food which nature put in their way, such as the hare, poultry of several sorts, and every description of fish. The comparatively modern name of COCKPIT HILL, in Derby, tells of the days when that barbarous sport of cock-fighting was in vogue. This custom is of great antiquity, and is said to have been originated by Themistocles; certain it is that cock-fighting is portrayed on several of the Greek coins. Nor is the use of the artificial spur an invention of recent date, for cock-spurs made of brass are mentioned in an Anglo-Saxon Synod.‡

CUCKOO STONE (Matlock) must be a comparatively modern name. In Anglo-Saxon this bird was called *geac*. Cuckoo in English is clearly a mere imitation of the cry, and the same reason for giving it this name occurred to several other nations. Thus in Sanskrit we have *kokila*, in Greek *kokkyx*, in Latin *cuculus*. Words that are truly onomatopœtic are very rare.§ The cuckoo was esteemed a great delicacy by the Britons, especially before it was

* See the *Local Etymologies* of Edmunds, Isaac Taylor, and Charnock; also Bosworth, *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*.

† Cæsar, *de Bal. Gal.* lib. v. cap. 12.

‡ Fosbrooke, *Antiquities*, vol. ii. p. 573.

§ Max Müller, *Science of Language*, First Series, p. 364.

fledged: they are still eaten in Italy. CUCKOLD HAVEN (Eckington) speaks of the habits of this bird. The word cuckold was one of the earliest bones of contention among our early etymologists. It is, however, now well established that the word is derived from the bird cuckoo, and that the Romans used it as a term of reproach in a similar sense is equally clear from the line in Plautus' *Asinaria*, Act v. sc. 2:—

"Ac etiam cubat cuculus, surge, Amator, idoneum." *

An old mill in Derby, at the bottom of St. Mary's Gate, was formerly called CUCK-STOOL MILL. The cucking stool was used for the purpose of ducking in the water women of improper character or notorious scolds. It is a practice of considerable antiquity, being mentioned in the Domesday Survey. Minshæus says that the word is a corruption of *Ducking Stool*. Skinner imagines it to be a corrupted form of *Choaking Stool*, whilst Brand, though diffuse upon the subject, makes no further suggestion. As, however, it was originally used for those who made cuckolds of their husbands, we have not much hesitation in connecting it primarily with the cuckoo.

WRENHAY, WOODPECKER HILL, and OUZELDEN tell of the birds of smaller flight. LENTA (T.C., North Wingfield), a corruption of Lenthill, may be derived from *lin*, the flax finch or linnet.

* * * * *

REPTILES.—WORMSEY and WORMHILL are from *worm*, a word which is cognate with the Norse *ormr*, a serpent. It seems to have meant almost any kind of reptile, and may in these instances have a reference to some wondrous legend of serpent or of dragon, or to the more probable, though more prosaic, common earthworm. The prefix of DRAKELOW, *draca*, a dragon, refers also in all probability to legendary fable. Synonymous with Wormhill is WIBBENHILL (T.C., Tissington), from *wibbe*, *wibban*, a worm.

* The curious reader may consult on this point the glossaries of Du Cange, Spelman, and Skinner, together with the very lengthy notes in Brand's *Popular Antiquities*. Chaucer gives a very amusing but bantering etymology in the *Remedy of Love*.

HADDON and HADFIELD show a corrupted form of *attor*, the adder. Here it may very likely have been the cognisance, and afterwards the name, of some neighbouring chieftain. FROGGATT can scarcely refer to anything but the frog, whilst in the parish maps Frog closes, crofts, and fields are not infrequent. TOADHOLE and TOADPOOL are often similarly used. In some cases toadhole may allude to the basaltic strata known as "toadstone."

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The INSECTS commemorated in place-names are naturally very few. That insect, however, which, next to the silkworm, is of the most importance to man, is not forgotten in Derbyshire. We find BEELEY, BEELow, and BEEHOLME. Wild honey is one of the chief articles of food that seems instinctively to suggest itself to the savage mind. But, previous to the advent of the Romans, the Britons had learnt the art of confining these insects in hives. One of these hives was dug up some years ago in Chat Moss. It was made of willow wood, was two yards and a half high, and contained four stories. The Anglo-Saxons took great pains with the culture of the bee, both for the sake of the honey and the wax. The *beoh-ceorl*, or beekeeper, was an important person on a Saxon farm. We not unfrequently read of hives of bees being stolen, and Du Cange mentions the apparently ridiculous custom of *pounding* a trespassing swarm! By an Act of Edward IV. the officers of justice were forbidden to distrain upon a cow with its calf, a sheep with its lamb, a mare with its foal, or upon a hive of bees with a swarm. In an injunction made by Henry VIII. to the "Regardors of the Forest of Shyrewood in the countie of Nott. against the coming of Thomas Earle of Rutland Chiefe Justice in Eyre of the said Forest" as to the various inquiries they were to institute, we find: "Also they must inquire of all honnye & waxe found in the said forest, or who of right ought to have it; that is to saye, the king or any other."*

* Du Cange, *Glossary* v. Arna. Whitaker, *Hist. of Manchester*, vol. i. p. 316. Crompton, *Jurisdiction des Courts de la Majesté de la Roygne*, Londini, 1594, fol. 152.

In the annual value of manors the produce of the bees was sometimes taken into account. Thus, according to Domesday Book, we find in Derbyshire the two manors of Darley and Parwich, which were respectively valued at forty shillings and two sextaries of honey, and at thirty-two pounds and six and a half sextaries of honey.

There seems to be only one other insect which can be traced in Derbyshire names—the weevil (*curculio granarius*) in its Anglo-Saxon form, *wifel*, is found in WYVER WOOD, near Belper.

Notes on the Demolition of the Chancel of Hope Church.

BY ARTHUR COX.



AT the request of the Council of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society, I have put together the following notes, respecting what has occurred during the past year at Hope, in this county. The object in doing this is simply to lay before the members of our Society the facts of the case as they occurred. No comment from myself is necessary, or, I think, advisable; when the notes have been read, each individual member will be able to form his or her opinion as to how far the Society, through its Council and Vigilance Committee, was right in the action taken; and, also, as to whether the action so taken, did, or did not produce any effect. Any independent person is quite capable of forming an opinion as to what was right or wrong in the proposed plan, and can, if possessed of any archæological knowledge at all, decide upon the merits of the different authorities whose opinions are here expressed.

The first intimation of the proposed "restoration" of the Chancel of Hope Church was contained in a letter from the Vicar of Hope, the Rev. Henry Buckston, a member of our Society. The letter was addressed to myself as hon. sec. to the Society, and ran as follows:—

Vicarage, Hope, Sheffield,
February 16th, 1881.

DEAR SIR,

The Chancel of Hope Church having been pronounced "dangerous," it is about to be taken down ; if you should wish on behalf of your Society to send a competent man to inspect the Chancel, I shall be glad to show him hospitality, and would meet him at Miller's Dale station. There is no time to lose ; tenders for the new Chancel are to be sent in on or before Feb. 24th.

Yours truly,

HENRY BUCKSTON.

Arthur Cox, Esq.

This letter was received on the 17th February, just after the Council of the Society had met. Before the Council met again, I had received a letter from a gentleman in the neighbourhood, who is not a member of our Society, but who is well known as an authority on archæological matters. In this letter, referring to Hope Church, are these passages—"I am told that the Sedilia are to be moved further eastward"—"it seems a questionable kind of restoration to remove Sedilia, generally the most important landmark of any old Chancel. It is also proposed to remove the lead from the roof and substitute slate, and to raise the pitch of the roof"—"the Church is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield ; I can hardly believe that the patrons can know of the substitution of slate for lead, and the removal of a portion of the history of one of our oldest Peak churches"—"the architect's name is Abbott, of Sheffield." The Council of the Society met on the 7th of March, when it was resolved to send over Messrs. W. H. St. John Hope and F. J. Robinson, on the part of the Society, to Hope, in order that they might report upon the proposed plan of restoration. The Society also enquired as to the experience of the architect named Abbott.

The Vicar of Hope was informed of the proposed visit of Messrs. Hope and Robinson, and replied thus :—

Vicarage, Hope, Sheffield,

March 10th, 1881.

DEAR SIR,

I am obliged by your letter, and hope that the deputation will kindly let me know a few days before they come (even if they do not want a lift from Miller's Dale), in order that I may be at home to receive them. We are not attempting a "restoration" of the Chancel, but are intending to rebuild from the foundation ; the present walls are in a "dangerous" state.

Yours truly,

HENRY BUCKSTON.

One of our members, a well-known enemy to "restoration," wrote to me, at this time, and said, "I never was more astounded in my life than to hear what you say about Hope Church. There is not a more delightful old church in Derbyshire, or one that would suffer more from the atrocities—that is too mild a word—of "the restorer." A little later, the same correspondent writes—"I have been over to Hope to-day ; I have had an interview with the Vicar, and have looked the Church carefully over. I am decidedly of opinion that it would be an act of the most inexcusable Vandalism to pull the Chancel down. I cannot conceive how such a scheme can have entered into the head of any reasonable being." "I never knew until to-day that there was such a man as Abbott practising as an architect in Sheffield."

In the meantime, on the 12th March, Messrs. W. H. St. John Hope and Robinson went over to Hope, and, at the next meeting of the Council, their report was as follows :—

TO THE COUNCIL OF THE D. A. AND N. H. S.

Report on Hope Church, by F. J. Robinson and
W. H. St. John Hope.

Gentlemen—In accordance with your instructions, we proceeded on Saturday, March 12th, to Hope. The Vicar, the Rev. H. Buckston, conducted us over the church and explained the proposed restorations. The chancel of the church

is of "Late Perpendicular" architecture, very debased in style; the base-course, buttresses, piscina, and sedilia are of earlier date; the walls are built of coarse rubble-stone; the roof is of low pitch, underdrawn by a flat ceiling, and is evidently in a bad state of repair, and pushing the walls out of the perpendicular. We were unable to see the plans of the restoration, but were informed by the vicar that it is proposed—To rebuild the chancel from the foundations, with entirely new stonework; to replace the flat lead roof with one of a much higher pitch and covered with slates, entirely doing away with the present embattled parapet and pinnacles; to re-insert the piscina and sedilia further eastward than they are at present, making the sedilia all on one level, instead of retaining them in three steps; to change the present position of the side windows of the chancel, and to close the priest's door in the south wall; to re-lay the floor of the chancel with encaustic tiles, covering up several monumental slabs.

With respect to these proposed alterations we would submit—That, if it is considered necessary to rebuild the walls, the present base-course, buttresses, windows, priest's door, and parapet should be carefully taken down, and rebuilt with the same materials, and in the same position; that the pitch of the new roof should differ as little as possible from the present pitch, and lead should again be used as a covering; that the piscina and sedilia should not be removed in the contemplated re-building, nor any change made in their position or level, it being quite possible to arrange the chancel steps to suit them; that the monumental slabs on the chancel floor should remain in their present position and should not be covered up with encaustic tiles.

We are pleased to see that the ancient oak belonging to the church has been carefully preserved, and to hear that the new fittings for the chancel are to be copied from an ancient bench-end now standing.

FRED. J. ROBINSON,
W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE.

This report having been read, the Council unanimously passed the following resolution :—"That a copy of the report of Messrs. Robinson and Hope be sent to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, the patrons of the Living of Hope, with an earnest request that they will use whatever influence they possess to prevent the wholesale destruction of the Chancel contemplated by the parish authorities. That a copy of the same report be also sent to the Vicar of Hope, a member of this society, with an expression of the earnest hope of this Council that the parish authorities will consent to modify their plans to the extent of the suggestions contained in the report." The copies of the report were sent accordingly. In the case of the Vicar of Hope the reply I received was this—

Vicarage, Hope, Sheffield,

April 12th, 1881.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of Messrs. Robinson and St. John Hope's report on Hope Chancel, and am obliged. I have also received a copy of a report from the Dean of Lichfield, made by Mr. J. Oldrid Scott.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY BUCKSTON.

Arthur Cox, Esq.

From the Dean of Lichfield I received this letter, from which it will be seen that the Chapter had been acting quite independently of this Society, and at the same time—

The Deanery, Lichfield,

April 12th, 1881.

MY DEAR MR. COX,

I think you will be interested to learn that as soon as I heard of what was proposed to be done at *Hope* Church, which was only about a fortnight ago, I made arrangements for Mr. Scott, our cathedral architect, to visit Hope Church, and to report to us upon the proposed alterations. I now enclose to you his Report, which I must request you to return to me.

Unfortunately, the day that I heard of these intentions, a faculty had been granted for the purpose of carrying them out; and this, without any communications having been made to us, the patrons of the Living! I have sent a copy of Mr. Scott's report to the Vicar, Mr. Buckston, and, though I am not very sanguine, I still hope that something may be done to abate the mischief, and to modify the plans.

Ever most truly yours,

EDWARD BICKERSTETH, D.D.

Arthur Cox, Esq.

Mr. Oldrid Scott's report was as follows :—

Stockport, April 6, 1881.

HOPE CHURCH, SHEFFIELD.

My dear Sir—I have to-day visited the church at Hope as requested by the Dean and Chapter. It is of two ages—the steeple at the west end, the nave arcades, and the chancel arch being Middle Decorated and the remainder of the church Perpendicular.

The style of the chancel as it now appears is wholly of the 15th century, though it seems to have been built somewhat before the other late additions were made.

It is on a large scale, and is unusually long. In other respects it is perhaps inferior to the rest of the building, its walls being of small and rough stones and the tracery of its windows having a look of rudeness, which is, however, by no means devoid of interest.

The chancel, like the nave, had originally a high pitched roof without parapets, but, as far as I can judge, this could only have remained for a very short time, for within a few years of the erection of the chancel it is clear that the whole church was re-cast and given its present late character. A clerestory was added to the nave, the aisles were rebuilt, probably on a larger scale; flat roofs, covered with lead, were substituted for the older ones, and battlemented parapets with

pinnacles erected on every part of the building. These changes were made in the chancel as well as in the body of the church, a flat roof and parapets taking the place of the higher roof with eaves.

In the beginning of the 17th century repairs were carried out in the chancel and elsewhere; the eastern buttresses are of this date and the upper part of the chancel pinnacles. There was a good deal of woodwork introduced at the same time.

Internally, the chancel is peculiar from its length and from the unusual pattern of the window tracery. The windows in the side walls are placed towards the east and west ends, leaving a blank in the centre. The sedilia are plain but of good character, and by their arrangement in three levels probably show the position of the ancient steps.

The roof, which I had opened in two places, seems to be in very good condition, except the wall plates, which as usual have decayed; no doubt a portion of the rafters, too, require renewal or splicing. The present roof has one objection from its cutting off the extreme point of the east window and falling below the top of the chancel arch.

The side walls are a good deal out of the perpendicular, and appear to be badly constructed, being built for the most part of small and short stones. In this it differs from the remainder of the church, which is all faced with square ashlar. The plans, which have been prepared by Mr. Abbott, provide for a complete reconstruction of the chancel. The walls are to be taken down and rebuilt. The windows are to be new, the old patterns of tracery being followed, but their positions are altered, except the east window.

The sedilia is to be re-used, but its three seats are to be brought to one level, and it is to be moved further east. The battlements are to be done away with, and a high roof of pitch-pine substituted for the present flat oak roof.

The floor levels are also changed, three steps being placed at the entrance of the chancel instead of one; and those steps which exist at the east end, and which, from their agreeing with

the various levels of the sedilia, are probably original in their positions, are to be done away with, one step being provided at the altar rail.

In my opinion the guiding principles in this, as in all other restorations, should be to make as little alteration in antierial features as is practicable, and I confess I do not see any sufficient reason for the changes which are proposed.

There is no doubt the walls of the chancel are in a bad state, and to some extent may need rebuilding. This seems to me to apply to the centre portion of each of the side walls, that is to say, to the long blank spaces between the windows. The remainder might probably be dealt with in the usual way, by bonding and grouting, with such under-pinning as the state of the foundations may need.

The window tracery should be repaired and re-used. I see no difficulty in doing this; it is not all seriously decayed, though it requires resetting and some new stone. It will be far more interesting treated thus than if copied in the new windows. The position of the windows and the sedilia should certainly be retained just as at present, as well as the levels of the latter and the steps indicated by them. One effect of this would be to bring the altar rail further west than is usual, but no inconvenience would result, as there is ample length in the chancel. The long space free from windows would be very useful if a chamber for the organ should be found necessary; it might be provided by forming an arch in the north wall, with a shallow recess for the organ, and the vestry behind.

The old oak cill of the chancel screen remains, and shows that there was but one step at this point. This should, I think, be kept too, the steps would then be as follows:—one at the chancel arch, one at the altar rail, two opposite the sedilia, and one round the altar.

Turning now to the roof. There is no doubt that there was once a high roof, but the existing one is of the same age as the greater part of the church, and with its battlemented parapet agrees with the character which has been given to the whole

building by its re-construction in the 15th century. Therefore, to do away with the parapets and to substitute a high roof would certainly throw the chancel out of harmony with the rest of the church without, as far as I can see, any compensating advantage, excepting that the defect I have mentioned arising from the points of the east window and chancel arch being cut off by the flat roof would be removed. This may, however, be got rid of in a much more simple manner by raising the present roof a foot or rather more without altering it in any other way. This need not affect the parapets. It would probably be necessary to omit the western tie beam to clear the chancel arch completely, the principal rafters over it being kept.

These are the points in which I would suggest the proposed plans might be altered so as to effect a more conservative restoration. I am convinced that the result would be far more interesting, and give greater satisfaction than if the chancel were dealt with in a more sweeping manner. I am glad to hear that all the old panelling is to be retained; no doubt the same will be the case with the monumental slabs. In rebuilding the chancel walls it would be well to retain something of the present character of walling, as this is evidence of their age differing from the rest of the church.

Believe me, my dear sir, yours very faithfully,

J. OLDRID SCOTT.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield.

The permission of the Dean and Chapter was obtained, and Mr. Scott's report was published, together with that of Messrs. Hope and Robinson, in all the local papers. The Dean, in giving his consent to the publication of the report said, "It may help the cause of church restoration on sound principles in future cases. I am much disappointed at the result of my efforts in the case of Hope." Many independent letters appeared in the papers, and among them one from the Rev. J. Charles Cox, author of the "Churches of Derbyshire," which was to this effect—

To the Editor of the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*.

THE "RESTORATION" OF HOPE CHURCH.

Sir,—A copy of your paper of the 9th inst. was recently forwarded to me containing the valuable letters of Messrs. Bagshawe and Addy, on the projected treatment of the churches of Eyam and Hope. My friend, Mr. Addy, therein made an appeal to me to give some public expression of my opinion. I do not know that anything I can say will have any special weight, but as one who spent the better part of eight years in gathering together historical and other notes respecting the ancient churches of Derbyshire, I claim your indulgence for a brief expression of opinion. Other engagements have prevented me writing before, but I have privately done what little I could to check any hasty treatment of Hope Church.

I regard the chancel of Hope Church as by far the most interesting unrestored chancel in the whole of Derbyshire, and when, therefore, I heard from a clergyman, far more competent on questions of ecclesiology than anyone else in the county, of the proposed wholesale alterations, I at once ventured to put myself in communication with the patrons of Hope, the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. The hon. secretary of the Derbyshire Archæological Society had already, I believe, received several protests from different sources. An unofficial letter from the patrons was at once despatched to the Vicar of Hope, and the matter was brought formally before the Chapter at their next meeting. Most unfortunately the faculty for the destruction of the chancel had been granted by the Chancellor on the previous Monday. In some other dioceses it is, I understand, the practice to always acquaint patrons with any application for a faculty; and I believe that one good result of the stir that is being made about Hope will be to bring about such a habit at the Lichfield Court. As it was, a faculty was granted without any cognisance on the part of the Dean and Chapter, and this precludes them from any formal and technical opposition.

The report of Mr. John Oldrid Scott, made at the request of the Chapter, as well as the report of the Derbyshire Archæological

Society, on the proposed changes will already have reached you. The latter report ought to carry much weight, as one of the gentlemen signing it is diocesan architect, and the other a skilled archæologist of growing repute. As for Mr. Scott, those who are acquainted with his work recognise in him all the ability of his father, coupled with the conservative caution that characterised Sir Gilbert's riper years. I have not the pleasure of knowing the Vicar of Hope, but I cannot imagine it possible that he will persist in any hastily conceived plan of restoration, so destructive of history, when a better course has been so courteously pointed out in the able reports to which I have referred.

If the authorities at Hope insist on carrying out Mr. Abbott's original plans, I can only say that it will be the most wanton destruction of historic work ever perpetrated in the county. I use the words "most wanton" deliberately, for though better work than that at Hope has been destroyed during the past century, and even during far more recent years, still not one of these other cases of Vandalism will have been such a gross instance of sinning against knowledge as the overthrow of Hope chancel after Mr. Scott's report. I cannot bring myself to believe that the Vicar or those in charge of the funds, will persevere in their original plans; but, in case any such determination should be shown, might it not be wise for those who have promised to subscribe to the work to withhold for the present their moneys? This could be done in all fairness, when an architect of worldwide repute has reported that much which was represented as necessary is in reality unnecessary.

Permit me one other remark. Any architect who may persist, in the face of Mr. Scott's report, in pulling down Hope chancel, must inevitably utterly ruin his reputation. Can anyone wish to be handed down to posterity as the unnecessary destroyer of an historic building, rich in interest, and abounding in reverent associations with the faith once delivered to the saints?

Faithfully yours,

J. CHARLES COX.

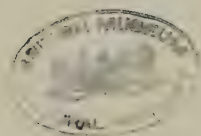
Christ Church Vicarage, Lichfield,

27th April, 1881.



R. Keene, Photo, Derby.

HOPE CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE, JUNE 16TH 1881.



At a meeting of the Council on the 9th of June, we heard that the plan of demolition had been modified—at least to the extent of making the new roof flat, and of oak, so that we felt some good had been done, and that more might follow. On the 11th of June, however, I received a letter telling me that the Chancel of Hope Church was to be taken down, bodily, on the 16th. There was no time to summon the Council, and I felt compelled to take some immediate steps. After consultation with the Rev. J. Charles Cox, and with the approval of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, it was arranged for Mr. J. Charles Cox and Mr. Irvine to go over to Hope at once, to see what was to be, or could be done. Mr. Keene also went over to Hope the same day and took the photograph of the church, which appears with this account. A fortunate circumstance also was that the Lord Bishop of the diocese was at Hope the same day. After his visit to Hope, Mr. J. Charles Cox wrote the following letter to the D. A. and N. H. Society :—

THE LAST OF HOPE CHANCEL.

TO THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE OF THE D. A. AND N. H. S.

GENTLEMEN,—Hearing last Friday from the Dean of Lichfield that the roof of the old chancel of Hope Church, from which the lead had some weeks ago been stripped, was to remain untouched until after the 16th inst., and learning also that the accuracy of the reports on the chancel, made for the Dean and Chapter by Mr. J. O. Scott, and for our Society by Messrs. Robinson and Hope, were being challenged and seriously called in question, I communicated with the hon. sec. of the D. A. and N. H. S. on the subject, and it seemed to both of us highly desirable that another visit should be paid to the chancel before its demolition, now that the walls and roof were thoroughly exposed. Messrs. Robinson and Hope being both absent from home, at the suggestion of your hon. sec., and with the approval of other members of the Society who were consulted at Lichfield, Mr. J. T. Irvine was invited to accompany me to Hope. Mr. Irvine, who is a well-known antiquary and writer in archæological

journals, has recently had the charge of the restoration of the cathedral churches of Wells and Rochester, and of the abbey church of Bath, and is now clerk of the works at Lichfield Cathedral. A more competent and thoroughly practical judge on the vexed question of 'restoration' it would not, I suppose, be possible to secure.

We visited Hope on the afternoon of the 16th inst., and found the chancel cleared of all its fittings; the panelling, and in many places the plaster, removed from the interior wall, the flat ceiling cleared away, and the lead, with much of the thin planking upon which it rested, taken off the roof. It was therefore now far more easy than heretofore to form an accurate opinion as to the age and durability of the old chancel.

Mr. Irvine and myself examined the roof and walls with all possible care, and we had the advantage of the presence of Mr. Hill, the courteous builder, who has taken the contract for this unfortunate demolition, but who will be better remembered by the excellent way in which he has carried out other real restorations in this district. Mr. Irvine has kindly promised to make for you a detailed report, and I will therefore content myself with a few general remarks, independent of the more valuable opinions he may have formed.

The roof has been a good plain example of Perpendicular work, and some of the timbers clearly showed that they had been previously used in a Decorated or fourteenth century roof. Of the four tie-beams, three were in good condition, and one badly decayed in a place on the south side where it is joined by a purlin. A small portion of the purlins would require renewing or splicing with new oak, and the damaged tie-beam would require re-backing and pinning up. The greater part of the rafters would have to be replaced. I have seen old church roofs in quite as bad, or worse, condition as this, which have amply repaid conservative treatment. As Derbyshire instances, I could mention Youldgreave and North Wingfield. I walked about everywhere across the old roof, repeatedly traversing the damaged tie beam, and could see no reason for anticipating any immediate danger from its condition. I

should think the roof might have safely remained untouched for another quarter of a century at the least, and with careful restoration would have lasted just as long, nay, probably longer, than a new one.

The masonry of the chancel is of peculiar interest, and in this respect quite differs from the aisles, which were entirely re-cased with new work in the fifteenth century. At that time the chancel was strengthened with large buttresses, and windows of Perpendicular tracery inserted, but the older masonry and the Decorated base plinth remained. At least five different changes could be readily traced in the chancel walls, of five distinct periods—Early English, Decorated, Perpendicular, restoration of 17th century, restoration *circa* 1800. The walls of this chancel would, in my opinion, have remained for many a generation as a monument of an historic church, even if quite untouched; and if they had only been under-pinned, and perhaps one single bay rebuilt (but of the old stone), would have told just the same tale to posterity for four or five centuries. There seems no sort of an excuse for the new windows; the tracery of the large east window and of the four side windows is in the main good, sound, and fresh. It is far preferable to the copy of the old work now, alas, lying in the churchyard, ready for immediate erection. Great care has undoubtedly been taken with the new tracery, but it quite fails to reproduce the boldness and crispness of the Perpendicular cusps of the old east window. The parapet stones, one side of which were already flung down, are, with an occasional exception, in most excellent condition, and even more durable from their hardening with exposure than their successors.

We understood that the active work of demolition was to begin on the morning of the 17th instant, so that by the time this letter reaches you I fear the walls will be levelled. But in view of possible proposals of like character with regard to other old work in Derbyshire, I should wish to add this remark, viz., that if partially decayed roofs and walls that slightly deflect from the perpendicular are to be the reasons for complete demolition, there is not an old church in the county which should not come down, and the

Cathedral Church of Lichfield ought long ago to have been levelled with the ground.

Though not successful in staying the destruction of the old chancel, our society is to be congratulated upon having secured three most important modifications of the original scheme of the architect. Firstly—the notion of a high-pitched roof, which would have completely destroyed the character of the church, has been abandoned; secondly—English oak has been substituted for pitch-pine for the timbers of the new roof; thirdly—the sedilia are not to be reduced to one level.

“I cannot help hoping that two other modifications may yet be gained. Firstly, the rebuilding in the new chancel of the old priest’s doorway, which is in good preservation and of two distinct periods; secondly, the placing of the new side windows in the same position as the old ones. With respect to this latter point, I would remark that in the old chancel the middle of the three bays on each side was unpierced with Perpendicular windows (whatever may have been their earlier condition), and it is now proposed to leave the bays nearest the east end unlighted; but surely this decision would be contrary to the general use of old custom as well as to the canons of ecclesiastical propriety.

It may also be well to note that one or two of the inscribed tombstones that form part of the floor of the chancel had been dislodged at the time of our visit but not removed, and that the remainder were in position. It is to be hoped that these memorials will be either carefully removed or covered up during the demolition, otherwise their destruction by falling beams or stones seems highly probable.

Photographs of the interior and exterior of the chancel were taken for the society, on the 16th, by Mr. Keene, of Derby.

Deeply regretting that the generous and well-meant intentions of the subscribers to the new chancel of Hope Church could not have been led into a less harmful direction,

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

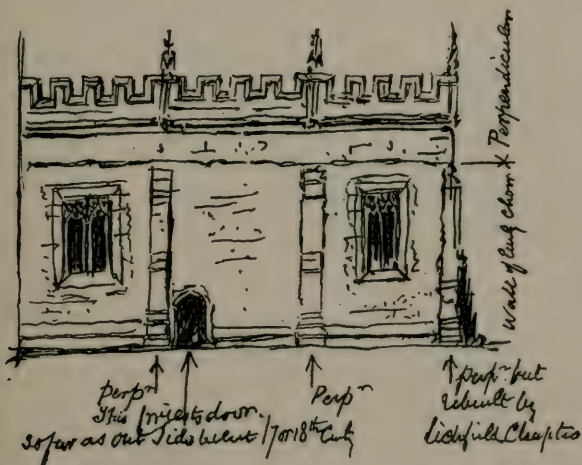
J. CHARLES COX.

Christ Church Vicarage, Lichfield, June 1, 1881.

The following letter was also written by Mr. Irvine to Mr. Cox :—

DEAR SIR,

Having yesterday visited Hope Church, I will now, in reply to your request, put in writing a report on the general state of the fabric of its chancel, then standing empty of all fittings. The lead removed from the roof timbers of the said choir, together with the whole stone work of the battlements of south wall. Those parts of the roof timbers most decayed having also had the thin oak boarding removed, on which the lead rested. The chancel is of good length, and of fine width and height. The architectural remains prove it to consist of parts of three successive rebuildings [at least], in early times. Besides which it also presents traces of some two, or it may be three, sets of modern (eighteenth or nineteenth century) repairs, executed probably at the cost of the Chapter of Lichfield. Time not allowing of sketches being made,

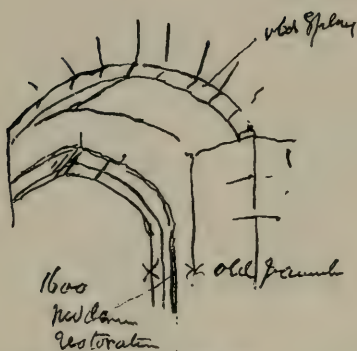


I am obliged to illustrate from memory, but believe the rough mems. given will be found not much different from

original. The greater part of the general walling is of early date, the material being of small, chop-faced stones, which material is also continued in that part of the wall where at top it had been raised in Perpendicular times, [which narrow strip contains dressed blocks, the remains of the older copings and quoins seen as irregularly introduced into it]. The lower walling represents probably the work of the Early English period, though no other moulded parts remain save only the sedilia (seemingly transitional in date Norman to E.E.). These are three in number, each raised a step above the other, and enable the original levels of the floor to be easily recovered, save in the case of the front step, and what may have been the division at junction with nave. Eastward of these seats is found a piscina of Decorated date, placed so far from the east wall, that in all probability the old altar stood free of this wall in front of a stone or wooden reredos, having behind it a small narrow vestry, somewhat as yet remains at Tideswell Church. As above stated, the early church has left, beyond these seats, but few remains. A slight fragment of the *eastern* jamb of an opening a little west of the altar steps in the *inside* of the north wall [*only*] presents what may have been the entrance to an external vestry on that side. And externally, in the east wall below the sill of the present east window, a slight line appears to mark where the bottom beds of the sill or sills of the early triplet lights rested.

The chancel received its first great change during the Decorated period, when considerable alterations also went on in the nave. To this time and age belongs the old plinth of choir walls, together with the sill and jambs of the present east window, though *not* its arch and tracery; and possibly also it may be the jambs of side windows, the piscina in choir, and the *inner* arch of priest's door (south wall). No trace of any Norman or earlier walling is found throughout. Though the set of the roof had





In 18th style door

An outer frame was used

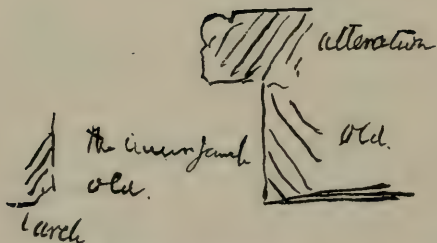


Intermed. Roman Arch

over side windows

like style. Had

no play. on angle



spread the early walling, yet singular to say no evidence of any buttresses present themselves even in the Decorated additions, unless the fact of the diagonal plan of the angle buttresses may have been a suggestion obtained from destroyed ones of that

period. But there is no doubt that its roof (made anew) was higher than the first, and certainly thus produced a further deflection of the walls outward.

In Perpendicular times, a grand and general recasting of the whole nave and its aisles took place. The nave receiving the addition of an ample clerestory, leaving traces of the older and lower roof and its weather moulding against east side of west tower. This nave clerestory necessitated a flat roof for its covering, and this then led to the recasting of the upper walls of choir; a proceeding effected by the removal of its former high roof. The taking down of the east gable (then of high pitch) so low as the springing of east window, which old window would

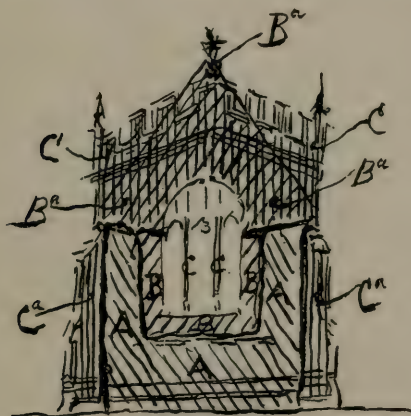


Diagram of East end.

- A. First work*
- B. Dec^r. B^a B^a B^a removed for Perp. work.*
- C Perpendicular*
- C^a C^a perpendicular*
- Rebuilt in very recent times.*

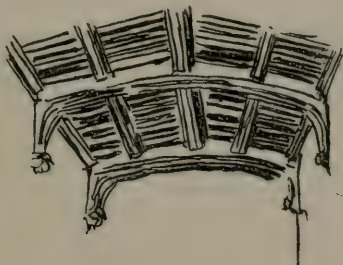
most likely have been spared had not its apex been too high for the new gable. Retaining its sill and jambs, which received new mullions, tracery, and arch, lowered to the necessities of the new design. The side walls were raised by building thereon some three feet or so, and a fine embattled parapet added, with dwarf pinnacles over the centres of buttresses, which last were now built up to the older side walls.

The roof was kept at a little lower pitch than that of the nave, thus rendering the present design most perfect, when considered in connection with the spire and dwarfish tower. Indeed a most remarkable and excellent example of the ability of the architects of the middle ages to produce a beautiful and harmonious whole, even when the difficulties to be overcome were very great indeed. This, I think, will be the conclusion of everyone who has had the good fortune to see the old church—prior to its proposed destruction—from the road entering the village of Hope from Tideswell.



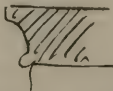
Of this a very considerable amount of the admirable balance of lines and grouping will be destroyed when the proposed equalising of the planes of the two roofs is effected; and more especially so by the alteration in height of the side buttresses intended to be made in the rebuilding. The present old ones having been solely considered in connection with the Perpendicular rebuilding and its design.

The chancel roof is formed of four tie beams, one at each wall, and the others at points between, corresponding with the lines of the added buttresses of the same period. These last have plinths of their own, quite regardless of the earlier plinth of a simpler description, which remain between them.



These buttresses are narrow, being only in their lower stage 1ft. 6in. wide by a projection of about 2ft. 4½in.

The roof has a moulded and ridge-piece and prin-
The ends of these tie beams



rest (see above rough and ashlar, supported on stone corbels, placed about the level of what was the top of the early walls. The present finish of wall externally is the above-mentioned embattled stone parapet, resting on a simple stone string. This has at angles and over each buttress a dwarf pinnacle, with crocketed top, of which most, if not all, have been

wall plate, with purlins
cipals, also moulded.
rest (see above rough
and ashlar, supported

at various times repaired and renewed in rude fashion by the Lichfield Chapter. The rafters of the roof are a simple square in section, covered with thin split oak boarding to receive lead. These rafters numbered about eight in all bays, save that at east, where there may have been one more. Unfortunately this roof cut off a small bit of the points of the east window and of chancel arch.

As before mentioned, the levels of floor are doubtful at west end, and as the chancel arch had been hoarded off, speaking with doubt (and it may be liable to correction), the old levels appeared to have been one step at chancel arch, then level to beyond priest's door, where a *broad* step, agreeing with lowest seat of sedilia was met; next, two narrower and following rise of the other sedilia seats had existed. East of which the floor had been one level, save that on it had stood the altar step, *not* reaching the side walls.

The lower part of the walls, as seen in section through some of the original putlog holes of the very early work (which were quite open from side to side, the closing materials having been taken out by the builder) appeared to be in a very good state; but of those open, unfortunately, none were in the central bay where the state of the wall was worst externally.

It therefore remains but to state what was actually defective and generally what works were necessary to place the choir in a perfectly safe state for at least the next 300 or 400 years.

The defects were :—

1st. Walls gone over.

2nd. Cracks existing *in east wall*, produced by No. 1.

3rd. Damage of window tracery.

4th. Roof timbers decayed.

5th. Repairs required of stone parapet and pinnacles.

6th. Repair lead of roof, down pipes, and drainage.

Of the last, No. 6.—As the lead had been *entirely removed*, and the down pipes might fairly be reused, it need scarcely be further entered on.

No. 1.—*Walls gone over*.—This had come down partly from

the very first chancel, the mass of whose small stone walling had been suffered to remain. The Decorated roof had added a considerable share ; nor had the mischief wholly ceased afterwards, probably from the culpable habit of making graves close to the wall. And the foundation of the first choir wall had perhaps not reached down to a solid foundation. On, however, testing the worst places on both sides and the face of the worst buttress, it was found that the very worst bit was about seven inches or so over ; but a great part was but to small amounts. The above dimension was not only at the very worst possible place, but also in the whole height of the wall. There was, however, no real danger to the structure, had proper remedies been applied, by providing that the whole walls of the chancel should have been very carefully underpinned, excavations for such purpose to have gone to a solid bottom, and extended one foot six inches under walls. To have been executed in short lengths of five to seven feet at a time, commencing simultaneously at extreme points, and filling in with a first deposit of a bed of concrete, two feet six inches deep, and extending forward at least in front of old wall to the extent at base of not less than one foot nine inches, composed of clean gravel and cement, or strong hydraulic lime. The space above to be carefully built up with flat, broad rough stone, laid in cement to a slight batter, so as to finish at top, not less in projection than nine inches before plinth of wall, and also of the later buttresses, under which, of course, the concrete, etc., should also be laid, and the stone work built.

No. 2.—Cracks in east wall.—These arose from the former cause, in a principal sense, but have received damage by the line of thrust of the upper part of east gable, being now of course passing at a lower angle. To remedy them at a former time, the Chapter of Lichfield appears to have had the old diagonal buttresses at the two angles taken down and rebuilt. But unfortunately this had not been done properly, neither fresh foundations of a proper sort, nor large bonding stones connecting the new work to the old wall, as it ought to have been done, appear to have been used ; though the buttresses *themselves* appear fairly

built, [though with, as it might be expected, scant attention to the old details]. However, if under-pinning, as above described, had taken place, and good solid bonds, three in number, to each crack had been inserted in cement the joint being cleared out and run full of ditto, and carefully pointed up, they would have been perfectly safe. Or better still as regards the *architectural appearance*, these two buttresses might have been carefully taken down and rebuilt with the new solid bonders, as above mentioned, but otherwise retaining and re-using the old stone, with the only other change of correcting the mouldings.

3rd—*Damage to window tracery*.—This in east window followed from the above settlements, but merely presented the crushing of a very small stone or two in top of tracery and in the top stone of the arch over. Otherwise damage was limited to some little hacking of the sides of the mullions during some repair of the glass. The window may be said, beside these, to be in excellent condition, even to the crispness and projection of the cusps. The tracery has certain singular peculiarities, almost suggesting a tampering with the design at some period; but, if we are to believe the jointing, either the necessary insertion of a stone or two was effected in an astonishingly careful manner or the singularities existed from the very first. Repair then is, it will be seen, a very small item, though not actually necessary; yet, if the mullions are thought not good enough, they might be new. Otherwise but some five small stones of tracery and arch (together) are required. Of the side windows some small repairs of a similar description are desirable; but anything like re-working the whole, or even any considerable part, is perfectly unnecessary. It should here be noted as being by no means unlikely that similar windows to those existing in the east and west bays did exist formerly in the centre one. Of these traces may possibly turn up when the wall-plaster is removed. The most reasonable innovation (if innovation is required) would be to re-introduce them here, especially as otherwise parts of the outer face of both walls of this centre bay require rebuilding, as also a patch to west of that window on south side of east bay.

4th—*Roof timbers decayed.*—This springs entirely from want of care in repairing the lead covering. It has most seriously affected the principal second from east wall at the junctions of the ends of the purlins with it on south side of roof. Through similar defects the small square rafters are also decayed, so that the renewal of two-thirds to three-fourths of them are required.



The wall plates appear to have escaped, on the whole, much better than under the circumstances I should have been led to suspect, it being questionable if indeed more than three new lengths (of bay, one side) may be of necessity required. Of the tie beams, three would pass with slight repairs, but of a fourth (the second from last) it would require to be spliced with practically about one-half new oak, moulded, and properly bolted to the old half. There would, however, be a possibility of re-using here the present westernmost beam, provided that that one was done away with. It would be desirable to screw up the present roof about one-third or so higher, for which there is ample space within the battlemented parapet without interference or difficulty with gutters or sight-line, thus enabling the tops of east window and chancel arch to be perfectly seen. The only replacement required at west wall would be three small stone corbels to support the ends of ridge and purlins (or an iron shoe for ridge instead of the stone. Of the purlins, with the addition of iron straps on the back of the present, all might be repaired ; or, otherwise, two new ones would perhaps be required at most. Should the roof be screwed up to the level necessary to rise above apex of window and arch, before the space is built up advantage should be taken to well tar [or *pitch* rather with *Swedish pitch*] the backs and bottoms of the old wall plates and any new ones used. The old stone corbels would require to be taken out and refixed at the slightly higher level, when the foot or so of additional wall space in height would be also built up. No difficulty would be found in reconstructing the gutters, which should discharge at each of the four angles, thus having one drip in each length, which would be much safer for the lead.

5th—*Repair of stone parapets and pinnacles.*—This would consist in part of “repairing” lost pinnacles, to a proper design, in parts above battlement, where lost; and an “innovation” in “restoring” certain which have been “made new,” but not like the originals, also adding a cross on east gable in place of one lost; some stones of battlements will require to be renewed, and a few require to be simply reset in cement. Of the string below about one-third requires to be renewed, a necessity seemingly called for: rather from wanton destruction, than actual decay. The walls of the chancel appear to have been repointed lately in parts that would require to be looked over and corrected. If the angle buttresses were rebuilt, it is a question whether in the lower stage they might not be better given 3in. more projection, and perhaps 1½in. in upper stage. If, however, the underpinning is properly and thoroughly done, though the walls are not quite upright, not the slightest cause for any doubt about the stability of the structure would exist.

With the above simple works, the continuance of the old building for at least the next three or four centuries would be rendered beyond doubt, and a most interesting specimen of the architectural glories of old England and old Derbyshire handed safely on to future generations.

I beg to remain,

Reverend and Dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

JAS. THOS. IRVINE.

To the Rev. J. C. Cox.

Mr. Cox's letter appeared in the local papers, and a copy was sent to the Vicar of Hope by Mr. Cox himself.

Mr. Cox received this reply from Mr. Buckston—

Hope, Sheffield,

June 20th, 1881.

DEAR SIR,

I am obliged by your sending a copy of your letter addressed to the D. Arch. Society, the more so, since it con-

tains some inaccurate statements; not that I should have troubled to write to the newspapers to contradict them had they been published.

The Chancel was carefully inspected by the Bishop of Lichfield on the morning of June 16th. I leave the questions as to whether:—

1st. "The roof might have safely remained untouched for another quarter of a century at least;"

2nd. "The walls of this Chancel would have remained for many a generation;"

with his Lordship. He is an unprejudiced person, and, since the Bishop, through his Chancellor, granted the Faculty, perhaps it might be courteous to show the Bishop your letter.

Now, I come to some statements in your letter which are so wholly without foundation, that I cannot imagine whence your authority comes for making them; you speak of your Society having secured three things, briefly:—

1. That the high-pitched roof is to be abandoned.

2. English oak to be used.

3. The sedilia are not to be reduced to one level.

Allow me to inform you that your Society's recommendations had nothing whatever to do with these changes; the moment the reports of Messrs. Robinson and St. John Hope, and of Mr. Scott appeared in the newspapers, they ceased to have any weight whatever with the Building Committee.

You speak of the position of the present windows being retained, and also the priest's door; it is more than probable this may be done, but, I think it only right you should know your letter has had no influence. I am compelled to make this remark after what you say about your Society having caused other changes in the plans.

I note what you say about the inscribed tombstones in the Chancel; the object of such a remark in a document about to be published is self-evident; had you troubled to enquire from the Builder, you would have found his instructions strict and positive as to their careful preservation; but since the fact is true, pray publish it, if you think it will help your case.

Pardon my asking one question—as Vicar of Hope, I am to some extent responsible for the safety of the choir who sat in the Chancel. Is it not my duty to be guided rather by the professional opinion of an Architect of 40 years' experience, and well known for his *practical* knowledge, than by the opinion of a few gentlemen who come to Hope for an hour or two, and rush into print?

If by "any one's feelings" you allude to mine, pray do not consider them; my only "feelings" have been those of surprise, that gentlemen, not one of whom most probably would have given £50 to prevent the Chancel becoming a heap of ruins, should put themselves to such fruitless trouble as writing letters to the papers; the Dean and Chapter in 1870, refused, not £50, but 50/-, for the repair of the East Window.

Yours truly,

The Rev. J. C. Cox.

HENRY BUCKSTON.

On the 1st of July, I received the following from Mr. Buckston—

Vicarage, Hope, Sheffield,

July 1st, 1881.

DEAR SIR,

Mr. J. Charles Cox sent me a MSS. copy of a letter addressed to the D. A. and N. H. S. This letter has appeared in the Sheffield and Rotherham newspaper. I enclose a copy of my letter to Mr. Cox, with a request to you that if his letter be entered on the Minutes of your Society, my reply may appear also. It would be an evil thing for your Society, if its members were to imagine that writing violent one-sided letters to the newspapers could produce any effect on the minds of practical men.

Yours truly,

HENRY BUCKSTON.

Arthur Cox, Esq., Hon. Sec., D. A. and N. H. S.

Rev. J. Charles Cox wishes it to be stated that part of Mr. Buckston's letter refers to a private note of his, of which he did not keep a copy. Mr. Cox considered that Mr. Irvine's

exhaustive report so fully established all his remarks, that he did not think it worth while to make any further reply to Mr. Buckston.

No further correspondence took place ; the demolition and rebuilding were proceeded with, and we heard no more about Hope for some months, except one interesting fact—viz., the discovery, under the foundations of the walls, of two incised sepulchral slabs. These were promptly photographed by Mr. J. D. Leader, F.S.A., and appear in another part of the Society's journal.

As to the final results, I have received a letter from one of our members in the north of the county, containing this information—"I gather," says my correspondent, "that the restoration has been done in a much more satisfactory manner than is usually the case ; and this I believe to be mainly owing to the vigorous efforts of our Society and the gentlemen who assisted it. The tracery of the windows has been exactly copied, and the sedilia have been put back in their proper place. A good oak roof has been put over the Chancel. It is higher than the old one, which came below the Chancel arch. I could not learn that the inscribed monuments and brasses have been preserved, though I hope and believe that they have. Generally, I may say, from the report given me, that where the old features of the Chancel have been faithfully copied, the restoration is good. The controversy which arose respecting this church was very wide-spread, and I think the efforts made have been crowned with a real success, notwithstanding the fact that the main point was not gained. I hope our Society will be successful in inducing the clergy and others to pay a greater regard to the venerable and valuable relics entrusted to their care, instead of imitating, as too many do, the moth which corrupts."

With this, ends my present acquaintance with the condition of affairs at Hope. I can most fully endorse the hope expressed in the last quotation I have given. Surely what has occurred at Hope proves, if proof were wanting, that a society like ours was very much needed in Derbyshire.

On a Copper Seal discovered at Darley Abbey, Derbyshire.

BY H. R. GARBUTT.



THE Seal which forms the subject of this notice was discovered a short time since in a cottage at Darley Abbey, where it had done duty for a long period as a weight inside a pincushion: the handle only being visible. The pincushion is supposed to have come from Allestree Hall many years previously.

The seal is oval in shape and formed of copper, with a boxwood handle fitting into a brass socket on the back. It measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long by $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. wide, and bears in the field a large anchor between the words SPES ANIMÆ. The marginal legend is: SIGILLVM NATH: ELLISON ARCHIDIACONI STAFFORDIÆ 1682.

Nathaniel Ellison, M.A., whose official seal this was, was a Prebendary of Durham. He was appointed Vicar of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and in 1682 became Archdeacon of Stafford. This seal was accordingly made on his entering on his new preferment.

Archdeacon Ellison died in 1721, and was buried in his own church at Newcastle.

The seal is now in my possession.




SEAL OF NATH. ELLISON, ARCHDEACON OF STAFFORD
1682.



Sacrist's Roll of Lichfield Cathedral, A.D. 1345.

BY REV. J. CHARLES COX AND W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, B.A.

 HE MS., of which, by the kind permission of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, we are permitted to give a transcript, has been recently found among the Chapter Muniments. It is an Indenture Chirograph, on a piece of parchment, two feet five inches long by eleven inches wide. The left hand margin is indented through eight or nine capital letters. The counterpart of this roll would doubtless be kept by the Sacrist. It is on the whole fairly legible, except an endorsed memorandum, but the contractions and unusual terms have made the work of translating it exceptionally laborious. We are much indebted to Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A., F.S.A., of Durham, for the elucidation of many obscure words and difficult passages. We also desire to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., and of Mr. H. P. Welchman, of Lichfield.

Hec indentura de bonis inventis in Sacristaria testatur. de quibus dominus Ricardus Mareschall per venerabiles viros magistrum Ricardum Radulphi Decanum magistrum Johannem de Deping Magistrum Johannem de Lundrethor' Magistrum Alanum de Conyngsburgh et Dominum Johannem de Melbourn canonicos ecclesie Lich' est oneratus secundum copiam Indenture Johannis precessoris sui. die sabbati in vigilia sancte trinitatis Anno domini Millesimo. CCC. quadragesimo (quinto.) *

* Altered to "sexto."

IN primis capud beati Cedde in quodam vase ligneo depicto. Item brachium beati Cedde. Item ossa ipsius Sancti in quodam feretro portabili. Item duo feretra argentea ultra magnum altare cum reliquiis diversorum sanctorum. Item feretrum magnum sancti Cedde. prec'. ij. Mill' libr' de dono Walteri episcopi. Item decem scrinea cum reliquiis diversorum sanctorum sigillata diversis Sigillis. Et de ligno quod plantavit dominus Et dicitur Coket'. Item de ossibus sancti Laurencij. De Monte Calvarie. De Golgotha. De pulvere sancti Amfibali. De petra super quam stans ihc flevit amare. et flevit super Jerusalem. De ossibus. xj^{cim} Millium virginum. De sepulchro beate virginis. De Innocentibus. De sancto Wolfado. De digito sancti Willielmi et de cucula. De infula sancti Anselmi. De cruce sancti Andree et de sepulchro eiusdem. De oleo sardine. De ossibus sancti Stephani. De ossibus sancte Elene. De pane sancti Goderici. De lorica sancti Goderici. De ossibus sancti Jacobi. De sanguine et sudario Sancti Jereonis Episcopi Colon. De ligno crucis Sancti Petri. De ossibus sancti (sic) Barbare. De sepulchro dominico. De cilicio sancti Cuthberti. De veste sancti Sathurnini[?]. De tumba sancti Laurencij et de craticula eiusdem. De capite Sancti blasij. De brachio sancti Symeonis.

Item una crux nobilis de puro auro cum pede nobili de auro puro. prec'. CC.^{tarum} librarum de dono Walteri de Langedon episcopi. lapidibus preciosis undique ornata. In qua imago crucifixi infigitur ex parte una. et supra illam imprimitur una parva crux de ligno dominico ut creditur. Ex altera parte infiguntur diversi lapides preciosi et magni valoris. videlicet sex rubei. Quinque saphiri. Quindecim Emeroidi * et unum fractum maior' preter minores. Sexdecim magne perle preter parvas que innumerabiles. Item una magna crux cum lapidibus de argento ornata & deaurata cum reliquijs. Item tres alie cruces † argento ornate & deaurate. Item una crux argentea

* Over here is inserted "deficit j."

† Here is inserted, "quarum una est de novo fracta ut apparet et deficit apparatus," and a foot note, "Est de novo fracta in parte & dni (?) manus dextera" (two or three more words which are illegible follow).

Reliquie

Cruces

cum lapidibus. Item quedam crux cristallina portatilis magna et pulchra cum baculo depicto ad eandem. Item quedam parva crux lignea & deargentata cum reliquijs. Item tres alie cruces processionales argento ornate / quarum due cum reliquijs & una earum debilis valde et alia earum fracta est. Et due cruces portatiles * parve quarum una cooperta platis argenteis et alia de cupro superaurata de dono Rogeri de Meuland. Item due parve cruces argenteae. Item loco crucis processionalis ornate argento est alia de Cupro. Item due cruces processionales de cupro cum baculis per dominum Stephanum de Chavaston.

Item due ymages beate marie de ebore quarum una maior & alia minor. Item quatuor pixides de ebore ad eucharistiam quarum tres sunt argento ornate et una de cupro. quatuor berolli ad ignem capiendum quorum unus magnus de dono Rogeri le Mareschall. Item octo anuli aurei cum lapidibus preciosis. Item sex firmacula aurea de dono. Regum Henrici. & Edwardi. cum lapidibus. Item una coronula aurea et† sunt in pixide sigillata. Item quoddam philatorium cristallinum argento ornatum cum reliquijs. Due mitre bone, sed deficiunt in una. vij. lapides et. v. perles. Et de alia mitra. j. Labell. Item octo alie mitre quarum quatuor breudate et alie quatuor simplices. Unum pomum de cupro superauratum ad calefaciendum manus. Una pixis breudata cum perles [sic] pro corpore Christi de dono Walteri de Longdon episcopi. Item. xxv. lapides cristallini modici valoris. Et unus nodus argenteus. Et sunt sigillati in eadem ‡ pixide. § Concavus ponderis trium solidorum. Duo muscatoria satis apta in capsula. Item quatuor cuppe de argento quarum una deaurata cum diversis floribus sculpta et relique auro distincte. || Item unum firmaculum aumollatum & deauratum cum lapidibus pro capa chori de dono magistri Ricardi de Vernoun. Item unus berillus cupro ligatus & deauratus. (Item unum firmaculum pro capa in tribus pecijs.) ¶ Item unum firmaculum de puro auro & duo anuli aurei qui fuerunt oblati ut sint positi in

Jocalia

* "et processionales," inserted.

† "omnia" inserted.

‡ Altered to "prædicta."

§ "et" inserted.

|| "item una pelvis argentea" inserted.

¶ Erased.

feretro sancti Cedde. per dominum thomam de Berkeleye & uxorem eius. et unum alium. sicut supranominata reposita in pixide. Et dicit modo Ricardus sacrista quod sunt in feretro sancti Cealde, oportet a Johanne ejus præcessore super hoc inquirere veritatem. (This sentence in different ink.)

Calices
phiole
& turri-
bula

Item unus calix lapidibus preciosis ornatus cum patena sua de puro auro cum duabus phiolis de puro auro. precij. iiij^{xx}. librarum. de dono Walteri de Longdon episcopi. Item novem calices argenti et superaurati cum suis patenis. Et unus calix argenteus albus. Item unus bonus calix de argento superauratus ad altare beate virginis. Item unus calix cum patena de auro puro. Item unus calix parvus. ponderis. xij. s. de collatione domini Alani de Tiddeswell qui datur magistro Phillippo de Turville pro meliori deaurato ponderis. xx. s. pro cantaria sua facienda ad altare sancti thome. Item. iiij^{or} * turribilia nobilia argentea. quorum duo sunt deaurata cum suis cathenis argenteis. Item unum turribilium argenteum ad altare beate virginis. Cuius pes deficit. Item duo candelabra argentea de dono Regis. Henrici.† unum deficit unus pes. Item tres phiole de argento albo ad oleum et crisma. Item una navicula de argento ad thura cum cocliari. Item crismatorium parvum argenteum quod habet episcopus accomodatum. Item tres phiole de cupro pro oleo et crismate. Item due parve pelves de cupro. Item. iiij^{or} candelabra de cupro parvi & modici valoris de quibus deficit unus pes. Item duo turribilia cuprea debilia et fracta. ‡ Item unus calix de dono Rogeri le Mareschall. pretij. xv. s. de quo presbiter Regis est oneratus in altari sancti Nicholai. Item unus calix de argento pro altari sancti Cedde de dono magistri Williemi de Bosco. quondam Cancellarij. Item de dono magistri Ricardi de Vernoun unum turribilium argenteum deauratum cum cathenis deauratis.

Item una capa preciosissima cum ymaginibus decorata de dono Walteri de Langedon episcopi cum. xiiij^{clm} garniamentis videlicet quatuor de capis quatuor tunicis § duabus casulis de albo samito

* "v" inserted.

† "adjuvante domino hujus (?) " inserted.

‡ "competenter correctata" inserted over erasure of "debilia et fracta."

§ "dominus episcopas habet duas earum," inserted.

auro pulverisatis. Item due frontinelle pro magno altari de eadem secta. Item due frontinelle preciosissime cum imaginibus pro magno altari. quarum una est lata & alia magna stricta. Item una frontinella ceteris strictior que adjungitur uno pallo pro magno altari. Et ista frontinella est excellenter preciosa quia est per totum margaritis nobilibus ornata cum Centum duobus botons de perlez*. Et hec omnia de dono Walteri de Langedon episcopi. Item due cape pro commemoratione beate virginis nunc usitate de dono Rogeri de Meulond episcopi. Item quatuor cape chori pro pueris in festo Innocentium antique & debiles. Item una capa de panno de Turkey extra & rubeo syndone intra de dono domini Johannis de Leycestria quondam Canonici.

Cape

(Et memorandum quod Episcopus habet duas tunicas albas de præstito que fuerant de dono Walteri episcopi.)† Item decem cape rubee & plane minus sufficientes. Item octo‡ cape de baldekino sufficientes (quarum due date sunt Cannoce & Chebbesseye).§ Et quinque cape. diversi coloris quarum due inveterate & debiles. Item una capa de rubeo samito breudata cum diversis ymaginibus de dono Rogeri de Meuland. (Item una capa rubea de serico de providentia Roberti de Dunchurch.)|| Item una capa deaurata de dono thome Dadrebury de cuius firmaculo deficiunt duo lapides. Item alia capa rubea cum vestimento integro cum tunica & dalmatica eiusdem secte de dono Radulphi de Hengham. Item quinque cape de baldekino parate.

Item decem panni de baldekino. Item quinque panni de serico diversi coloris quorum duo debiles. Item unus baldekinus de dono Willielmi de Staunford. Item tres baldekini de dono Rogeri de Meuland Episcopi. Item unus baldekinus de dono Walteri episcopi. Item unus baldekinus de dono Regis. Edwardi. Item unus baldekinus de dono Margarete Regine. Item unus baldekinus de dono Magistri Phillippi Deverdoun. Item unus baldekinus de dono Willielmi de la Cornere cum tapetis. Item

* "unus deficit parte istius" inserted.

‡ Altered to "sex."

§ Erased.

† Erased.

|| Erased.

duo panni de dono magistri thome de Cantilup. videlicet una frontinella (cum ymaginibus)* ad pendendum coram altari et alius strictus ad pendendum supra altare. Item. j. pannus albus de diaspero deputatus altari beate virginis. R. porteioie habet.

Panni et baldekini Item unus pannus sericus de dono magistri Ade de Walton. Item unus baldekinus de providentia R. de Dunchurch. Item unus baldekinus de dono magistri Roberti de Rothewell. Item unus baldekinus deauratus de dono thebaldi de Verdoun. Item unus baldekinus de dono Rogeri de Northburgh episcopi. Item duo baldekini qui venerunt cum corpore W. Episcopi. quorum unus est in tribus pecijs & deficit multum. Item una Curtina nobilis & magna de dono eiusdem. W. Item unus baldekinus de dono Regis. Edwardi. Et unus de dono Isabelle uxoris eius. Item due quissons pulcre. Item velum quadragesimale valde† debile. Item veteres panni qui dicuntur Curtici videlicet. xix. Item unus pannus de Turkey de dono Regis. Edwardi. de Carnarvan. Item unus pannus de serico cum auro besentatus. Item de dono. Regis. Edwardi. a conquestu terciij. unus baldekinus. (Et)‡ unum vestimentum integrum de dono magistri Willielmi de bosco quondam Cancellarij. Item unum tapete scaccatum de Reyns de dono Petri de Sparham. Item. j. tapete viridis coloris pro capitulo. Item duo baldekini de dono magistri Ricardi de Vernoun et unum sudarium de albo stragulatum. Item unum canapum de serico. Item unus pannus de serico pro anima domini Radulphi Basset.

Casule Item decem casule quarum sex sunt sufficientes de rubeo samito. de quibus due sunt precise breudate et una de Indo samito & alia de viridi samito una cum scalopis et alia cum floribus. Item (sex)§ casule aliquantulum sufficientes. Item una casula de panno quem dederat Rex bonus Edwardus. quartus. Item sex casule mediocres. Item una casula de baldekino cum alba & amicia stola & phanone breudata cum diversis scutis de dono Johannis de Derby decani. Item una casula de

* Interlined. † “ bonum et aliud ” inserted.

‡ Erased, and “ Item ” inserted.

§ Altered to “ quinque.”

Samito cum tunicis & dalmaticis de sindone glauco de dono Rogeri Mortivauz episcopi Sarum. Item una casula cum duabus tunicis de Indo samito de dono domini. Henrici. de Wodestoke quondam canonici hujus ecclesie.

Item triginta (et una)* albe. quarum. xxij. insufficientes de quibus. viij. de factura. W. sacriste. Item sex albe deputate ad pueros quarum tres minus (?) debiles. Item triginta duo amictus quarum (sic) decem cum paruris preciosis et alie insufficientes. Item triginta (quinque)† stole quarum quedam nobiles et alie bone & tolerabiles de quibus una earum cum. xij. nodis argenteis. Item xxxv‡ fanones sufficientes (et)§ iiij. simplices valde. quedam earum stolis similes et una earum cum .xij. nodis argenteis. De zonis quedam sunt precise. Item unum vestimentum bonum de dono domine Alienore regine defuncte. Item unum vestimentum integrum cum tunica & dalmatica de Indo panno columbino de dono Rogeri de Meuland episcopi. Item xxx^{ia}. palle seu tuelle ad altare & una earum cum parur' et due earum suspense. Item unum vestimentum integrum bonum de dono magistri Roberti de Rothewell. quondam archidiaconi Cestre. Item .vj.¶ paria tunicularum. Item .xviij. Servicalia cooperta diversis pannis de serico. Item .xiiij. offertoria. Item unum par sandaliorum cum duobus paribus sotulariorum (sic). unum par sandaliorum cum sotular' breudatis.¶ Item .viij. paria corporalium cum duabus capsulis quorum tria de dono Johannis de Derby quondam decani. Item duo paria corporalium cum una capsula nova. Item una capsula de armis Regis Almannie. Item .v. paria Cirotecarum episcopalium. Item (tria pectina eburnea)** quorum unus ineptus. Item unum vestimentum integrum cum tuell' cuius casula de serico viridi de dono Rogeri le Mareschall. habet capellanus Regis. Item una tunica de serico guttata rotundicijs. Item una casula cum una capa et duabus tunicis ac tribus albis amicijs duabus stolis et tribus

Vesti-
menta

* Erased. † Altered to "quatuor." ‡ Altered to xxxiiij.
§ Altered to "de quibus sunt." || Altered to "quinque."
¶ "quæ habet dominus episcopus" inserted.
** Altered to "tres pectines eburnei."

manipulis cum tribus zonis per dominum Robertum de Woodhouse archidiaconum Richemundie canonicum Lich' de Turkey. Item .j. par corporalium de dono domini Johannis de Melbourne.

Item octo missalia quorum unum in custodia domini thome de Pipe et aliud carens epistolis & evangelijs. Item .j. pulcrum missale præter evangelia & epistolas de dono Rogeri de Meuland episcopi. Item octo gradalia de diversis usibus quorum. iiij.^{or} cum tropar, . . . et quatuor troparij per se. Item epistolare cum evangelijs in uno volumine. Item (unum breviarium magnum)* in duobus voluminibus. Item una biblia in duobus voluminibus. Item iiij.^{or} antiphonaria cathenis in choro ligata. Item .iiij. psalteria eodem modo ligata et unum extra chorum cum ympnario pessime ligatum. Item duo antiphonaria extra chorum. Item duo collectaria quorum. j. cum manuali. et tercium vetus usus ignoti. Item duo libri qui vocantur Martilog' quorum unus non ligatur. Item unus liber alleluiaticus & gradaliticus. Item unum ordinale ligatum in choro et unum ordinale nobile extra chorum. Item duo libri vetustissimi qui dicuntur libri beati Cedde. Item sex processionales. Item .j. liber organicus de Cantilenis. Item iiij.^{or} quaterni quorum tres ligati in breviar'† continentes vitam quorundam sanctorum. Item tria pontificalia abbreviata.‡ Item duo baculi pro decano & precentore. Item iiij.^{or} baculi pro rectoribus chori. Item unum manuale de dono executorum Nicholai de Pollesworth. Item unum missale de dono Johannis de Derby decani. Item unus liber de gestis Anglorum ligatus in choro. Item (tria)§ paria ferrorum ad oblata.¶ Item iiij.^{or} sedilia de ferro. Item .vij. arche lignee in quibus ponuntur reliquie vestimenta & ornamenta. etc. et alia que dicitur equus. Item .j. armoriolum ad libros & calices cum diversis. fenestris. Item Candelabrum paschale in tribus pecijs. Item .j. armoriolum¶

Libri

* "una legenda integra" inserted over erasure of "unum breviarium magnum."

† Altered to "legenda."

‡ "unum non ligat," inserted.

§ Altered to "quinque."

¶ "& Wafras" inserted.

¶ Something like "x. tercium" inserted.

pro capite sancti Cedde. cum una parva scista inclusa ferro ligata de dono executor' Willielmi de Lenton quondam sacriste. Item de dono magistri Phillippi Turville ad altare beati thome pro missa sua cantanda unum missale et unum vestimentum integrum & duo manutergia. Prior et fratres sancti johannis habent. Item unum gradale de dono magistri Eli'e de Napton. Item .j. psalterium de dono Rogeri de Meuland episcopi. Item unus liber alleluiaicus & gradaliticus. Item .j.* liber continens consuetudinarium ordinale & troparium. Item epistolare novum. Item una corona cuprea deaurata pro oblac' in festo Pentecostis. Item .j. crismatorium ligneum vetus. Item una cathedra lignea plicabilis. Item due campane manuales. Item .j. psalterium pulcrum per magistrum Phillip-pum de Turville canonicum legatum. Item unum antiphonarium male ligatum per eundem legatum. Item .j. baldekinus de dono eiusdem & una capa nova cum pavonibus rubeis de dono eiusdem. Item .j. par ferrorum pro oblatiis de dono eiusdem. Item unus pannus qui vocatur Karpete. Item .j. psalterium bonum de dono domini Johannis de Polesworth. Item .j. offertorium.† Item .j. coopertorium pro corporali de dono eiusdem. Item una tabula de quercu pro feretro de dono eiusdem et est in custodia Johannis de Melbourne. Item unus berillus de dono eiusdem. Item .j. scrineum vacuum de dono eiusdem. Item unum missale et unum psalterium de dono Galfridi de Sculcon quondam sacriste hujus ecclesie.

Item .xij. Kalend. Octobris anno domini millesimo. cccº. xlij. Executores magistri Radulphi de Holbeche liberaverunt in domo capitulari unum missale abbreviatum coopertum nigro coreo. unum corporale magnum cum capsula consuta de serico. ‡ unum auricularium consutum de serico ut deserviant in magno altari. Item. j. capam de ruebo samito ut deserviat in eadem ecclesia. Item. j. capam de rubeo samito & due tunice de taffata palleata ex transversa, pro commemoracione beate marie & sancti Cedde

* "ij." inserted.

† Over this word, and in the margin, are some very contracted memoranda which we do not at present understand.

‡ "Item" inserted.

de dono persone ignote. Item tres cape de albo samito pro commemoratione beate marie virginis. Item duo . . .

Et memorandum quod ista superscripta que dicuntur in una pixide sigillata nunquam fuerunt neque a Johanne sacrista predecessore ut dicit visa neque a Ricardo Mareschall successore suo. videlicet sex anuli aurei cum lapidibus preciosis. Quinque firmacula aurea de dono Regum. Henrici. et Edwardi. una coronula aurea. viginti quinque lapides cristallini. unus nodus argenteus. Et concavus ponderis trium solidorum.

Memorandum quod ista subscripta sunt extra ecclesiam & pertinent ad ecclesiam. videlicet dominus Rogerus de Northburgh episcopus habet unum crismatorium argenteum parvum. Item unum missale in custodia domini thome de Pipe. Item .j. par sandaliorum cum sotular'. unus parvus baculus pastoralis. una mitra nobilis que Rogerus de Meuland habuit de ecclesia tempore quo obiit & adhuc habet. Item Johannes de Asschemoresbroke habuit unum par ferrorum ad oblata & adhuc habet de tempore Willielmi sacriste ex mutuo per eundem. Item dominus Rogerus de Northburgh episcopus habet duas tunicas albas auro pulverizatas. Item unum pontificale abbreviatum. Item liberata est apud Cankbury una casula cum duabus tunicis de serico et capa de baldekino die sancti Laurencij. anno domini. m^o CCC^o xxv. Item apud Thornton' una casula de mediocribus prænumeratis. Item una capa de baldekino breu-data cum avibus Liberata apud ecclesiam de Chebbeseye per capitulum die veneris in septimana Pentecost anno domini. m^o CCC^o xxvj. quo die prefata fuerunt visa per capitulum.*

Et memorandum quod in crastino Ascencionis domini per visum magistri Johannis de Lunderthorp & domini Johannis de Melbourn ex concensu & mandato capituli Sacrista liberavit pro ecclesia de Bauquell unam capam albam de Baudekino et unum tyniculum de panno aureo de dono magistri Willielmi Sekersteyn. Et unum alium tyniculum de albo serico. Item pro

* "Item in die sancti Mathie apostoli anno domini m^o ccc^{mo} xlv liberatæ sunt domino Johanni de Melburn pro ecclesia de Chebusey una capa rubea de samito, una casula de baudekyn, & due tunicelle albe, & una alba cum stola et phanone & amictu." This entry is made *secunda manu*.

ecclesia de Tiddeswell unam capam de bauldekino & unam casulam cum duobus tuniculis de viridi sindone et unam amiciam cum parura nobili. et unam stolam & unum fanonem sufficientem.

Item unus pannus strictus viridis qui de serico per executores domini Willielmi de Leycestria. Item una pecia parva dimidie ulne panni aurei. Item duo aurifrigia longa. unum latitudinis trium digitorum et aliud latitudinis unius digiti. Item pecia una de Syndate cum alia porcione unius ulne de viridi.

Et sciendum quod in ista indentura sunt plura scripta quae sunt debilia valde et usui inepta. et multa alia magni valoris quae supradictus Ricardus nunc Sacrista nunquam vidit sicut aperte patet in Indentura Johannis precessoris sui.

On the back of the Roll :

Memorandum de vestimentis et ceteris ornamentis inventis in Cista domini Walteri de Langedon episcopi die Jovis in crastino translationis sancti thome martyris anno domini m^o ccc^o xvij. videlicet.

Unum superaltare de jasper nobile coopertum platis deauratis. Item. vij. novi panni de auro. Item. j. capa preciosa breudata cum ymaginibus. Item unum tuniculum (de) viridi samito pulverizato armis Regis Anglie. Item. j. capa de viridi samito breudata cum diversis ymaginibus. Item. j. casula et una capa cum duabus tuniculis de nigro velvett de auro besentato cum duobus frontinellis eiusdem secte. Item tres cape de nigro samito plano. Item quatuor cape quarum una cum. Et quatuor tuniculi cum una casula de albo. Item due frontinelle de albo panno et de rubeo. Item una alba cum duabus amicijs cum paruris breudatis cum ymaginibus cum stola cum duabus zonis de serico. Item una parva phiola cum oleo modico. Item due tuelle ad altare quarum una cum Item octo lapides grossi in uno sacco. (Item una phiola vitrea cum oleo usitato.^{*)}) Scribitur in linea immediate precedente.

Endorsed in a later hand :

Rotulus Sacristie.

*Erased for the reason given in the next clause.

TRANSLATION.

This Indenture bears witness of the goods found in the Sacristy concerning which Dan Richard Mareschall is held responsible by the venerable Master Richard (Fitz) Ralph,¹ Dean, Master John Deping,² Master John de Lundrethorp,³ Master Alan de Conyngsburgh,⁴ and Dan John de Melbourn,⁵ canons of the church of Lichfield, according to the copy of the indenture of John his predecessor, on Saturday, in the Vigil of the Holy Trinity, in the year of our Lord one thousand three hundred and forty-five (six).*

In the first place the head of Blessed Chad in a certain painted wooden case. Also an arm of Blessed Chad. Also bones of the said Saint in a certain portable shrine. Also two silver shrines beyond the High Altar with the relics of divers saints. Also the great shrine of Saint Chad, of the value of two thousand pounds, the gift of Walter, Bishop.⁶ Also ten coffers with the relics of divers saints sealed with divers seals. And part of the wood which the Lord planted and it is called Coket.⁷ Also some of the bones of S. Laurence. Some of Mount Calvary. Some of Golgotha. Some of the dust of S. Amphibalus.⁸ A piece of the rock standing upon which Jesus wept bitterly and wept over Jerusalem.⁹ Some of the bones of the Eleven Thousand Virgins. Part of the sepulchre of the Blessed Virgin. Some (relics) of the Innocents. (A relic) of S. Wolfad.¹⁰ Part of the finger and cowl of S. William. Part of the mitre of S. Anselm. Part of the cross and of the sepulchre of S. Andrew. Some sardine oil.¹¹(?) Some of the bones of S. Stephen. Some of the bones of S. Helen. Some of the bread of S. Godric.¹² Part of the haubergeon of S. Godric. Some of the bones of S. James. Some of the blood and of the napkin of S. Gereon, Bishop of Cologne.¹³ Some of the wood of the cross of S. Peter. Some of the bones of S. Barbara. Part of the sepulchre of our Lord. Part of the hair shirt of S. Cuthbert. Part of a garment of S. Saturninus.¹⁴

* Here and in several other places the word in parenthesis represents that which has been added *secunda manu* in the MS., as will be seen on referring to the Latin.

Part of the tomb of S. Laurence and of his gridiron. Part of the head of S. Blase.¹⁵ Part of the arm of S. Symeon.

Also one noble cross of pure gold with a noble foot of pure gold, of the value of two hundred pounds, the gift of Walter de Langedon, Bishop, everywhere ornamented with precious stones; in which the image of the Crucified is fixed on one side, and over the other is impressed one small cross of the wood of our Lord's cross, as is believed; upon the other side are fixed divers stones precious and of great value, namely, Crosses six rubies, five sapphires, fifteen larger emeralds ('and one is wanting'), and one broken, beside smaller ones; sixteen large pearls, beside innumerable small ones. Also one great cross of silver-gilt, ornamented with stones and containing relics. Also three other crosses ('of which one is newly broken as appears, and the apparatus is wanting. It is newly broken in part, and the Lord's right hand' . . .), ornamented with silver and gilt. Also one silver cross, with stones. Also a certain crystal portable cross, large and fair, with painted shaft to the same. Also a certain small wooden cross silver-plated, containing relics. Also three other processional crosses, ornamented with silver, of which two contain relics; one of them is much the worse for wear, and another of them is broken. And two small portable (and processional) crosses, of which one is covered with silver plates, and the other copper gilt, the gift of Roger de Meuland.¹⁶ Also two small crosses of silver. Also in place of a processional cross ornamented with silver, there is one of copper. Also two processional crosses with staves, *per* Dan Stephen de Chavaston.

Also, two images of ivory of the Blessed Mary, of which one is greater and the other less. Also four pyxes of ivory for the Eucharist, three of which are ornamented with silver, and the other is of copper. Four beryls¹⁷ for obtaining fire, of which one large one is the gift of Roger le Mareschall.¹⁸ Also eight gold rings, with precious stones. Also six gold morsers,¹⁹ the gifts of Kings Henry (III.) and Edward (I.), with stones. Also (one) gold coronet.²⁰ And they are (all) sealed in a coffer. Also a certain

philatory* of crystal, ornamented with silver, containing relics.

Jewels Two good mitres, but there are wanting in one seven stones and five pearls, and in the other a label. Also eight other mitres, of which four are embroidered, and the other four plain. One pome of copper gilt, for warming the hands.²¹ One pyx, embroidered with pearls, for the Body of Christ, the gift of Walter de Langedon, Bishop. Also twenty-five crystal stones, of moderate value, and one silver knop, (and they are sealed in the same coffer) (and it is) hollow, of the weight of three shillings. Two pairs of snuffers,²² in fair condition, in a small box. Also four cups of silver, of which one is gilt, embossed with divers flowers, and the rest adorned with gold. (Also one silver basin.) Also one morse, enamelled and gilt, with stones, for a choir cope, the gift of Master Richard de Vernon.²³ Also one beryl, bound with copper, and gilt. Also one morse for a cope, in three pieces. Also one morse of pure gold and two gold rings, which were offered that they might be placed in the shrine of S. Chad, by Dan Thomas de Berkeley²⁴ and his wife, and one other (ring), as catalogued above, replaced in the coffer; and Richard, the sacrist, now says that they are in the shrine of S. Chad; it is well to enquire of John, his predecessor, as to the truth of this.

Chalice Also one chalice, ornamented with precious stones, with its
Phials paten, of pure gold, with two phials of pure gold, of the value
and of eighty pounds, the gift of Walter de Langedon, Bishop.
Thuribles Also nine chalices of silver and gilt, with their patens. And one white silver chalice. Also one good chalice of silver gilt at the altar of the Blessed Virgin. Also one chalice, with paten, of pure gold. Also one small chalice, of the weight of eight shillings, the contribution of Dan Alan de Tideswell,²⁵ which is given to Master Philip de Turville²⁶ for a better one gilt, weighing twenty shillings, for his chantry to be founded at the altar of S. Thomas. Also four (five) noble silver thuribles, two of which are silver gilt, with their chains of silver. Also one silver thurible at the altar of the Blessed Virgin, lacking the foot. Also two

* A doublet of the word "phylactery."

silver candlesticks, the gift of King Henry (his Lord helping him (?)), one of which lacks one foot. Also three phials of white silver for oil and chrism. Also one ship of silver for incense, with a spoon. Also a small silver chrismatory, which the Bishop has on loan. Also three phials of copper for oil and chrism. Also two small basins of copper.²⁷ Also four candlesticks of copper, small and of moderate value, one of which lacks the foot. Also two copper thuribles, worn and broken (well mended). Also one chalice, the gift of Roger le Mareschall, of the value of 15s., for which the King's priest at the altar of S. Nicholas is responsible. Also one chalice of silver for the altar of S. Chad, the gift of Master William de Bosco,²⁸ formerly Chancellor. Also one silver-gilt thurible, with gilt chains, the gift of Master Richard de Vernon.

Also one most precious cope, decorated with figures, the gift of Walter de Langedon, Bishop, with fourteen sets, namely, four copes, four tunicles, two chasubles, of white samite²⁹ powdered with gold ; Also two frontals for the High Altar of the same set ; Also two most valuable frontals, with figures, for the High Altar, of which one is wide, and the other large, (but) narrow. Also one frontal, narrower than the others, which is joined with a pall, for the High Altar. And that frontal is exceedingly precious, because it is wholly adorned with noble pearls, with two hundred buttons of pearls (one is wanting in part of it). And all these are the gift of Walter de Langedon, Bishop. Also two copes (now) used for the commemoration of the Blessed Virgin, the gift of Roger de Meuland, Bishop. Also four choir copes for boys on the feast of Innocents,³⁰ old and worn. Also one cope of Turkey cloth without,³¹ and of red syndon³² within, the gift of Dan John de Leicester,³³ formerly canon.

Copes

And it is to be remembered that the Bishop has two white tunics by gift, which were the gift of Walter, Bishop. Also ten red copes, evidently not fit for use. Also eight (six) copes of baldekin³⁴ fairly good, two of which have been given to Cannock and Chebsey.³⁵ And five copes of a different colour, two of which are old and worn. Also one cope of red samite, embroidered

with divers figures, the gift of Roger de Meuland. Also one cope of red silk, provided by Robert de Dunchurch.³⁶ Also one golden cope, the gift of Thomas Dadrebury,³⁷ the morse of which lacks two stones. Also another red cope with a complete vestment, with tunicle and dalmatic of the same suit, the gift of Ralph de Hengham.³⁸ Also five copes made of baldekin.

Cloths
and
Palls

Also ten cloths of baldekin. Also five cloths of silk of a different colour, two of which are worn. Also one pall,³⁹ the gift of William de Stanford.⁴⁰ Also three palls, the gift of Roger de Meuland, Bishop. Also one pall, the gift of Walter, Bishop. Also one pall, the gift of King Edward. Also one pall, the gift of Queen Margaret. Also one pall, the gift of Master Philip De Everdon.⁴¹ Also one pall, the gift of William de la Cornere,⁴² with carpets. Also two cloths, the gift of Thomas de Cantilupe,⁴³ the one a frontal with figures for hanging before the altar, and the other narrow for hanging over the altar. Also one white cloth of diasper⁴⁴ assigned to the altar of the Blessed Virgin. R. Porteoie has it. Also one silk cloth, the gift of Master Adam de Walton.⁴⁵ Also one pall provided by R. de Dunchurch. Also one pall, the gift of Master Robert de Rothwell.⁴⁶ Also one golden pall, the gift of Theobald de Verdon.⁴⁷ Also one pall, the gift of Roger de Norbury, Bishop. Also two palls which came with the body of W.,⁴⁸ Bishop ; one of which is in three pieces, and is very deficient. Also one noble and large curtain, the gift of the same W. Also one pall, the gift of King Edward. And one the gift of Isabel his wife. Also two fair cushions. Also a Lenten veil, very (good, and another) worn. Also some old cloths which are called "Curtici," nineteen in number. Also one Turkey cloth, the gift of King Edward of Carnarvon. Also one silk cloth bezanted with gold. Also one pall, the gift of Edward III. And one complete vestment, the gift of Master William de Bosco, formerly Chancellor. Also one checked⁴⁹ carpet of Rennes, the gift of Peter de Sparham.⁴⁹ Also one carpet of green colour for the chapter-house. Also two palls, the gift of Master Richard de Vernon, and one towel of white, 'stragulus'⁵⁰. Also one cord of silk.⁵¹ Also one cloth of silk (given) for the soul of Dan Ralph Basset.⁵²

Also ten chasubles, of which six of red samite are fairly good, of which two are richly embroidered, one of dark blue samite, and the other of green samite, the one with escallops and the other with flowers. Also six (five) chasubles, tolerably good. Also one chasuble of cloth, which good King Edward the Fourth⁵³ had given. Also six ordinary chasubles. Also one chasuble of baldekin, with the albe, amice, stole, and fanon embroidered with divers shields, the gift of John de Derby,⁵³ dean. Also one chasuble of samite, with tunics and dalmatics of light-blue sindon, the gift of Roger Mortivau, Bishop of Salisbury.⁵⁴ Also one chasuble with two tunics of dark blue samite, the gift of Dan Henry de Woodstock,⁵⁵ formerly canon of this church.

Chasubles

Also one and thirty albes, of which twenty-three are unsuitable, eight of them of the making of W. the Sacrist. Also six albes assigned to boys, of which three are somewhat (?) worn. Also thirty-two amices, of which ten have valuable apparels, and the others are unsuitable. Also thirty-five (four) stoles, some are noble and others good and tolerable, one of which has twelve knops of silver. Also thirty-five (xxxiiij) sufficient fanons, and four (altered to 'of which four are') very simple ones, some correspond to their stoles, and one of these has twelve silver knops. Of the girdles some are valuable. Also one good vestment, the gift of the Lady Eleanor, the deceased Queen. Also one vestment complete, with tunic and dalmatic of dark blue dove-coloured cloth, the gift of Roger de Meuland, Bishop. Also thirty palls or towels for the altar, and one of them with apparels, and two of them are (now) hung.⁵⁶ Also one good vestment complete, the gift of Master Robert de Rothwell, formerly Archdeacon of Chester. Also six (five) pairs of tunics. Also eighteen pillows,⁵⁷ covered with divers cloths of silk. Also fourteen offertory veils.⁵⁸ Also one pair of sandals with two pairs of shoes. One pair of sandals with shoes, embroidered (which the Lord Bishop has). Also eight pairs of corporals, with two cases, three of which are the gift of John de Derby, formerly dean. Also two pairs of corporals with one new case. Also one case with the arms of the King of Germany. Also five pairs of episcopal gloves.

Vestments

Also three ivory combs, of which one is useless. Also one vestment complete, together with napkins, the chasuble of which is of green silk, the gift of Roger le Mareschall; the King's Chaplain has it. Also one tunicle of silk spotted with roundels. Also one chasuble with one cope, and two tunicles and three albs with amices, and two stoles and three fanons, together with three girdles, *per* Dan Robert de Woodhouse,⁵⁹ Archdeacon of Richmond and Canon of Lichfield, (all) of Turkey cloth. Also one pair of corporals, the gift of Dan John de Melbourn.

Also eight Missals,⁶⁰ of which one is in the custody of Dan Thomas de Pipe,⁶¹ and another lacks the epistles and gospels. Also one fair Missal, save the gospels and epistles, of the gift of Roger de Meuland, Bishop. Also eight Graduals of different uses, of which four are with the Tropars, and four Tropars alone. Also an Epistolar with the gospels in one volume. Also one large Breviary (one complete legend) in two volumes. Also one Bible in two volumes.⁶² Also four Antiphonars (with) chains in choir, bound. Also four Psalters, bound in the same way, and one is outside the choir with a hymnary, very badly bound. Also two Antiphonars outside the choir. Also two Collectars, of which one is with a Manual, and the third ancient, of an unknown use. Also two books which are called Martilogia,⁶³ one of which is not bound. Also one book of the Alleluias and graduals. Also one Ordinal

Books in the choir, bound, and one noble Ordinal outside the choir. Also two most ancient books which are called the books of Blessed Chad.⁶⁴ Also six Processionals. Also an organ book of the Hymn tunes. Also four quires, of which three are bound up in breviaries (altered to "legend;" see just above), containing the life of certain saints. Also three abbreviated Pontificals (one not bound). Also two staves for the dean and precentor. Also four staves for the rulers of the choir. Also one Manual, the gift of the executors of Nicholas de Polesworth.⁶⁵ Also one Missal, the gift of John de Derby, dean. Also one book of the Acts of the English, bound, in the choir. Also three (five) pairs of irons for the obleys⁶⁶ and wafers.

Also four seats of iron.⁶⁷ Also seven wooden chests in which are placed relics, vestments and ornaments, etc., and another chest which is called "the horse."⁶⁸ Also one almy for books and chalices with divers openings. Also the Paschal candlestick⁶⁹ in three pieces. Also one case for the head of S. Chad, together with a small coffer inclosed in it bound with iron, the gift of the executors of William de Lenton,⁷⁰ formerly sacrist. Also one Missal and one complete vestment and two towels, the gift of Philip Turville, for his Mass to be sung at the altar of Blessed Thomas. The Prior and brethren of S. John have (them). Also one Gradual, the gift of Master Elias de Napton.⁷¹ Also one Psalter, the gift of Roger de Meuland, Bishop. Also one book of the Alleluias and graduals. Also one book containing the Consuetudinary, the Ordinal and the Troper. Also a new Epistolar. Also one corona of copper-gilt for oblation on the feast of Pentecost.⁷² Also one ancient wooden chrismatory. Also one folding seat of wood. Also two hand bells. Also one fair Psalter, bequeathed by Master Phillip de Turville, canon. Also one Antiphonar, badly bound, bequeathed by the same. Also one pall, the gift of the same, and one new cope with red peacocks, the gift of the same. Also one pair of irons for the oblates, the gift of the same. Also one cloth which is called "Karpete." Also one good Psalter, the gift of Dan John de Polesworth⁷³ Also one offertory veil. Also one cover for the corporal, the gift of the same. Also one table of oak for a bier,⁷⁴ the gift of the same, and it is in the custody of John de Melbourne. Also one beryl, the gift of the same. Also one empty coffer, the gift of the same. Also one Missal and one Psalter, the gift of Geoffrey de Sculcon, formerly sacrist of this church.

Also on the 12th Kalends of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand three hundred and forty two, the Executors of Master Ralph de Holbeche,⁷⁵ delivered in the chapter house one abbreviated Missal covered with black leather; one large corporal with a sewn case of silk, also one sewn cushion of silk,⁷⁶ for the purposes of the high altar. Also one cope of

red samite to serve in the same church. Also one cope of red samite and two tunicles of taffeta, striped across,⁷⁷ for the commemoration of the Blessed Mary and S. Chad, the gift of an unknown person. Also three copes of white samite for the commemoration of Blessed Mary the Virgin. Also two (illegible).

And be it remembered that those things above written, which are said to be sealed up in a box, were never seen, neither by John the sacrist, my predecessor, as he says, nor by Richard Mareschall, his successor—namely, six gold rings, with precious stones; five gold morses, the gift of Kings Henry and Edward; one little crown of gold; twenty-five crystal stones; one knop of silver. And it is hollow, of the weight of three shillings.

Be it remembered that those things written below are outside the church and pertain to the church—namely, Dan Roger de Northburg,⁷⁸ Bishop, has one small silver chrismatory. Also one missal in the custody of Dan Thomas de Pipe. Also one pair of sandals, with shoes. One small pastoral staff. One noble mitre, which Roger de Meuland had of the church at the time of his death, and still has.⁷⁹ Also John de Asschemoresbroke⁸⁰ had one pair of irons for the obleys, and still has them, from the time of William the sacrist, on loan. Also Dan Roger de Northburgh, Bishop, has two white tunicles, powdered with gold. Also one abbreviated Pontifical. Also there was delivered at Cankbury one chasuble with two silk tunicles and a cope of baldekin, on the day of S. Laurence, in the year of our Lord one thousand three hundred and twenty-five. Also at Thornton one chasuble, of those middling ones counted above. Also one cope of baldekin, embroidered with birds, delivered at the church of Chebsey by the Chapter, on Wednesday in Whitsun week, in the year of our Lord one thousand three hundred and twenty-six, on which day the aforesaid things were seen by the Chapter. Also on the day of S. Matthew the Apostle, A.D., 1345, were delivered to Dan John de Melburn for the Church of Chebsey, one red cope of samite, one chasuble of baudekin, two white tunicles, and one albe with stole, fanon, and amice.

And be it remembered that on the morrow of the Ascension of our Lord, after being seen by Master John de Lynderthorp and Dan John de Melbourn, with the consent and at the mandate of the Chapter, the Sacrist delivered at the church of Bakewell one white cope of baldekin and one tunicle of cloth of gold, the gift of Master William Sekersteyn, and one other tunicle of white silk. Also, for the church of Tideswell, one cope of baldekin and one chasuble, with two tunicles of green sondon, and one amice with a noble apparel; and one stole and one good enough fanon.

Also one narrow green cloth, which is of silk, through the executors of Dan William de Leicester.⁸¹ Also one small piece, of half an ell, of cloth of gold. Also two long orphreys, one of the breadth of three fingers, and the other of the breadth of one finger. Also one piece of Syndate, with another portion of one ell, of green colour.

And be it known that in this indenture there are many things recorded which are much worn and unfit for use. And many other things of great value which the abovesaid Richard, now Sacrist, never saw, as plainly appears from the Indenture of John, his predecessor.

Be it remembered concerning the vestments and other ornaments found in the chest of Dan Walter de Langedon, Bishop, on Thursday, on the morrow of the Translation of S. Thomas the Martyr, in the year of our Lord one thousand three hundred and seventeen—namely, one noble superaltar of jasper, covered with gilt plates. Also seven new cloths of gold. Also one valuable cope, embroidered with figures. Also one tunicle of green samite, powdered with the arms of the King of England. Also one cope of green samite, embroidered with various figures. Also one chasuble and one cope, with two tunicles of black velvet, bezanted with gold, with two frontals of the same set. Also three copes of plain black samite. Also four copes, of which one with and four tunicles, with one chasuble of white. Also two frontals of white and of red cloth. Also one albe, with two amices, with

apparels embroidered with figures, with a stole with two girdles of silk. Also one small cruet with a little oil. Also two towels for the altar, of which one with Also eight great stones in one little bag. Also one glass cruet with the accustomed oil. (This clause erased, and a note added, "It is written in the line immediately preceding.")

Endorsed,

Sacrist's Roll.

NOTES.

1. Richard Fitz-Ralph was appointed Archdeacon of Chester in 1336, and Dean of Lichfield in 1337. He held the deanery till 1347, when he was consecrated Archbishop of Armagh.

2. John de Deping was Chancellor of the Cathedral 1328-9, and Vicar-General, or Chancellor of the Diocese 1329-1336. He held the prebends of Dernford 1331-2, of Gaia Minor 1332-54, and of Curborough 1354-63.

3. John de Lunderthorp held the prebend of Curborough 1342-54.

4. Alan de Conyngsburgh held the prebend of Ruiton 1340-62.

5. John de Melbourn held the prebend of Offley 1332-52.

6. From this inventory it seems clear that the relics of S. Chad were divided into four portions :—(a) The head, which was enclosed in two other inner cases, as detailed lower down, besides the wooden one here mentioned, There are very strong reasons for supposing that the head of the saint was kept in the chapel over the sacristy in the south choir aisle; and there was the altar to the head of S. Chad, which was distinct from the chief altar dedicated to his memory. But space does not permit to argue this question at the present time. (b) One of the arms in a separate case or shrine, which would be taken out to be kissed by pilgrims on S. Chad's day. (c) A portable shrine, containing some portions of his bones, which was occasionally carried even to remote parts of the diocese on special occasions. (d) The large permanent shrine at the back of the High Altar, containing the rest of his relics, and upon which shrines *b* and *c* probably rested. This glorious shrine was encased in plates of gold enriched with valuable gems. Dugdale started the error of putting the value of this shrine at the preposterous sum of £200,000, an error followed by every subsequent writer on Lichfield. The value of £2,000 represents a sufficiently enormous total, when we recollect that the sum has to be multiplied by at least 20 to give any idea of its worth according to the present purchasing power of money.

A considerable portion of the relics of S. Chad were rescued at the time

his shrine was despoiled, by Arthur Dudley, Prebendary of Colwich 1531-77. After various extraordinary vicissitudes, and numerous translations, some of these relics, attested in a most complete manner, have found a resting-place with the Roman Catholics of S. Chad's, Birmingham. See *Records of the English Province S. J.*, 3rd and 8th Series; also an interesting summary by Rt. Rev. Bishop Abraham, in the 1st vol. of this Society's publications. May we not pray that these oft-moved bones of the pious Bishop may eventually be once more translated to Lichfield?

7. This perhaps refers to the *Palma Christi*, or Gourd of Jonah. Herodotus tells us that the Egyptians called it *Kiki*, and in several languages it has a name possibly akin to "Coket." The plant is allied to the cocoa tree. Old Testament relics were of most exceptional occurrence.

8. S. Amphibalus was in all probability, a mythical personage. The name arose out of the later writers thinking *Amphibalus*, the *cloak* of S. Alban, was a *man*. (See *Bright's Early English Church History*, p. 6.) According to the legendary accounts of him, he was put to death three days after S. Alban, viz., on June 25th at Redburn, Herts. A church was built over his supposed relics at that village, but they were translated to the Abbey of S. Alban in 1186. It is said that he instructed British Christians at Lichfield, and that it was a party of his converts who were slaughtered by Diocletian's minions at *Christian Field*, within the precincts of the city. Hence both the name and arms of the city.

9. The rocky eminence on Mount Olivet, some three hundred yards above the Garden of Gethsemane, where our Lord wept over Jerusalem (S. Luke xiv. 41), is still identified by tradition. In the early Middle Ages, a church stood over this site, which was called *Dominus Flevit*.

10. Wulfhad, the son of Wulfhere, King of Mercia, accidentally finding the cell of S. Chad at Stowe when out hunting, was converted by the saint to the true faith. Like S. Andrew, he brought his brother Rufin to the man of God, and he also was baptized. The brothers were both shortly afterwards murdered at the cell of S. Chad by a pagan relative, c. 658. Hence they were honoured as martyred saints, and were commemorated on the day of their death, viz., July 24th. It was fitting that a relic of this saint should be preserved in the cathedral dedicated to his Father in God. The hagiologists, in treating of S. Wulfhad, have erroneously printed his death-place as Stone instead of Stoue or Stowe.

11. We are unable to explain this term.

12. S. Godric of Finchale, Durham, was a celebrated hermit, of wonderfully austere life. Amongst other severities, he is said to have mixed the grain that he grew with ashes before converting it into bread. His usual dress was a hair shirt and haubergeon. His life is told in a most interesting way by Reginald of Durham (Surtees Society, Vol. 20). He died in 1179. His shrine stood in the south transept of Finchale Priory Church.

13. According to tradition, S. Gereon, and a large company of fellow-Christians, suffered, with much cruelty, for the faith at Cologne, about the year 286. When the church of Xanten was being enlarged, in 1284, their supposed relics were uncovered, and many of them were soon dispersed throughout Christendom, but the great bulk of them are still to be seen in the Church of S. Gereon, at Cologne.

14. The MS. has "Sath" or "Sach," with a contraction. We can only conjecture that it is intended for Sathurninus or Saturninus. There were two saints of this name, both martyrs; one a Bishop of Toulouse, 257; the other an African Christian, 304.

15. One of the most important chantries in the cathedral was dedicated to S. Blase. It was re-founded by Dean Heywood on an enlarged scale in the fifteenth century.

16. Roger de Meyland (or Meuland), *alias* Longespee, was Bishop of Lichfield 1257-1295.

17. The beryl is a light-green semi-precious stone with which they struck a light for the Holy Fire on Holy Saturday or Easter Eve. "In Sabbato Sancto Paschæ ignis de berillo vel de silice exceptus," etc. *York Missal*. (In Sabb. Sancto.)

18. Roger le Mareschall held the prebend of Dernford 1318-1328.

19. The morse (firmaculum) is the clasp or brooch with which the cope is fastened across the breast.

20. These would be either small crowns for images, or else for hanging over the Blessed Sacrament.

21. The Pome is a ball of metal, filled with hot water, and is used by the priest in cold weather to prevent numbness of the hands at the altar.

22. Muscatoria are either (1) Snuffers, *Emunctoria candelarum*—[Ducange cites *Liber Ordinis S. Victori Parisiensis* where the *Refectorarius* had to clean the *Muscatoria*, etc.; or (2) Fans; *vide* Inventory of S. Faith's Church in the crypt of old St. Paul's, 1298. Unum muscatorium de pennis pavonum.

23. Richard de Vernon was Prebendary of Tervin, 1327-1350.

24. Thomas de Berkeley, of the celebrated family of Berkeley, of Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, was distinguished for his continuous military services to Edward I., and Edward II. He was also a great benefactor to the Church, especially at Gloucester and Bristol. He died in 1340, and was buried at the Abbey of S. Augustin, near Bristol. His third son, James, was Bishop of Exeter.

25. Alan was the name of a vicar of Tideswell in the second half of the thirteenth century.

26. Phillip de Turville held in succession the prebends of Curborough, Colwick, and Wellington. In 1313 he was Vicar-General of the Diocese. In 1332 he founded a valuable charity in the Church of Bedworth, Warwickshire,

of which he was rector. It would appear from this entry that Phillip de Turville was also the founder of a charity in the cathedral at the Altar of S. Thomas ; but this must have been in conjunction with Canon John Kinnarsley, who is elsewhere spoken of as the founder of this charity, in the year 1332.

27. Basins used for the "lavabo," or ceremonial washing of the hands at Mass. They generally occur in pairs.

28. William de Bosco was Chancellor of the Cathedral from November 26th, 1310, up to his death in March, 1328.

29. Samite was a thick glossy silk or satin.

30. On Holy Innocents' Day there used to be religious processions of the children, both within and without the churches, as of the Deacons on St. Stephen's Day, and of the Priests on St. John's Day.

31. Cloth of Turkey was an embroidered material, imported from the East, chiefly for church purposes.

32. Syndon was a special kind of linen of a cottony texture.

33. John de Leicester held the prebend of Oughton, in the year 1340.

34. Baldekyn, or Baudekyn, was the most valuable of all ecclesiastical fabrics, a kind of heavy silken brocade, often interwoven with threads of gold or silver. The word is used in this and other old inventories in two senses—Firstly, for the stuff itself ; and, secondly, from hangings for dossals, choir stalls, etc., being usually of this material, for any kind of hanging or canopy.

35. The following churches were appropriated at this time to the Dean and Chapter (in addition to numerous pensions and moieties from others):—Arley, Cannock, Rugeley, Harbourn, Chebsey, and Dilhorn, Staffordshire ; Worfield, Shropshire ; Edgbaston, Warwickshire ; Thornton, Lincolnshire ; and Kniveton, Bakewell, Hope, Tideswell, and Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire.

36. Dunchurch was a Warwickshire Rectory, out of which a pension of £10 was paid to the Dean and Chapter.

37. Thomas Dadrebury, or rather De Adderbury, was Prebendary of Wellington, afterwards Precentor of the Cathedral, from 1303 to 1307.

38. Ralph de Hengham, of a Norfolk family, was a Justice of Assize, and a Justice of the Common Pleas. The first entry we have met with relative to this judge (in the Patent Rolls, etc.) is in 1270, when he was adjudicating at Stafford ; in 1272, he was at Lichfield ; and the last mention of him that we have seen is in 1309, when he was hearing various cases affecting ecclesiastical property, at Newcastle-under-Lyme.

39. The word "*baldekinus*" was also used to signify a pall. There were five kinds of palls. (1) Palls for covering the bier and coffin at funerals. (2) Palls for extending over tombs. (3) Ornamental palls, used as hangings in choirs on festivals. (4) Linen cloths to cover the altar. (5) Palls sent by the Pope to the Archbishops. Examples of the first four kinds will be found in this inventory. The word "*baldekin*," however, only applies to 1, 2, and 3.

40. One William de Stanford was appointed by Edward III. collector of the customs on wool at the port of London.

41. Phillip Deverdon or de Everdon was Prebendary of Wellington 1298-1304.

42. William de la Cornere was Bishop of Salisbury, 1289-1292, and was previously a Prebendary of Lichfield.

43. Thomas de Cantilupe was appointed Archdeacon of Stafford in 1265. In 1275 he was consecrated Bishop of Hereford. He died in Italy on August 25th, 1282, and his body was brought back for interment in his own cathedral. He was a scion of the noble house of Cantilupe, of Ilkeston, in Derbyshire. Thomas de Cantilupe was the second son of Baron William de Cantilupe, seneschal of Henry III. He was a great pluralist, being at the same time Precentor and Canon of York, Archdeacon of Stafford, and Canon of Lichfield, Canon of Hereford, and held also eight parochial benefices. But he was famed for his great generosity and kindness to the poor, and was canonised in 1320; his feast being kept on October 2nd. Baring-Gould's sketch of his life is unworthy of the writer, and unfair to the saint.

44. Diasper was a precious sort of rich stuff. From it is derived the word "diaper," as applied to all variegated patterns on walls, ceilings, grounds, etc.

45. Adam de Walton was Vicar-General of the Diocese, 1276-1290, and Precentor of the Cathedral, 1292-1303.

46. Robert de Rothwell (spelt by error Radeswell in Harwood's *Lichfield*), was Archdeacon of Chester, from 1289 up to his death on June 13th, 1314.

47. Theobald de Verdon, who died in 1317, was a large landed proprietor. He not only possessed extensive estates in Staffordshire, but also various manors in Shropshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Oxfordshire, Bucks., Wilts., Hereford, and Wales. *Inq. post mort.* 10 Edward II., No. 71. He was the second husband of Lady Elizabeth de Clare, foundress of Clare Hall, Cambridge,

48. That is, Bishop Walter de Langton, who died in London, in 1321, but his body was brought to his own cathedral for interment.

48a. *Scaccatum*, checked. *Scaccarium*, the Exchequer, is so called from the chequered cloth or board on which they calculated with counters. [*Ludus scaccorum*—Chess.]

49. Sparham is a small village in Norfolk, near to Reepham. We have found mention made of one Peter de Sparham, in a family dispute, about some land near Swaffham, in the year 1321. (Patent Rolls).

50. *Stragulatus*—Diverso colore variegatus, *bigarré*. (D'Arnis).

51. *Canapum*, query a *cord*. Originally of hemp (*cannabis* or *cannabum*). Was this the cord for the Lenten veil?

52. This would not be the celebrated Ralph Basset, the last Lord of

Drayton, who had a majestic tomb to the south of S. Chad's shrine, for he died in 1389, but it would be one or other of his ancestors; the six immediate predecessors of the last lord were all named Ralph.

52a. "It is necessary to observe that Edward the First is sometimes called Edward the *Fourth*, the three Saxon monarchs who bore the name of Edward being reckoned." See Nicholas's *Chronology of History*, pp. 313, 314, where examples are quoted.

53. John de Derby was appointed Dean of Lichfield, in 1280, and held office until his death, October 12th, 1319.

54. Roger Mortivauz (or Mortival), held the prebend of Flixton, in this cathedral, from 1306 to 1315. In the latter year he was consecrated Bishop of Salisbury, where he died on March 14th, 1329.

55. Henry de Woodstock is described in the Roll as Canon, but we are unable to find what Prebend he held.

56. *Palle seu tuelle ad altare* are the linen cloths for the top of the altar. The *parura* was an apparel or lace sewn on to the long edge of the linen cloth, and would now be called a superfrontal. The two *suspense* seems to imply that two of these numerous linen cloths were then in use on properly vested altars, whilst the remainder were in the sacristy.

57. *Servicalia*, i.e., *Cervicalia*, pillows.

58. The *offertorium* was a silk (originally linen) napkin or veil, in which the deacon wrapped the chalice when offered by him to the priest.

59. Robert de Woodhouse, Archdeacon of Richmond, held the prebend of Colwick from 1331 to 1338; he founded a chantry at that church.

60. No better explanation of the medieval service books of the Church of England can be given, than in the following note, which was kindly written for a work "Chronicles of the Collegiate Church of All Saints', Derby." (Bemrose and Sons, Derby, 1881,) by the authors of this paper, by Henry Bradshaw, Esq., Librarian of the University Library, Cambridge. Though not written to illustrate this inventory, it will be found to cover every reference to the different service books above enumerated.

In the old Church of England, the Services were either—

- (1) For the different hours (Matins, Lauds, Prime, Terce, Sext, None, Vespers, and Compline), said in the Choir.
- (2) For Processions, in the Church or Churchyard.
- (3) For the Mass, said at the Altar, or
- (4) For occasions, such as Marriage, Visitation of the Sick, Burial, etc., said as occasion required.

Of these four all have their counterparts, more or less, in the English Service of modern times, as follows:

- (1) The Hour-Services, of which the principal were Mattins and Vespers, correspond to our Morning and Evening Prayer.

(2) The Procession Services correspond to our Hymns or Anthems sung before the Litany which precedes the Communion Service in the morning, and after the third Collect in the evening, only no longer sung in the course of procession to the Churchyard Cross or a subordinate Altar in the Church; the only relic (in common use) of the actual Procession being that used on such occasions as the Consecration of a Church, etc.

(3) The Mass answers to our Communion Service.

(4) The Occasional Services are either those used by a Priest, such as Baptism, Marriage, Visitation and Communion of the Sick, Burial of the Dead, etc., or those reserved for a Bishop, as Confirmation, Ordination, Consecration of Churches, etc.

All these Services but the last mentioned are contained in our "Prayer Book," with all their details, except the lessons at Mattins and Evensong, which are read from the Bible, and the Hymns and Anthems, which are, since the sixteenth century, at the discretion of the authorities. This concentration or compression of the services into one book is the natural result of time, and the further we go back the more numerous are the books which our old inventories show. To take the four classes of Services and Service-Books mentioned above :

(1) The Hour-Services were latterly contained, so far as the text was concerned, in the *Breviarium*, or *Portiforium*, as it was called by preference in England. The musical portions of this book were contained in the *Antiphonarium*. But the Breviary itself was the result of a gradual amalgamation of many different books :

(a) The *Antiphonarium*, properly so called, containing the Anthems (*Antiphonæ*) to the Psalms, the Responds (*Responsoria*) to the Lessons (*Lectiones*), and the other odds and ends of Verses and Responds (*Versiculi et Responsoria*) throughout the Service ;

(b) The *Psalterium*, containing the Psalms arranged as used at the different Hours, together with the Litany as used on occasions ;

(c) The *Hymnarium*, or collection of Hymns used in the different Hour-Services ;

(d) The *Legenda*, containing the long Lessons used at Mattins, as well from the Bible, from the *Sermologus*, and from the *Homiliarius*, used respectively at the first, second, and third Nocturns at Mattins on Sundays and some other days, as also from the *Passionale*, containing the acts of Saints read on their festivals ; and

(e) The *Collectarium*, containing the *Capitula*, or short Lessons used at all the Hour-Services except Mattins, and the *Collectæ* or *Orationes* used at the same.

(2) The Procession Services were contained in the *Processionale* or *Processionarium*. It will be remembered that the rubric in our "Prayer Book"

concerning the Anthem ("In Quires and places where they sing, here followeth the Anthem") is *indicative* rather than *imperative*, and that it was first added in 1662. It states a fact; and, no doubt, when processions were abolished, with the altars to which they were made, Cathedral Choirs would have found themselves in considerable danger of being swept away also, had they not made a stand, and been content to sing the Processional Anthem without moving from their position in the Choir. This alone sufficed to carry on the tradition; and looked upon in this way, the modern Anthem Book of our Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and the Hymn Book of our parish churches, are the only legitimate successors of the old *Processionale*. It must be borne in mind, also, that the Morning and Evening Anthems in our Prayer Book do not correspond to one another so closely as might at first sight appear to be the case. The Morning Anthem comes immediately before the Litany which precedes the Communion Service, and corresponds to the Processional Anthem or Respond sung at the churchyard procession before Mass. The Evening Anthem, on the other hand, follows the third Collect, and corresponds to the Processional Anthem or Respond sung "*eundo et redeundo*," in going to, and returning from, some subordinate altar in the church at the close of Vespers.

(3) The Mass, which we call the Communion Service, was contained in the *Missale*, so far as the text was concerned. The Epistles and Gospels, being read at separate lecterns, would often be written in separate books, called *Epistolaria* and *Evangelitaria*. The musical portions of the Altar Service were latterly all contained in the *Graduale*, or Grayle, so called from one of the principal elements being the *Responsorium Graduale* or Respond to the *Lectio Epistolæ*. In earlier times, these musical portions of the Missal Service were commonly contained in two separate books, the *Graduale* and the *Troparium*. The *Graduale*, being in fact the *Antiphonarium* of the Altar Service (as indeed it was called in the earliest times), contained all the passages of Scripture, varying according to the season and day, which served as Introits (*Antiphonæ et Psalmi ad Introitum*) before the Collects, as Gradual Responds or Graduals to the Epistle, as *Alleluia* versicles before the Gospel, as *Offertoria* at the time of the first oblation, and as *Communiones* at the time of the reception of the consecrated elements. The *Troparium* contained the *Tropi*, or preliminary tags to the Introits; the Kyries; the *Gloria in excelsis*; the Sequences or *Prose ad Sequentiam* before the Gospel; the *Credo in unum*; the *Sanctus* and *Benedictus*; and the *Agnus Dei*; all, in early times, liable to have insertions or *farsure* of their own, according to the season or day, which, however, were almost wholly swept away (except those of the *Kyrie*) by the beginning of the thirteenth century. Even in Lyndewode's time (A.D. 1433), the *Troparium* was explained to be a book containing merely the Sequences before the Gospel at Mass, so completely had the other

elements then disappeared or become incorporated in the *Graduale*. This definition of the *Troparium* is the more necessary, because so many *old* church inventories yet remain, which contain books, even at the time of writing the inventory long since disused, so that the lists would be unintelligible without some such explanation.

(4) The Occasional Services, so far as they concerned a priest, were of course more numerous in old days than now, and included the ceremonies for *Candlemas*, *Ash Wednesday*, *Palm Sunday*, etc., besides what were formerly known as the Sacramental Services. The book which contained these was in England called the *Manuale*, while on the Continent the name *Rituale* is more common. No church could well be without one of these. The purely episcopal offices were contained in the *Liber pontificalis* or Pontifical, for which an ordinary church would have no need.

(5) Besides these books of actual Services there was another, absolutely necessary for the right understanding and definite use of those already mentioned. This was the *Ordinale*, or book containing the general rules relating to the *Ordo divini servitii*. It is the *Ordinarius* or *Breviarius* of many Continental churches. Its method was to go through the year and show what was to be done; what days were to take precedence of others; and how, under such circumstances, the details of the conflicting Services were to be dealt with. The basis of such a book would be either the well-known Sarum *Consuetudinarium*, called after S. Osmund, but really drawn up in the first quarter of the thirteenth century, the Lincoln *Consuetudinarium* belonging to the middle of the same century, or other such book. By the end of the fifteenth century Clement Maydeston's *Directorium Sacerdotum*, or Priests' Guide, had superseded all such books, and came itself to be called the Sarum *Ordinale*, until, about 1508, the shorter Ordinal, under the name of *Pica Sarum*, "the rules called the Pie," having been cut up and re-distributed according to the seasons, came to be incorporated in the text of all the editions of the Sarum Breviary.

61. Sir Thomas Pipe was a chantry priest of the cathedral, whose name occurs in several of the chapter muniments of the 14th century.

62. The great Bibles were divided as follows:—Vol. I., Genesis—Psalms. Vol. II., Proverbs—Apocalypse.

63. The Martyrologium was a Register of the Benefactors of a religious establishment, with full particulars as to their donations, and the exact time of their deaths, so that there might be no omission of their commemoration as the anniversaries came round. Some of the earliest charters of the Chapter muniments of Lichfield relate to endowments for the due keeping of the Martyrologia.

64. The invaluable MS., now in the Chapter Library, known as "S. Chad's Gospels," must have been one of these volumes. Though not

supposed to be quite so old as the time of S. Chad, it is of a most venerable age, having been transferred from the Cathedral Church of Llandaff to that of Lichfield, early in the tenth century. The best judges consider it, we believe, to have been written in the ninth century. It contains the gospels of St. Matthew and Mark, and part of that of S. Luke. For a collation of this text, from the pen of the Right Rev. Bishop Abraham, see the *Reliquary*, vol. xvii. This MS., when perfect, was probably a complete Gospeller; and the second volume mentioned in the inventory would most likely be an Epistolar.

65. We are unable to find anything respecting this Nicholas de Polesworth.

66. Irons or tongs for stamping and cutting out the wafers for Holy Communion. The old English names for these were "obleys" and "wafers;" they were not termed "hosts" till after the consecration.

67. Iron was much more used in medieval times for church purposes, than is usually supposed. The Inventory of Old S. Paul's, taken in 1295, mentions three iron chairs, one iron chair with gilt heads and knobs, "which is the Cantor's," and two other iron chairs.

68. Possibly it had a roof-shaped top, and the choir boys used to *ride* on it. Who can tell?

69. *Candelabrum Paschale* (the Paschal Candlestick). This was a large candlestick, placed on the north side of the altar, holding a large wax candle, which was lighted during mass and vespers from Holy Saturday till Ascension Day. It was often of an enormous size, reaching nearly to the vaulting of the choir, as was anciently the case at Durham, where the taper had to be lighted through an opening in the roof. From its being in three pieces here it must have had a considerable altitude.

70. William de Lenton was Sacrist and immediate predecessor of Roger le Mareschall.

71. Elias de Napton was for sometime Prebendary of Eccleshall, and was Archdeacon of Derby, 1281-1311.

72. Probably a *corona lucis*, possibly representing the tongues of fire.

73. Sir John de Polesworth was perhaps a Chantry priest of the Cathedral, as his name does not occur among the Prebendaries.

74. The word *feretrum* is used here in its primary sense of "bier."

75. Ralph de Holbeach held the Prebendary of Ruiton 1305-1322, and of Gaia Major 1322-1338. In 1322 he was also Vicar-General of the Diocese.

76. The *Auricularium* was the altar cushion on which the missal rested; the *quisson* (variously spelt) of old inventories, usually meant a kneeling cushion. Those who now-a-days use north and south altar cushions in churches, are probably not aware that these are the direct descendants of the ancient altar cushions of pre-Reformation use. An altar-cushion for the book was used by Bishop Andrewes and others in the 17th century.

77. Perhaps these were in broad stripes of white for the Blessed Virgin and yellow for S. Chad. At Wells they had red and white for virgins who were martyrs, and such a frontal was recently exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries.

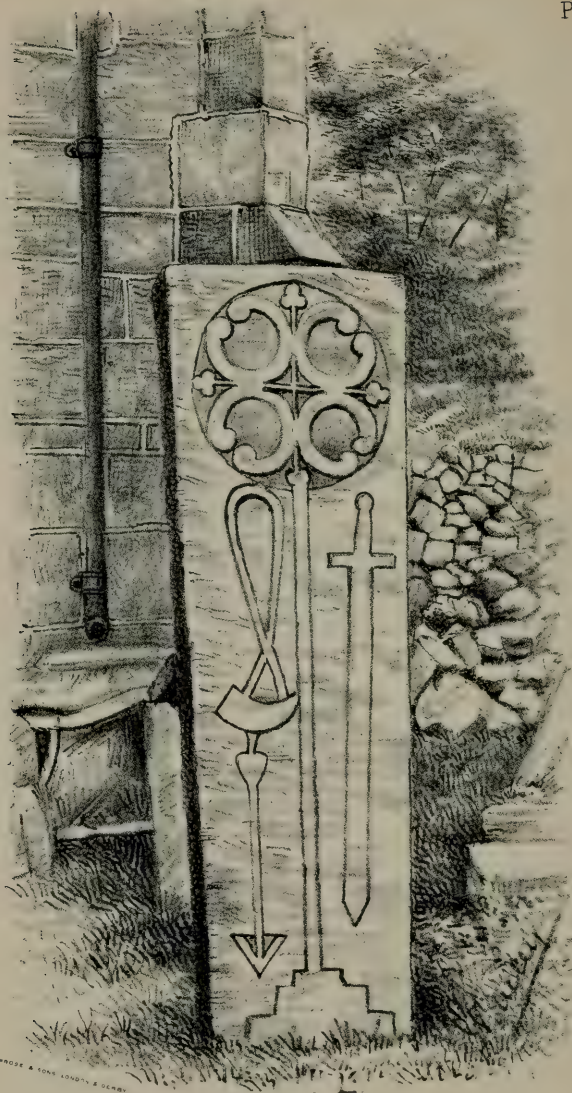
78. Roger de Norbury was Bishop of Lichfield, 1322-1359.

79. As Bishop Meyland had been dead some fifty years, we suppose that this entry as to his still having a cathedral mitre, implies either that he had been buried in one pertaining to the Chapter, instead of in the usual funeral one which ought to have been provided by the executors, or that the mitre had not been given up by his executors.

80. Ashmore Brook is the name of a stream between Lichfield and Fairwell.

81. William de Leicester was Prebendary of Oloughton 1343-1348. He founded a chantry at Coventry.





SEPVLCERAL SLAB FOUND DURING THE DEMOLITION OF THE
CHANCEL OF HOPE CHURCH, DERBYSIRE.

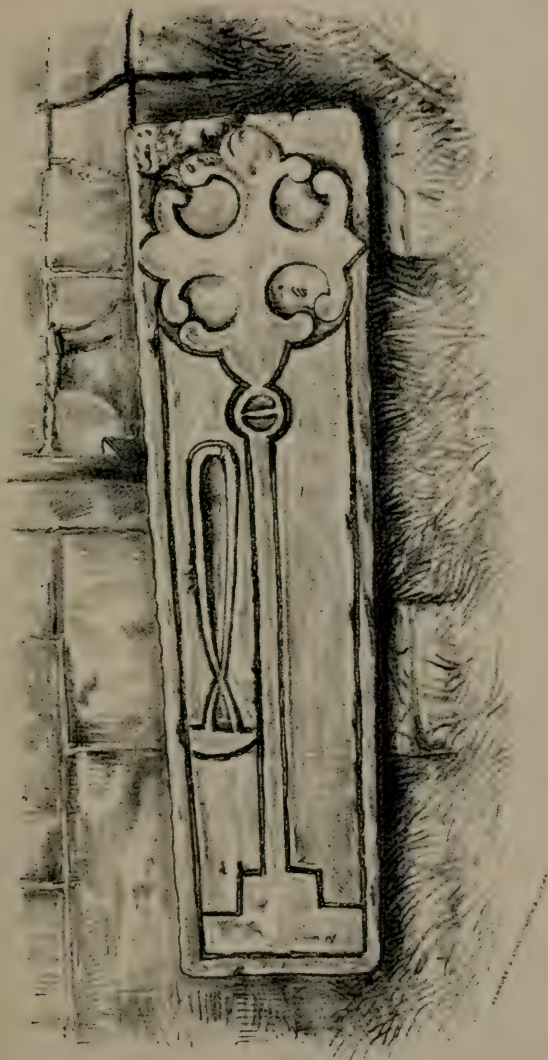
On two Sepulchral Slabs at Hope Church.

BY REV. J. CHARLES COX.



WHEN the sad and absolutely unnecessary work of the demolition of Hope Chancel was in progress during July, 1881, two fairly perfect incised slabs of a sepulchral character were uncovered in the foundations. They were found in the north and south walls respectively, close to the junction of the chancel with the nave, and are good specimens of their class. The stones were promptly photographed by Mr. J. D. Leader, F.S.A., through whose kindness we are able to give the accompanying drawings. Hitherto there has not been a single ancient church or chapel of the Peak district in any way overhauled, which has not yielded more or less abundant specimens of incised gravestones. Our church-building ancestors of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries seem to have had no scruples in appropriating these unlettered memorials of the departed, whenever they were in want of a fair-sized slab for a jamb, a lintel, or especially a foundation stone; but they are more frequently found in a mutilated condition. Both examples are of that later kind of incised stones, in which the head of the cross is of a floriated device within a circle, the cross being thrown into relief by cutting away the remaining part of the stone to the depth of about a quarter of an inch; the stem of the cross and the other details being simply produced by ordinary incised lines. The smaller slab of the two has a bugle horn and belt on the right side of the stem of the cross, with

a circular buckle between the stem and cross head. The larger one has a similar horn and belt, with a broad-headed arrow below it, on the same side, and a cross-hilted sword on the left. Their date is probably of the reign of Richard I. or John ; and they would be used up in the foundations about a century later. Owing to the extreme paucity of documents of that early period, it would be idle to conjecture to whom these memorials pertained ; but the nature of the symbols seems to show that they originally marked the interment of those who had held office as Foresters in the Royal Forest of the Peak.




SEPULCRARI SLAB FOUND DURING THE DEMOLITION OF THE
CHANCEL OF HOPE CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE.



Jottings about Old Derby.

BY REV. WILLIAM HOPE, M.A.

 THE following paper consists of a few jottings, which were put together in the hope of interesting a social gathering of the parishioners of S. Peter's, Derby, a short time back. Though roughly arranged, they contain many items unknown to the present generation, and which will soon be utterly forgotten ; no apology is, therefore, necessary for placing them in the hands of the D. A. and N. H. S.

It may interest many to read some little account of the town of Derby in and from 1781.

We will divide the subject into two : matters ECCLESIASTICAL and matters CIVIL.

As regards matters ECCLESIASTICAL—In the year 1781 there were but five parish churches in Derby—viz., All Saints', S. Peter's, S. Alkmund's, S. Werburgh's, and S. Michael's.

ALL SAINTS'—as you will find from the interesting and beautiful monograph of that church by Rev. J. C. Cox and W. H. St. John Hope—had anciently attached to it the CHAPELS OF S. MARY-ON-THE-BRIDGE and QUARNDON. In 1781, the Incumbent of All Saints' was my grandfather, the Reverend Charles Hope, M.A., the patrons being the Mayor and Burgesses of Derby. The services, as far as I can make out, consisted of Sundays—morning and afternoon—and in the morning on Wednesday and all Saints' Days. On Friday morning also was delivered the Crowshawe Lecture (founded by Richard Crowshawe, merchant, of London, by will, dated 26th April, 1631, for the benefit of the market people), until the death of the Rev. James Bligh, who was

lecturer, and also Head-master of the Free Grammar School. The Corporation, in whom the presentation was vested, changed it to Sunday evening, by what authority I do not know, but clearly against the will of the founder, who instructs that the lecture was to be delivered *every Friday*, in the forenoon, in the Parish Church of All Hallows, in Derby, and that £20 should be paid to the preacher.

S. PETER'S comprised the chapelries of BOULTON, NORMANTON, and OSMASTON. In 1781 the vicar was the Reverend Beaumont Dixie; patron, Willoughby Dixie, Esq. The services consisted of two Sunday services, morning and afternoon, excepting every third Sunday, when there was an afternoon service at Normanton instead. And this was the only service held at Normanton, *i.e.*, once in three weeks! Up to 1780 morning prayers were said *daily*, and £10 per annum paid out of the Liversage Charity to the vicar for saying them. Since then the Liversage Lecture has been established—for which £35 per annum is allowed for a sermon or lecture every Sunday evening—and daily service and weekly communions. S. Peter's was, I believe, the last church in the diocese, within the memory of man, where a man, habited in a white sheet, did open penance for defamation. It took place when I was a boy, and when Rev. R. R. Ward was vicar. He was sentenced to the punishment by the Court of Lichfield.

S. ALKMUND'S contained the chapelry of LITTLE EATON. In 1781 the vicar was the Reverend Thomas Manlove, also, I believe, Head-master of the Grammar School. Patrons, the Mayor and Corporation of Derby. Services, so far as I know, on Sundays—morning and afternoon, and on Thursday mornings.

S. WERBURGH'S.—This parish had no chapelries within it. In 1781 this living and S. Michael's were held together by my grandfather. The patron was the Lord Chancellor.

S. MICHAEL'S comprised the Chapelry of ALVASTON.

With regard to the services at this church and S. Werburgh's in 1781, there was one Sunday service given alternately once in three weeks; and at S. Werburgh's Matins was said on Saturdays. These, you will see, were in the days of Pluralities—my

grandfather holding together three livings, viz., All Saints', S. Werburgh's, and S. Michael's; but then it must be borne in mind that the population of the whole town did not reach 8,563 until 1788, which is very little more than the population of that part of S. Peter's parish now under my own immediate charge.

I may mention a custom in certain of the churches, of ringing the bells on Sundays, Holy Days, and ordinary days—At All Saints', S. Peter's, S. Alkmund's, and S. Werburgh's one bell was rung from 7 a.m. to 7.15 a.m., and at 8 a.m. two bells were rung. On Holy Days the same. Daily—one bell was rung at 5 a.m. at All Saints'; S. Peter's, S. Werburgh's, and at S. Alkmund's a bell was rung at 6 a.m. At S. Alkmund's a bell was also rung at 6 p.m.; at S. Peter's at 7 p.m., All Saints' at 8 p.m., S. Werburgh's at 9 p.m. Doubtless the bells rung in the morning were originally for Mass. Those rung in the evenings would be for Complin, or the last office for the day, and not, as commonly supposed, for the "Curfew."

I now pass on to matters CIVIL.

The Mayor of Derby in 1781 was John Hope, who was first cousin to my grandfather. The Members for the Borough were Lord George Henry Augustus Cavendish and Edward Coke.

There were many old buildings standing in 1781 and later which no longer remain. At the corner of Babington Lane stood the old Gate-house with a chamber over it, forming the entrance to Old Babington Hall, which stood between Babington Lane and St. Peter's Church. It belonged to the family of that name, who also had another seat at Dethick. Here Mary Queen of Scots was lodged on her way from Winfield Manor to Tutbury Castle. It was purchased by the Beaumonts, and was afterwards the residence of Sir Simon Degge. What is now called "Babington House" was built by the Mellors, who were then a considerable family in the town. It was afterwards owned by the Degges, and Lord Massareen lived there, and was married at S. Peter's. Henry Mellor, who

I believe lived there, was the first Mayor of Derby under Charter of Charles I., 1636. He died there and was buried at S. Peter's.

CASTLE FIELDS HALL, surrounded by stately cedar trees, stood on or near the site of the factory of Mr. Alderman Roe. The stables belonging to it now form the Siddals Lane School Rooms, belonging to S. Peter's parish. I remember it well, and what is now covered with houses, etc., intersected with streets, was then an open space, clear of buildings, from Traffic Street to Canal Street, and from London Road to Siddals Lane, called Castle Fields Park.

It is not often that we can trace the origin of the names of places, but as "Hope Street" forms now one of the streets I am alluding to, I give you the tradition why it is so called, as it was told me by my father.

When my grandfather was vicar of S. Werburgh's he held two acres of land in Castle Fields Park, where the street is now made, as vicar of that parish. The owner, who then possessed and lived at Castle Fields Hall, considered these two acres (being nearly in the middle of the park) a nuisance, and removed the land marks by which they were distinguished; whereupon my grandfather brought an action against him at the County Assizes, which was decided in my grandfather's favour, the judge remarking that the owner of the estate had offended not only against man but against the laws of God, insomuch as he had removed his neighbour's land-mark. However, it ended in an apology to my grandfather, and in lieu of the land in the park he was offered a fenced field containing a barn on the Ashburne Road, which my grandfather accepted, and it is now the property of the vicars of S. Werburgh. The judge told my grandfather that in consequence of the treatment he had received he could take his two acres close up to the drawing-room windows if he chose to do so.

On Cockpit Hill stood an old mansion, built by a Mr. Beardsley in 1712, and afterwards the dwelling about this

time (1781), of an elderly lady who went by the name of "Madam" or "Dame" Chambers, and who, I believe, was sister to the then Marchioness of Exeter, behind which were grounds and an orchard reaching to S. Peter's Street, now built over and intersected by Albion Street, Albion Place, Bloom Street, and Eagle Street.

The old Town Gaol was built across the brook in the Corn Market, nearly on a line from the Royal Hotel to Albert Street. The coach road and also two foot-bridges passing underneath it; one bridge leading to the gaol, called the Gaol Bridge, the other, forming the highway, called S. Peter's Bridge. The coach road was through the bed of the brook. All this was altered in 1787, when it was removed, first to the west side of the Corn Market, and then into Friar Gate. S. Peter's Bridge, which somewhat resembled the present S. Mary's Bridge, was erected during the second mayoralty of John Hope, and I distinctly remember a large stone on which were carved the Arms of the Borough, the name of the then mayor, and the date of erection. Previous to the demolition of the old foot-bridge, I have heard the late Dr. Forrester (who lived at Abbot's Hill) say, that the water was so pure that his cows were driven to water there. I don't suppose if it was still open they would be driven there for that purpose now.

In 1786 Sadler Gate Bridge was built, during the mayoralty of Henry Flint, and there was a similar inscription on a stone there to the one on S. Peter's Bridge; and previous to its erection, carriages, etc., were driven through the brook, and passengers crossed by a foot-bridge.

In 1789, during the mayoralty of Thomas Mather, S. Mary's Bridge was begun to be rebuilt. The Chapel of S. Mary stood, and stands now, on an arch of the former bridge, and I well remember the old piers which were removed a few years ago by the Corporation, and over which, in my boating days, I had well nigh several times made shipwreck, and got a good ducking.

In the middle of the street now leading from the Market Place to Exeter Bridge, and at the point of junction with the Market Place, stood a large ancient mansion, with a quadrangular court in front, the entrance to which was under an archway, with a dwelling-house above, and houses on both sides within the archway. At this house King Charles I. stayed when visiting Derby. It once belonged to the Every family, afterwards it became the property of my grandfather. There was a large garden behind the house which went down to the river, where, or near where, Exeter Bridge now stands. It subsequently became the property of my father, who sold it to my uncle, Rev. Charles Stead Hope, who again sold it to Messrs. Smiths, the bankers. It was afterwards pulled down, and the road to Exeter Bridge and the bridge itself made, and the road continued to Exeter Street, formerly called "Ford Lane." For many years the road under the archway was called "Darby's Yard," from Mr. Thomas Darby having purchased the buildings on the right side of the court. From the description given to me by my father and others, especially by Mr. George Darby, it must have been a fine old place. The entrance was reached by a flight of stone steps, which opened into a large entrance hall, where was a very handsome old oak staircase.

In Full Street, or Fuller's Street, stood Exeter House, at one time one of the residences of the Marquis of Exeter. As most of you know, this was the head quarters of Prince Charles Edward Stuart in 1745; and had he marched on towards London, as was his original intention, it is very problematical whether the House of Stuart or that of Brunswick would have now possessed the Throne of these Realms.

S. Peter's Vicarage stood in S. Peter's Street, where the premises of Messrs. Dick, Wilkins, etc., now stand. Some years after I was presented to the living, I sold it, and with the consent of the then Bishop and patrons, built the present Vicarage House. One reason for my doing so was that I had then S. Peter's and Normanton both to serve. I was anxious

to have the house as equi-distant as possible from both Churches. It was a fine old house, and like many of the old houses in Derby, had a very handsome old oak stair-case with alternate round and twisted balustrades. On taking down the old building, which had been added to, I was told that under one of the beams of the latest part were found several coins of the reign of Charles II. My predecessors had been very careful to make very good and capacious cellarage underneath the house, and what was very remarkable, a stream of pure clean water flowed through one of them in the direction of Old S. Peter's Well, which is still under the pavement near Mr. Peach's premises in S. Peter's Street. I always fancy the water came from the same spring that supplies S. Thomas à Becket's Well. I am under the impression that the old Vicarage abutted upon the churchyard, and have reason to believe that the space between the house and the church was from time to time encroached upon and built over.

I remember also the old hostelrys called the Red and White Lion, in the Corn Market. The White Lion was a very picturesque-looking gabled building, with stone-mullioned windows, one side fronting the Corn Market, the other facing south, overlooking the open brook, by the Brook-side, now Victoria Street. The entrance to the stables was over a wooden bridge leading from Victoria Street, opposite to Green Lane. Then there was the fine old mansion in the Wardwick belonging to the Jessop family, part of which now only remains; Becket Street runs through it and the old Park that was behind it.

There was also a curious old building on Sadler Gate Bridge, with an oaken mullioned window. According to tradition, a subterranean passage connected it with the College of All Saints.

I also remember several old wells—S. Peter's Well, close by Mr. Peach's, in S. Peter Street; one on the Osmaston Road, nearly opposite some lofty new houses, and another in Victoria Street; with pumps placed over them. Becket Well, with its quaint domed covering, still exists in Becket Well Lane, as also does

S. Alkmund's Well. There was also a spring, discharging from an iron lion's mouth, at the bottom of Bradshaw Street.

The old Grammar School still exists in S. Peter's Churchyard. I cannot help thinking that it was originally built on a part of the churchyard, because, after the death of the Rev. J. Bligh, when the Corporation caused some repairs to be made to the flooring, many skeletons were discovered—feet to the east; and still more recently, when the present owners, the Liversage Charity Trustees, were laying down a new wooden floor, several skeletons were found under a plaster floor lower down; one or more were in an upright position, with what appeared to be quicklime spread around them; and very many bones, which I saw myself. What forms now the School Play-ground is, undoubtedly, part of the old churchyard. I remember very well, after the death of Mr. Bligh, the ground being taken in. It was an irregular transfer made between the parishioners of S. Peter's and the Corporation of Derby for some buildings on Liversage property in S. Peter's Churchyard, but there was no faculty obtained. When I first knew the School, a narrow passage was railed off on both sides leading from S. Peter's Churchyard to the School-room. When the exchange was made, the churchyard now forming the play-ground was taken in, and buildings erected upon it, to do which bodies were removed; one body I particularly remember being removed, and also a grave being opened and a body discovered, which still rests there, and a head-stone still marks the spot. Before and since I have been vicar, several interments have taken place in this part. In fact, the Faculty Plan of what is called the New Ground shows it completely.

The upper rooms, I have heard my father say, were occupied by the under master or masters.

It is a curious fact, that for *three years* I was the *only* scholar of the Derby Grammar School, and the Rev. James Bligh the *one* master! The present condition of the School is happily different.

I remember the old Town Hall, which stood nearly in the

middle of the Market Place, built of brick, now supplanted by the present structure.

There is one subject more connected with old Derby I cannot altogether pass over. I mean the Derby Football. This was one of the most extraordinary games, I think, ever witnessed, the origin of which is lost in obscurity, but it existed for ages. The contending parties were the parishes of S. Peter's and All Saints. It was formerly played on Shrove Tuesday. The ball was a very large one, filled with cork shavings; in fact, there were two—one called the men's, the other the boys'. The men's ball was thrown up in the Market Place, on the stroke of two, and when they had cleared out, the lads' ball was thrown up. Afterwards an encroachment was made upon Ash Wednesday. The men played on Shrove Tuesday, the lads on Ash Wednesday. All Saints' goal was one of the shutters of the water wheel at Nun's Mill, in the Brook from Markeaton, and which still exists; S. Peter's was a gate in Grove Street, close to the Osmaston Road, facing north; the land where it was, is now built over. Both parties used what they thought the best means of settling the game. The favourite course which the parishioners of All Saints tried for was to get the ball down Sadler Gate, Bold Lane, Willow Row, and so on until they got into the brook below Nun's Mill, and then worked for the goal under the mill arch.

But don't for one moment suppose the game was what we understand by Football, for it was nothing of the kind. As soon as the contending parties were ready, All Saints' people ranged themselves on the Royal Oak side of the Market Place, and waved their hands towards All Saints' Church. S. Peter's ranged themselves under the old premises of Cox, Bowring, and Co., and waved their hands towards S. Peter's Church. Both parties then advanced. The ball was generally thrown up in the midst, between them, and both sides immediately closed into a compact mass, with nothing but their heads, faces, and uplifted hands visible. Whichever representative of the sides got the ball had the best advantage for his party, as he could act as a sort of steersman in the middle for the way he wished his

supporters to go. S. Peter's usually tried to work down Tenant Street, and get into the River Derwent as soon as they could. I have seen them swimming down the river when it was freezing hard and snow lying on the banks, and sometimes snowing all the while—one of them having the ball. Some would swim down, others walk down the banks, to about what is called "The Dead Waters," at Osmaston, the holder of the ball in the river. This part of the *sport*, so-called, was pleasantly enlivened by the partizans of each parish going in to seize the ball, when a grand ducking performance commenced. If All Saints' got possession of the ball, they got out on the Chaddesden side of the water, and the game virtually began *de novo*; but if S. Peter's held their own, it was generally carried through Osmaston Park, towards where the Arboretum is now, and into Grove Street and goaled. Whichever side won, the winner was raised shoulder-high, carrying the ball, by his fellow-players, and they proceeded through the parish of the winning parties, soliciting pecuniary reward, the church bells of the winning parish ringing merrily.

There is a tradition that on one occasion, when S. Peter's men and lads both won, the joy was so great that both balls were hung by blue ribbons on one of the pinnacles of S. Peter's Church tower.

This game, as you know, has been put down for many years, and is almost forgotten; but I have some old parishioners now living who were renowned champions for S. Peter's, and with whom I sometimes talk over the old game.

Taking all things into consideration, it was very desirable that it should be put a stop to; at the same time, like fox-hunting, athletic exercise, boat-racing, and all sports of the kind, I do think it helped to keep up the hardiness, the manliness, and the good old pluck and "Never say die" of Englishmen.

There is just one more "tradition" I should like to mention, though doubtless known to many. It is this: Several years ago, it is said, two Englishmen, strangers to each other, met in the United States of America, and, in the course of conversation, each one told the other that he came from Derby; and, in

order to test the truth, one man said, "All Saints for ever!" the other instantly replied, "S. Peter's for ever!" This at once settled the question, and a staunch friendship immediately sprang up and ever afterwards existed.

I am old enough, also, to remember the old watchmen, who had what were called "watch boxes" in various parts of the town, before the introduction of the present police force. They were habited in thick drab coats reaching to the heels, low-crowned hats, a rattle hanging to a leather girdle which surrounded their waists; and each one carried a thick stick and a horn lanthorn. Every half-hour he called the time, and gave a description of the kind of weather it was. I also remember the time when a considerable part of the town was, so called, lighted by oil lamps. I say so-called, for they really only served to make "darkness visible." Gas has now superseded them, and it is not unlikely that ere long the electric light will supersede gas; and if I have thrown any light on the state of old Derby from 1781, my efforts will not have been in vain.

The Stained Glass at Norbury Manor House.

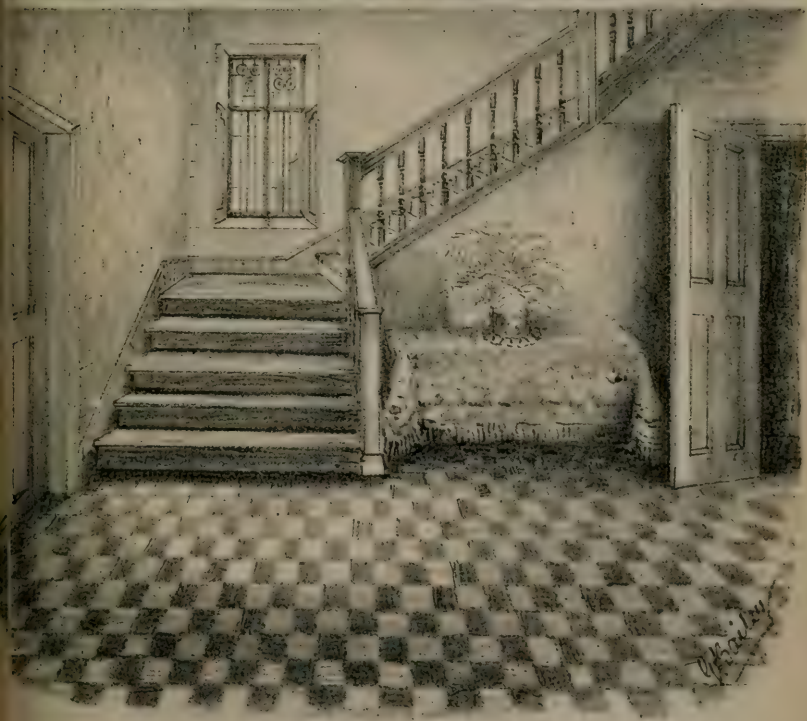
BY GEORGE BAILEY.

FIRST ARTICLE.



THE ancient mansion of the Fitzherberts, at Norbury, still retains in its windows numerous fragments of stained glass; for the most part they are heraldic, but there are besides several remnants containing figure subjects, *e.g.*, "The Scourging of our Lord," a "Nativity," partly lost, and the first six Months of the Year. It is to these last that we desire to call attention. They are represented on the three plates which accompany this article. The originals are six inches in diameter; that was too large a size for this journal, so, to bring them conveniently within its pages, we have reduced them 5-12ths.

It will be seen on referring to the plates that the glass is the ordinary enamel glass-painting of the fifteenth century, consisting of a deep brown outline, heightened by bright yellow stains, the figures being strongly defined by deep outlines, and there is a shading of lighter brown in parts. These six circles are now placed in the staircase window—a sketch of which is also given. Of the latter six months there remains not a vestige, but these are quite complete; they are interesting, firstly as presenting to our eyes costumes characteristic of the months by an artist of the fifteenth century, and, secondly, as representations of costumes worn during that period. Strutt, writing on this century, says:—"At the close of the fifteenth century the dress of the English was exceedingly



THE STAIRCASE, DORBURY MANOR HOUSE



fantastical and absurd, insomuch that it was even difficult to distinguish the one sex from the other. The men wore petticoats over their lower clothing; their doublets were laced in front like a woman's stays." It will be seen that these remarks will apply to some of the dresses here figured. With regard to the probable date of these fragments, it may be remarked that they were probably painted during the latter half of the century, although they give representations of dresses worn in the reign of Henry IV.,* and, in corroboration of this, we may mention that there is among the Harleian MSS. a little calendar of the year 1411, in which a representation of Winter is given, corresponding in most of its details with that in our plate of January; and those who wish to compare may do so by referring to Fairholt's *Costume in England*, p. 138, in which a copy from this picture is engraved.

We will now describe the Months in order.

It will be seen that January being a very cold month generally, could be best impersonated by an elderly gentleman clothed in a winter dress, consisting of a felt hat, with the brim turned down, underneath which he wears a close-fitting hood that envelopes the head and descends to his shoulders, forming a kind of cape, and, instead of the usual tunic, he wears a long gown, or robe, with richly embroidered cuffs and girdle, the edges of which robe are trimmed with fur; his legs are clothed in tight-fitting hose, and his feet are protected by shoes with buckles, with the addition of clogs; his chair, also, for greater warmth, is covered with a loose cloth, while he comforts his inner man with some kind of spiced wine which is being heated in a pipkin placed upon a three-legged pot suspended over the fire at which he warms his feet. One can scarcely imagine a better way of representing winter than we have here; and there is some sentiment too, for the man is in the time of life when the forces of nature are low, and it requires all his ingenuity to keep them going at all—it is life's winter with him.

* Mr. James Fowler, F.S.A., whose valuable paper in the *Archæologia* we refer to below, suggests that these medallions are of the time of Henry VII.

The next month, February, is presented to us as a husbandman engaged in tilling the soil, and preparing it to receive the seed which it is his business to plant, and which is, no doubt, contained in the vessel at his side; he wears a dress quite suitable to his occupation, consisting of tight-fitting hose, and a doublet or coat with buttons on each side, by means of which it could be fastened from top to bottom, but, as his labour is one requiring exercise, he has it only fastened half-way, and wears it open from the throat to the waist; he wears on his feet low boots or shoes; his spade being made of wood, shod with iron, as was usual (and we may point out the same kind of spade as being used in one of the windows from Dale Abbey now in Morley Church); he wears no head gear, his hat being placed on the vessel containing the seed he intends to sow. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope suggests that this vessel contains the man's warm drink, and that he has placed his hat over it to keep it from getting cold. It may be so; there is nothing above the commonplace in this emblem, but, it may be noticed in passing, that all the figures represented as engaged in manual labour, are clothed accordingly, and that all are closely shaven; the elderly man alone wearing a beard.

The next month, March, is pictured as a man engaged in the process of training and pruning trees; a characteristic occupation of this month. He uses a very ancient form of pruning hook, and one, to our modern eyes not at all adapted to the purpose. He appears to be engaged in that form of training trees called espaliering. It will be seen that his costume is not unlike that in the previous month, the principal difference being that the coat is laced down the front instead of being buttoned.

February and March being months in which a good deal of hard work has to be done, the artist has clothed them accordingly, but, on turning to the next month, April, we find an entire change in this respect. He is more sumptuously arrayed as becomes his character—that of the month of showers and sunshine, fertilizing and warming the soil, so that it may bring forth flowers and fruits. He bears in his hands grain, and, perhaps, flax. He wears a short, fur-trimmed tunic, with wide



*Painted
in
copper, colored
4/12/65*

THE MONIES FROM GLASS OF DARBURY MANOR HOUSE



sleeves, bound round the waist with a strap and buckle. A cap shaped like a turban, with a lappet hanging over one side ; these appendages being a great feature at the time, were often of great length ; and there is slightly more finish about the make of his boots. The reader will call to mind many existing examples of this style of dress in the portrait pictures of our great galleries, both public and private, the head-dresses being all more or less fantastical, some having long streamers hanging down to the feet.

This absurd kind of dress will be especially remarked in the following month of May, where the head-dress is very peculiar, and evidently made of some richly-embroidered material. The dress, too, is much more extreme, consisting of a long petticoat, trimmed with fur round the bottom. Over this is worn a short frock, with fur round the neck and sleeves, and ornamented with jewels round the bottom. This article of dress eventually degenerated into the smock-frock still worn in rural districts, by persons engaged in agricultural pursuits, the one for high days and holidays being very much stitched on the breast, collar and shoulders. They are, however, not by any means so common as they were a few years ago, and it is quite certain they will soon be a thing of the past. A large bunch of some flowering shrub is carried, to indicate one of the most lovely characteristics of this month, and he carries also a hawk, indicative of a pastime much in vogue in those times. The idea intended to be conveyed is of a festive character, as this month was then a time of much rural mirth and gaiety ; and Spenser thus writes of May—

“ Then came fair May, the fairest maid on ground,
Deck'd all with dainties of her season's pride ;
And throwing flowers out of her lap around :

Lord ! how all creatures laugh'd when her they spied,
And leap'd and danc'd as they had ravish'd been,
And Cupid self about her fluttered all in green.

We now come to the sixth and last of the series, June, represented in the attire of a husbandman engaged in some kind of field labour, but what is the precise kind it is not

easy to make out. He appears to be plucking up bull-rushes by the roots, and uses for the purpose a very ingenious instrument, constructed in such a manner as to obviate much stooping and bending of the back. There is a valuable paper in *Archæologia*, vol. xliv., on "Mediæval Representations of the Months and Seasons," by James Fowler, Esq., F.S.A., from Note 29 appended to which we quote the following—Speaking of weeding implements he describes them as "a staff, terminating in a small fork, with which the weeds are pressed down and fixed, was held in one hand, and another staff of equal length, terminating in a small sickle-shaped hook, with which they were cut off close to the ground was held in the other." Mr. Fowler then further gives a quotation from Palladius (lib. i. sub. fin.) where he speaks of "*Falciculæ, quibus solemus abscindere*," and also of *Runcones*. Besides the hoeing of corn in the blade, grain crops are weeded, he says, just before the time of flowering, either by hand or by means of a *Runcus* (see also Pliny, xvii. 21). Tusser (edit. 1599, xi. 10) evidently refers to the same implements under the name of a "weedhooke."

"In May get a weedhooke, a crotch and a glove."

In the edition of 1557 (79-80), we have—

"In June get thy weedhoke, thy knife, and thy glove :
and wede out such wede as the corn doth not love.
Slack no time thy weding, for darth nor for cheape :
Thy corn shall reward it, or ever thou reape.

The maywede doth burne, and the thistle doth freate :
the Tine pulleth downe both the rye and the wheate.
The dock and the brake noleth corn very much :
but bodle for barley, no weede there is such."

It was on account of the weeds which grow so freely in this month that, according to Bede (*De temp. rat*) it was called by the Anglo-Saxons—*Weyd-monath*, or, "*Mensis zizaniorum, quod ea tempestate maxime abundant*." "Whether this interpretation is correct or not, it is valuable as being the earliest with which we are acquainted, and the one which, probably, was generally received subsequently." For the rest he wears a dress similar to those in January and March, only that we should





judge the coat or tunic was made of two colours of cloth. The glass is a good deal rubbed in parts, so that it is not quite clear; but there are indications of such stripes, and cloths so fashioned were worn. The hat is very similar to one still worn and known as the wide-awake, but in other respects the dress is the same as those just named.

It would be interesting to ascertain whether glass representing the months exists in any other of our old halls or manor houses, as no doubt much of it was used about the date attributed to this, and the costumes, being those in use during an entire century, would seem to indicate that this was quite a conventional way of representing the months coming down from Saxon times, or earlier, the dresses, however, being modified as the fashions changed. There are so many calendars and other MSS. in which the occupations of the months are represented in a similar way to those in our plates, as well as on sculptured stones, inlaid floors, tiles, wall paintings and wood carvings, generally accompanied by the signs of the Zodiac, that we should not wonder if in some of the windows of our old manor houses other examples exist. At present but few examples in glass are known; but Mr. Fowler, in the article from which we have previously quoted—and to which we refer our readers as being full of interest, and in which this subject is exhaustively treated—has mentioned three small medallions in Dewsbury church, Yorkshire, and two others in the Mayor's parlour at Leicester; and of these he has given coloured plates in the *Archæologia*. Besides, there appear to be none known at present except those we now lay before our readers.

It will strike the minds of most observers that it is not a little remarkable that quite a revolution has taken place in dress since these old panes were painted, that of the labouring class having been adopted by the leisured class; and now we see them used by all as being more convenient for these work-a-day times, for there has taken place such a change in men and manners that now absolute hard work and not amusement has become the necessity of all conditions of men, and will continue to be so

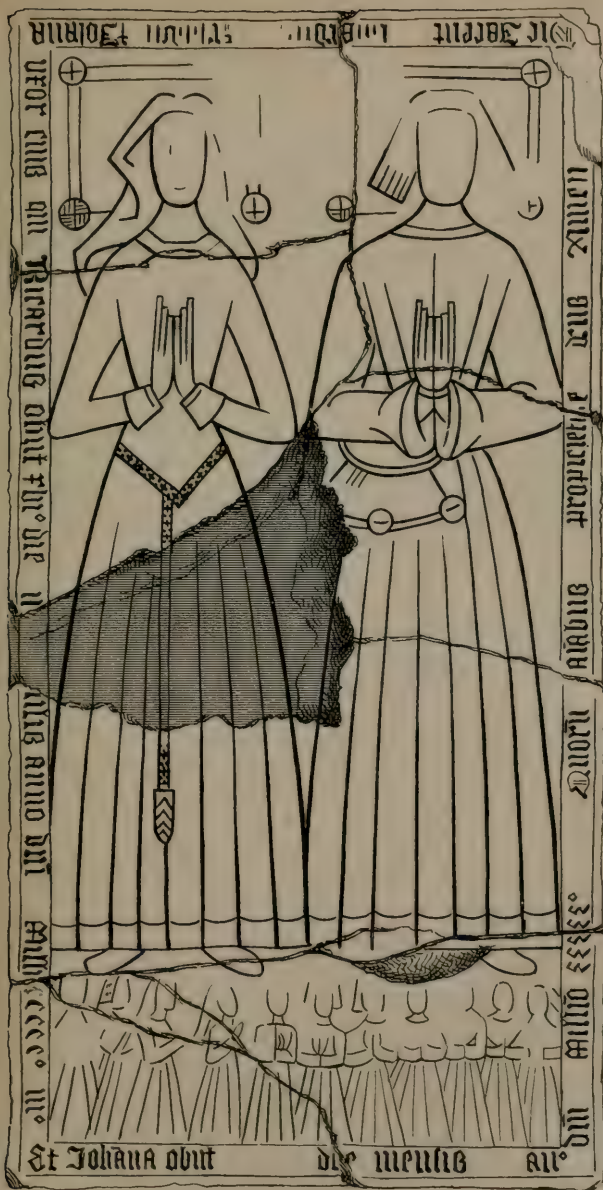
until the idler and the frivolous are no longer to be found. The great changes wrought during the last fifty years—one of the most remarkable periods in the world's history—by the discovery of steam as a motive power, and the consequent greater facilities of inter-communication with all parts of the world, have rendered universal knowledge of all kinds a real necessity; and however much the mind may be staggered by such immense changes, the end of them has not yet come. Still greater and more important ones are on the way, as is evident by the advances already made in bringing into use the wondrous power of electricity. This once accomplished as a motive power—and there seems no limit to the changes that will result from it—the advantages in every way will be so immense, we again turn our eyes upon these pieces of painted glass, and rub them, and wonder whether or not this is all a dream.



THE MORGES FROM GLASS IN DORSETT HOUSE

The stone was evidently cut to the memory of both husband and wife at the death of the former, and then, as was so often the case with similar memorials, the space left for the day, month, and year of the wife's decease never filled in.

It is most unfortunate that the family name on this inscription should be the very word that is so illegible. In 1370 the manor of Etwall was conferred on Beauvale Priory, and it was not until the Reformation that it was again in lay hands; but we are not aware of any family of note resident on the manor during that period.




INCISED GRAVESTONE DISCOVERED DURING THE RESTORATION OF THE CHURCH AT EGMAL IN AUGUST 1881.



Pleistocene Deposits of Derbyshire and its immediate Vicinity.

BY THOMAS HEATH.

ERHAPS those experts who are acquainted with the meaning of the term Pleistocene, or Post-Pliocene, and the Geological period to which it especially refers, will be indulgent enough to bear with me while I very briefly explain it to those who have not made geology one of their special studies, so that they may be better able to follow me in my crude and imperfect remarks upon those Derbyshire remains which belong to this period. The difficulty of making such a technical abstract account of the "dry bones" of these deposits interesting will be obvious.

As far as I am aware this is the period in which the first evidences of man appear; for most of this fauna is "well known to have been contemporaneous with what is known as Palæolithic Man in Europe," a subject which I shall venture to intrude upon the indulgence of the Society on a subsequent occasion.

It is evident that the climatic conditions of that period differed considerably from the present. It covered a long period, in which is included our Glacial and Interglacial deposits. As Geikie says, "It was a period characterised by several extraordinary changes of climate, and certain considerable modifications in the outline of sea and land." This is most obvious, from the fact that among the Pleistocene Mammalia are well-marked Northern and Southern species; and so with the plants, and land and fresh water shells. Plant remains are not often found because of the nature of the alluvial sands,

gravels, or clays, which principally, if not wholly, constitute this deposit, and the proneness of vegetable matter to decomposition. Nevertheless many have been discovered, some of which are arctic plants, while others belong to a temperate, or even torrid zone. The same deposits have contained Mollusca, which it is impossible could have existed side by side. In Tuscany they have yielded an arbor vitæ, allied to the common one in our gardens, and the walnut. Also the laurel of the Canary Islands, a variety of our common laurel. Saporta describes this plant as growing on the French shores of the Mediterranean, where the orange is cultivated in the open air; its favourite locality, however, is the Canary Islands, where it flourishes luxuriantly in the woody regions, with a northern exposure, between a height of 1,600 feet and 4,800 feet above the sea—regions which are nearly always enveloped in steaming vapours, and exposed to the heavy rains of winter. Commingled are a number of species of pine, some of which have sought refuge in the Pyrenees, and in the mountainous regions of Central Europe. Remains have also been found of the vine and fig tree. The climate must, therefore, have been more temperate and equable than it has been even this last winter. We have, indeed, the clearest evidence of a genial, humid, and equable temperature at this time. On the other hand, the Pleistocene deposits have yielded the Arctic Willow, such as are natives of Spitzbergen, and high Alpine mosses, which now range north to Lapland and Greenland. The results of the investigations of the Mollusca, by Tournouër, are exactly analogous to those of Count Saporta of the Flora. Such were the climatic alternations of the long periods during which these remains were deposited.*

The first record we have in Derbyshire is in a cave in the Mountain Limestone, at

BALLEYE,

near Wirksworth, in 1663, when some bones and molar teeth of the elephant were found by a miner named George Mower, who

* Geikie's *Prehistoric Europe*, chap. iii. and iv.

left an account of the circumstance, which was preserved by White Watson, of Bakewell.

"An Account how the Giant's Tooth was found."

"As they was sinking to find lead oar upon a hill att Bawlee, within two miles of Wirksworth, in the Peake, about the year 1663, they came to an open place as large as a great church, found the skeleton of a man standing against the side, rather declining. They gave an account that his braine-pan would have held two strike of corn, and that it was so big they cou'd not get it up the mine they had sunk without breaking it; being my grandfather, Robert Mower, of Woodseats, in the County of Derby, had a part of the above said mine, they sent him this toothe, with all the tines of it intire, and weighed 4 pound 3 ounce. Within this 35 years, as Alderman Revel, of Chesterfield, and several others now living can justifie, I had the abovesaid account from my father, Robert Mower, and one George Mower, an old man and cousin of mine as near as I can remember.*

"Witness my hand,

"GEORGE MOWER."

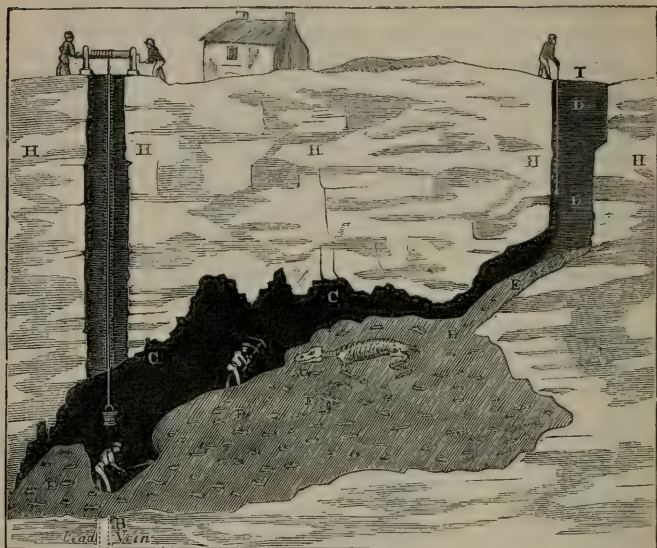
In a lead mine called the

DREAM CAVE,

in the hamlet of Callow, a mile from Wirksworth, some miners, in 1822, engaged in working a lead vein, sank a shaft about 60 feet, when they came to a large cavern filled with loose pebbles, earth, and fragments of limestone, through which they continued boring. As the shaft descended into the rock below, the loose stone and earth began to fall into it. About the middle of this falling mass they found a nearly perfect skeleton of a rhinoceros; some teeth and bones of a horse, and many entire bones from the legs of an ox; also many bones of deer, and pieces of horns. They were of a yellowish brown colour. The rhinoceros bones were in a high state of preservation, neither gnawed nor broken. They

* Buckland's *Reliquiæ Diluvianæ*, and *Transactions of the Royal Society*, vol. xxiv.

are now in the Oxford Museum. As the shaft drew off loose materials from the cavern, there was a sinking observed in the field above, D Fig. 1, which was found to be the mouth of a fissure



(BUCKLAND.)

Fig. 1.—Section of the Dream Cave.

opening into the cave below, and down which it was apparent the animals had fallen, or been washed by water; which also carried down the earth and stones that subsequently filled the cave.*

The late Mr. Edwin Brown saw in the collection of the late Mr. Carrington, of Wetton, a portion of a mammoth tusk which had been found in 1863 at

WATERHOUSES.

Afterwards Mr. Brockbank and others found in the same fissure a quantity of bones and decayed flakes of teeth, proving that one

* *Reliquiæ Diluvianæ*, p. 61.

or more mammoth had fallen into the fissure. On careful examination, Mr. E. Brown discovered that at some very distant period there must have been a swallow hole on the surface of the ground of twenty feet long by ten feet wide, narrowing below to six feet in width, down the sides of which water had trickled and coated them with stalagmite. The fissure was filled up with fragments of limestone from the adjacent rocks, rolled boulders of grit, and other stones from the country to the north and north west, and a red loamy clay, which it seems were washed there by the glacial sea, subsequently to the engulfing of the mammoths, the peculiarities of the ground forbidding the supposition that they could have been carried there by fresh water streams.* *The bones not examined have since been identified as those belonging to the Hippopotamus and Rhinoceros.*

During the latter part of 1864,

THOR'S CAVE

was explored under the supervision of the late Mr. Samuel Carrington. It is about four miles from Ilam, its mouth is in the north face of a cliff of mountain limestone, at a height of some 25 feet above the stream below. The roof is lofty, and groined so as to give it a Gothic appearance, and it is divided as it were into two aisles of buttressed columns. When first entered for the purpose of exploration the floor was of clay or red mud, which rose at the distance of 40 or 50 feet from the entrance to the roof. In this mud were found many tokens of the presence of man, in the shape of ornaments and implements of bronze, iron, bone, stone, and pottery. Beneath the clay was breccia; and under it, in some places, clay again; in this, in a recess at the south side, was found the end of a deer's horn, cut across by some rude implement, and perforated with two holes.† These are now in the Derby Museum.

In the *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. 43, p. 265, is an account of a human skeleton, and some stags' horns found near

* *Transactions of the Midland Scientific Association*, 1864-5, p. 34.

† *Transactions of the Midland Scientific Association*, 1864-5, p. 1-19.

BAKEWELL.

They lay about nine yards deep from the surface ; and above and around the small cavity in which they were found was a mass of rocky petrified substance, or tuft, a yard and a half or more in thickness ; but the bones themselves were not petrified, being mixed with a soft coarse clay or marl. The ribs were much decayed, and the skull crumbled as soon as exposed to the air ; the teeth were sound and retained their enamel.*

In 1832, while draining a bog near

MIDDLETON,

the workmen found many bones of animals, and an entire human skeleton of a young adult female ; the bones were black from the action of the tannin in the peaty soil. The remains, unfortunately, were not preserved.† The late Mr. Thomas Bateman obtained teeth of a large bear from Monsal Dale, near Litton, and the bones of the rhinoceros, horse, and red deer, from Lathkilm Dale. About 1863 Dr. Ransome discovered, in a deep fissure in the magnesian limestone, near Mansfield Woodhouse, the lynx, wolf, bison, reindeer, and roedeer. " Finds " continued to be made, from time to time, in small fissures, river gravel, and drift deposits, of the lower jaw and molar of *Elephas Meridionalis*, in a cutting on the Midland Railway, near Clay Cross ; of milk, molar, and bones of the woolly rhinoceros, bones of bison, carpal of mammoth, and a tooth of a boar at Hartle Dale ; of the reindeer at Bardwell, and the mammoth at Dove Holes. In Cave Dale, immediately under the walls of Peverel Castle, on the south side, were found, besides interesting implements of man, the *Celtic shorthorned ox*, goat, red deer, hog, horse, wolf, fox, badger, dog, cat, hare, rabbit, duck, fowl, water rat, and shrew ‡ In 1874, the same enthusiastic explorer, Mr. Rooke Pennington, B.A., F.G.S., etc., commenced to work out a fissure in

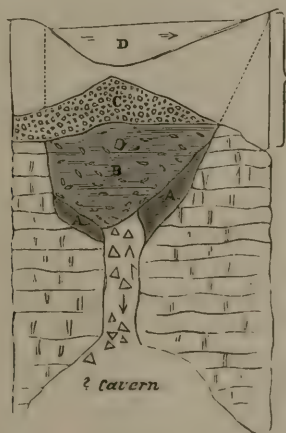
* *Reliquary*, vol. 1, 1860-1, p. 227.

† *Ibid.*, p. 228.

‡ *Pennington's Barrow and Bone Caves of Derbyshire*, p. 87.

WINDY KNOLL

Quarry, near Castleton. This fissure, when traced to the bottom, proved to be a basin filled with clay, small blocks of stone, and the bones of animals. This rock-basin apparently was a swallow hole, which had filled with water and become a pool; and to it, as Prof. B. Dawkins surmises with much probability, vast numbers of animals had gone to drink, especially bison and reindeer, as they made their yearly migration "from the pastures of the valley of Hope, over the Pennine Chain into the plains of Cheshire, the two passes of the Winnetts and Mam Tor converging at that point." Judging by the way in which the bones were found, "with their proper articular surfaces together, . . . and dorsal vertebræ in a continuous chain," it is evident that they had been drowned when crowding together; others, especially the young ones, of which there were large numbers, may have fallen a prey to the carnivora that followed them, as bones of the bear, wolf, and fox are numerous; there were also found a few remains of the hare.



(BOYD DAWKINS.)

Fig. 2.—*East and West Section through Windy Knoll Fissure.*
(Scale 20 feet to 1 inch.)

- (C.) *Clayey debris forming the summit, without bones, and probably rubbish piled up when the quarry close by was worked at that level. ... 6 feet.*
- (B.) *Yellow clay, with large blocks of limestone, fragments of Yoredale shale washed down from the adjoining heights of Mam Tor, bits of elastic bitumen, or elaterite, and of fluor spar, derived from the deposits of those minerals close by, together with bones of bison, reindeer, wolf, fox, and grisly bear ... 8 „*
- (A.) *Below this a stiff, yellow loam, without any fossil remains, rested on the surface of the limestone.* ... 4 „*

This deposit was probably subsequent to that of Creswell, as no remains of the mammoth or woolly rhinoceros were found, and must, therefore, be referred to the late Pleistocene Age.

With the rival claims for the priority of this important discovery I have nothing to do. It is alleged that it was made by Mr. Rooke Pennington in 1870. If so, it is a great misfortune for science that he was unable to work it out before 1874, since considerable depredations were committed by farmers and quarrymen—by the former, who are stated to have carted the bones away for manure, and by the latter, some of whom informed me they had been in the habit for years of carrying them home for the “owd ’oman to sell ta’t’e ragman for a pint o’ beer.” It is to be regretted that the peculiar nature of, and interest attached to, these bones were not more fully realised by these people. Whether they were merely duplicates of the remains of similar animals to those subsequently discovered, or whether they might have added considerable and important species to the Fauna of Windy Knoll, is a problem that can never be satisfactorily solved now.

The first intimation the public received of this find was in a paper read on April 28th, 1874, before that remarkably intelligent and impartial Society, locally known as the Manchester Geological Society, by my friend Mr. John Plant, F.G.S., curator of the

* “*Quart. Jour. Geo. Socy.*,” Vol. 33, No. 132, page 725.

Royal Museum, Salford, to whom several students from Owen's College had taken a number of bones for identification, which had been found by them in this fissure during a geological tour, either in the latter part of 1873 or early in 1874. Messrs. Pennington and Dawkins' first paper was read before the Geological Society, at Burlington House, May, 1875. Who first recognised the real scientific value of this important and fertile fissure is mere hypothesis, but to Mr. Plant and the students, undoubtedly, belong whatever honour there may be in being the first to make it known to the scientific world; an honour that is enhanced by their perfect ignorance of Mr. Pennington's alleged previous discovery in 1870.

The next important find was at

CRESWELL CRAGS.

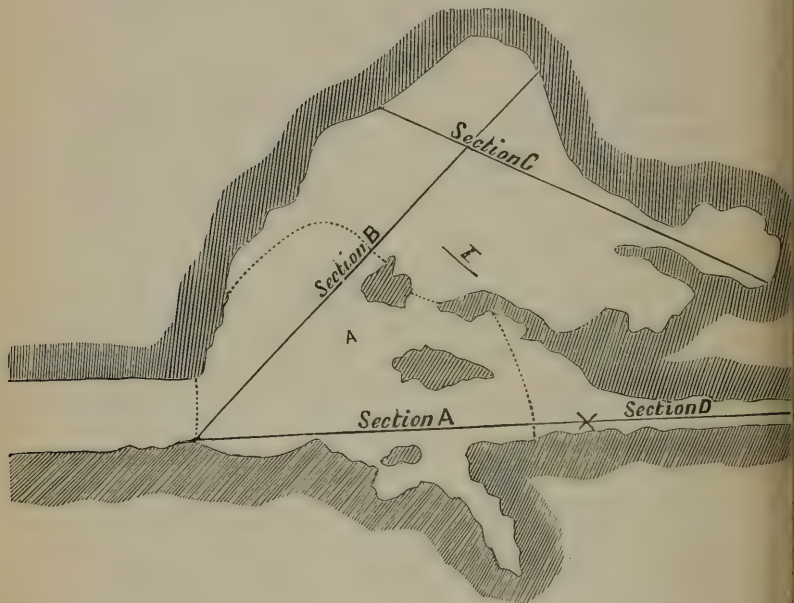
In about 1870 a labourer of the name of Woodhead, of Langwith, found a small mammoth tooth here. It is a beautiful ravine on the north-eastern border of Derbyshire, 9 miles from Mansfield and 6 from Worksop and Shireoaks. At its base is a large fish-pond, which divides the counties of Notts. and Derby; it is supplied by springs rising in the limestone above, and on its surface reflects the beautifully-wooded cliffs, which in some places rise to a height of 60 feet. These cliffs of magnesian limestone of the lower permian have many fissures, in one of which, in 1872, the late Mr. Frank Tebbet found a lower molar of the *rhinoceros tichorhinus*, in the cave now known as the Church Hole. The late Dr. Bergener (of Worksop), Mr. Bailey (of Mansfield), and others made finds here until April, 1875, when the Rev. J. M. Mello visited the caves for the first time. Subsequently, after working four days at the mouth of the Pin Hole, he discovered the remains of the following animals:—

<i>Homo.</i>	<i>Hyæna spelea.</i>	<i>Rhinoceros tichorhinus.</i>
<i>Ursus sp?</i>	<i>Cervus megaceros.</i>	<i>Elephas primigenius.</i>
<i>Gulo luscus.</i>	— <i>tarandus.</i>	<i>Lepus timidus.</i>
<i>Canis Vulpes.</i>	<i>Ovis.</i>	<i>Arvicola,</i>
— <i>lupus.</i>	<i>Bos primigenius.</i>	<i>A bird sp?</i>
— <i>lagopus.</i>	<i>Equus caballus.</i>	<i>Fish sp?*</i>

* *Quat. Jour. Geo. Socy.*, Vol. 31, No. 124, p. 683.

Early in the following July, I began to assist Mr. Mello. After working out the Pin Hole, we began in what is called Robin Hood's Cave.

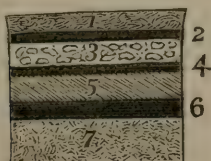
Fig. 3.



First, large blocks of limestone were removed from the mouth of the cave, then a section cut across down to the floor; for some little distance this averaged about 2 feet, then run out. So far there were no native layers. It produced rhinoceros bones, one jaw, four canines of hyæna, a human incisor, broken fragments of Roman pottery, and numerous remains of recent animals. After removing a large block of limestone from the east side, there appeared a fissure, in which was a layer of cave-earth containing the lower jaw, tarsus, metacarpal and humerus, and other fragments of the Irish elk; there was no trace of gnawing on these bones. Returning to the point where the section ran out,

there was a sudden dip in the floor, and rise in the surface soil along both sections A and B in Fig. 3; also a thick layer of stalagmite, which encrusted the whole of the west side for about 30 feet, and was from 12 to 30 inches in thickness. Under this was a thick bed of breccia. About four feet from this point was a thin layer of stalagmite, averaging from one to three inches in thickness; this overlay a thin bed of cave earth which gradually increased. About three feet further it was covered with another thin layer of stalagmite, much more irregular in thickness than the one above. This covered a thin layer of red clayey sand. A beautiful escarpment was thus laid bare in the following layers, 25 feet from the entrance, about letter A in Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



1. Surface soil.
2. Stalagmite.
3. Breccia.
4. Stalagmite.
5. Cave earth.
6. Stalagmite.
7. Red sand.

In the surface soil were fragments of Roman pottery and Samian ware, some beautiful enamelled fibula brooches, a small gnawing tool, a rudely-carved bone ornament, and a long amber bead; in this layer were also found remains of the following animals:—

Wild Cat (*Felis catus*).

Bos longifrons.*

Marten (*Mustela martes*).

Sheep or goat.

Meles taxus.

Horse (*Equus caballus*).

Dog (*Canis familiares*).

Hog (*Sus scrofa*).

Fox (*C lupus*).

Hare (*Lepus timidus*).

Red-deer (*Cervus elaphus*).

Rabbit (*L cuniculus*).

The stalagmite of the top layer (which in one place reached the stalactite, and joined the whole to the roof—A Fig. 3) had percolated through the crevasses in the breccia, and cemented it into a solid mass. It was very prolific in flint flakes and chips, with several cores; also some interesting flint and quartzite

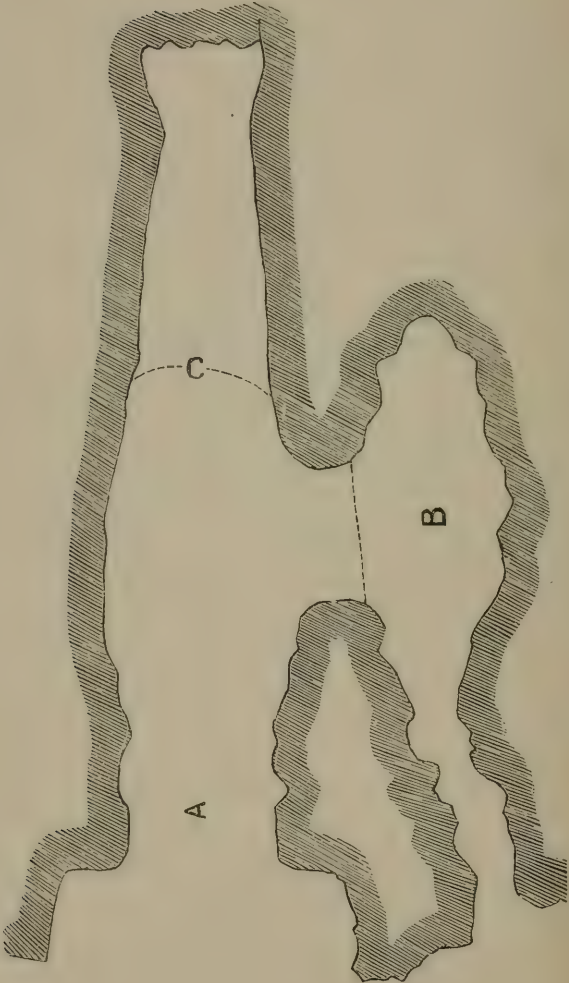
implements were found, several being of superior workmanship; also numerous teeth and fragments of bones of the hyæna, rhinoceros, and reindeer. The cave earth was the most productive of remains of both Pleistocene Mammalia and man. No species were found in the caves that did not also occur in this formation, some in great abundance, such as horse teeth, teeth and jaws (some very perfect) of the hyæna, teeth and gnawed bones of the *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*, bones and teeth of the reindeer, a jaw and several teeth of the Irish elk, and some teeth of the cave lion, bear, and wolf. There were implements of quartzite and ironstone, some of considerable finish; some resembling the "Choppers of Le Moustier, Le Madelaine, and of the British river gravels;" others like those at St. Acheul. The red sand contained comparatively few bones, and those, as a rule, very fragile—some being so far decomposed as to crumble as soon as touched. Intermingled with it were large patches of tough laminated clay, the sand around which contained much more moisture. Here the bones were in the best condition, and generally perfectly black, the most fragile being in the driest places. In this bed I found three milk molars of *Elephas primigenius*, several very perfect lower jaws of the hyæna: the most numerous were the bones of the rhinoceros, all gnawed down to one pattern, and the marrow portions scooped out at both ends. The teeth of the latter, as also those of the horse, were promiscuously scattered throughout the whole of this formation. Teeth and fragments of antlers of the reindeer were also found, and one molar of the bison. Some rude quartzite implements were found as well.

It will thus be seen that in this interesting series we have seven distinct periods, which illustrate the gradual development from the rudely-wrought implements of the first Palæolithic hunter to the artistic relics of the British-Welsh refugees. Thus, the red sand containing the rude quartzite implements was intermingled with the remains of the rhinoceros, mammoth, and other extinct animals. Then a layer of stalagmite, during the formation of which the cave was evidently uninhabited. Next the cave earth,

in which we find quartzite implements of superior workmanship to those in the layer below, and some very good implements of wrought clay ironstone. Flint chips and fine flakes begin to appear in all stages of wear. These are again intermingled with a similar fauna to the one in the layer below. The reindeer, which had been scarce, here becomes numerous; the bison and Irish elk also begin to increase; the cave lion, bear, and wolf appear for the first time. Then the second stalagmatic formation, representing another passive period, when the caves were again deserted. We then come to the breccia, and find flint instruments of a still higher order; and quartzite implements, similar to those found in the layer below, begin here to die out. These are again intermingled with a similar fauna. We have then another long period of repose during the formation of the top stalagmite, which in some places is of considerable thickness, and upon which is a superficial layer of surface soil, which produced a harp-shaped Romano-British brooch, richly enamelled; a flat lamina of bronze, pierced at one end; a carved head of the femur of the horse or ox, for the boss of the hilt of a sword or dagger; fragments of Samian ware and Roman pottery, and a few human remains. These bring the history of the inhabitants of these caves up to what is known as the Historic Age, the whole representing a period of time whose length it would be unwise to conjecture. From some fragments of pottery found, in which were embedded fragments of limestone, Professor Boyd Dawkins considers they "may imply that the cave was used as a shelter by Neolithic tribes as well as by Palæolithic hunters and Romano-British refugees."

The entrance to the Church Hole Cave (Fig. 5) had evidently been used at a very recent period either as a stable or cowhouse, the breccia and cave earth being mixed with straw and litter. About twelve feet from the entrance was discovered the largest molar of the *Elephas primigenius* found in the caves. It was eleven inches in width, by nine inches in height. It is now in the Derby Museum. Near this were three molars of the mammoth, and three bone needles. Chamber B had previously been

Fig 5.



disturbed in three places. From the entrance there was a sudden dip of the richest bed of cave earth we worked. In the centre, about 18 inches from the surface, it was one mass of the remains of rhinoceros, reindeer, horse, mammoth, and a few of the bear, wolf, and bison. All the bones were very much gnawed. Out of over a cart-load (the result of one day's work) there were only four whole ones—*i.e.*, two phalanges, one tarsus, and one metacarpal. The rhinoceros bones were in large numbers, and were gnawed down to the well-known pattern. There were also a large number of the teeth and fragments of the antlers of the reindeer. Though more remains of the mammoth were found here than anywhere else, we did not find an adult. Plates and fragments of the milk molars were found in profusion, and also several whole milk teeth, and part of a tusk, too fragile to secure whole. The jaws and teeth of the hyæna were found in the greatest profusion. Working from the middle of this chamber, the cave earth became cemented into a tough, stubborn breccia, which gradually ran out to the front, but at the back into a deep, narrow fissure. After working through about five feet of breccia, which was quite as prolific as the other part of the cave, we penetrated the fissure at the back for about six feet, coming upon a bed of red sand, amongst which very few remains were found. In all, I could determine the remains of 116 different animals, the result of this day's work; of this number, no less than 72 were hyæna. It is evident from the immense number and gnawed condition of the bones, and the large quantity of jaws and teeth of the hyæna, *minus* any bones of this animal, that this chamber was once the lair of the hyæna, advantage being taken of the privacy afforded to place the prey where it could be devoured at leisure. We did not find the least trace of implements or any remains of man, so that we may reasonably conclude that the occupants of this chamber were too persistent and demonstrative to permit their privacy to be even temporarily invaded by the Palæolithic hunter, as their roving contemporaries across the river had evidently done. Next day I finished this chamber, with the exception of a thick breccia adhering to the wall at the latter part of the cave.

Although Chamber C was worked out to the extreme end, nothing more of additional interest was discovered.*

In November, 1878, the cave called Mother Grundy's Parlour was explored, under the supervision of Mr. Knight, of Owen's College. It had previously been disturbed by a Creswell man, whose wife is said to have dreamt that treasure was hidden there. Below the surface soil was light red cave-earth, which contained the remains of bison, reindeer, bear, wolf, fox, and hyæna; also a few rudely chipped quartzite pebbles, and other Palæolithic implements. Beneath this were red clay and ferruginous sand, which overlay the lowest strata of white sand. In the ferruginous sand were found the remains of fauna hitherto undiscovered in these caves, namely, "fragments of the skull and other bones of hippopotamus, and teeth of *rhinoceros leptorhinus* of Owen, along with numerous skulls and jaws of hyæna, and some remains of bison." The hippopotamus skull was broken probably in the previous digging. The red clay was very stiff, and contained the remains of hyæna, bison, hippopotamus, and *rhinoceros leptorhinus*. At the far end of the cave there were blocks of limestone in the clay, and bones of bison wedged in between them. It will thus be seen that in the red clay and ferruginous sand were found the hippopotamus and leptorhine rhinoceros, the hyæna and bison, but no trace of man, the reindeer, or horse. In the red sand above these were the mammoth, woolly rhinoceros, horse, reindeer, hyæna, and implements of Palæolithic man.† The importance of the discoveries at Creswell Caves can only be considered second in importance in England, and is due chiefly to the energy and enterprise of the Rev. J. M. Mello. The annexed table will show them to have been the most fertile by far in the county:—

* *Quat. Geo. Jour. Soc.*, Vols. 31, 32, 33; Nos. 124, 127, 131; pp. 679, 240, and 579; and *Heath's Bone Caves of Creswell*, and *Creswell Caves*, v. *Prof. Boyd Dawkins*.

† *Quat. Geo. Jour. Soc.*, Vol. 35; Nos. 140, 724.

TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF PLEISTOCENE ANIMALS IN DERBYSHIRE.

The mark + shows the locality in which each animal has been found.

	Bakewell	Bardwell.	Castleton.	Clay Cross.	Creswell.	Dove Holes.	Lathkiln Dale	Middleton.	Monsal Dale.	Pleasley.	Thor's Cave.	Waterhouses.	Wirksworth.
Man	+	+		+				+		+			
Bat		+											
Cave Lion (<i>Felis spelæa</i>)				+									
Leopard (<i>Felis pardis</i>)				+									
Lynx (<i>Felis lynx</i>)									+				
Wild Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>)			+	+									
Hyæna (<i>Hyæna spelæa</i>)				+									
Wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>)			+	+					+		+		
Fox (<i>Canis vulpes</i>)			+	+									
Arctic Fox (<i>Canis lagopus</i>)				+									
Glutton (<i>Gulo luscus</i>)				+									
Brown Bear (<i>Ursus arctos</i>)				+				+					
Grizzly „ (<i>Ursus ferox</i>)			+	+									
Shrew ?			+										
Water Vole (<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>)			+	+									
Mammoth (<i>Elephas primigenius</i>)	+	+		+	+						+	+	
Elephant (<i>Elephas meridionalis</i>)				+									
Rhinoceros (<i>R. tichorhinus</i>)	+	+		+		+					+	+	
„ (<i>R. leptorhinus</i>)				+									
Horse (<i>Equus caballus</i>)			+	+		+					+	+	
„ (<i>E. fossilis</i> ?)													
Hippopotamus (<i>H. major</i>)				+							+		
Wild Boar (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)			+	+	+								
Reindeer (<i>Cervus terandus</i>)		+	+	+					+			+	
Bison (<i>B. priscus</i>)			+	+					+		+	+	
Irish Elk (<i>Cervus megaceros</i>)				+									
Red Deer (<i>C. elephus</i>)			+	+		+			+	+	+	+	
Roe Deer (<i>C. capreolus</i>)			+						+				

I have deliberately omitted *Machairodies latideus*, because of the impossibility of its really belonging to the Creswell fauna, as stated by Prof. B. Dawkins,* since the reasons there adduced have been sufficient to justify Dr. Geikie in omitting it from his work, *Prehistoric Europe*.

* Heath's *Creswell Bone Caves*, and *Creswell v. Prof. B. Dawkins*.

Winter.

A POEM BY CHARLES COTTON.

CONTRIBUTED BY W. BEMROSE.

IT is believed that the following poem, in the autograph of Charles Cotton, here reproduced in fac-simile, has never been published. The great intimacy which existed between Izaak Walton and Charles Cotton, and the connection of the former with Derbyshire, are sufficient reasons for the insertion of the poem in the Society's Journal. Grainger says of Charles Cotton—"This ingenious and accomplished gentleman was son of that Charles Cotton whose portrait is so finely drawn by Lord Clarendon, in the excellent group of his friends, in the memoirs of his own life. He was educated at Cambridge, where he was esteemed one of the ornaments of that University. He was a great master of the modern languages, particularly of the French, from which, among other things, he has translated the "Horace" of Corneille, the "Life of the Duke of Epernon," and Montaigne's "Essays." The last of these translations was deservedly applauded. He also translated several of Lucian's dialogues into English, and some poems from Horace, Catullus, etc. He was author of a poem on "The Wonders of the Peak," and other original pieces. The most celebrated of his works is his "Virgil Travestie," in which he so far succeeded as to be deemed next to Butler in burlesque ; but the reader, upon comparing these two authors, will find a very great disparity in their characters. He was sociable, hospitable, and generous ; but as he was far from being an economist, he, in the latter part of his life, was much involved in debt, and perpetually harassed with duns, attornies, and bailiffs."

Written

Quadrans.

Hark, hark I hear y^t Northwind roar^c
 It howls his riots on y^t shoart!
 And with expanded wings at stretch
 Ruffles ye billows on y^e back.

²
 Hark how y^t round waves complain,
 And call for succour to y^t main.
 Flying y^t storm, as if they meant
 To creep into y^t Continent.

³
 Surely all Eols suffering brood
 Are met to war against y^e flood;
 Which grows surarift, & hath not yet
 Had time, his travails to complet.

⁴
 The brassy bark (her rudder lost)
 Is on y^t rolling billows tost;
 It's keel now plows y^t Gulf, & soon^d
 Her Topmast hits against y^e moon.

⁵
 'Tis strange y^t Pilot keeps his seat
 His bounding ship doth so curvate:
 Whilst y^e poor Passengers are found
 In their own hairs already dround.

⁶
 Now Birds do strut for wings & boast
 Y^e scaly Squadrons through y^e air.
 Whilst y^e airts Inhabitants do start
 Short gay plume in y^t main.

7

Now Stars (concealed in Clouds) do not peer
 Into y^e secrets of y^e Drops
 And Lobsters (sprung up from y^e Brim)
 With Cancer Constellations shined

8

Sure Neptune's watery Kingdoms, y^e
 Saw first th^o Corall groves were cool;
 Word now th^o whirled with such alarms,
 Nor had such tryall of th^oir arms.

9

See where a liquid Mountaine rides
 Made of innumerable Hyd^s;
 & Immob^l headlong to y^e Strand,
 As if y^e Sea wou^d com^e to Land.

10

A Sayl! a Sayl! I plainly sp^o
 Betwixt y^e Ocean and y^e Sk^y
 And Argosy a tall built ship
 Wh^o all her pregnant Sayls arip.

11

Nearer, & nearer sh^e makes way
 W^h Can^o wings into y^e Bay.
 & now upon y^e Dock appears
 A crowd of busy Mariners.

12

Notthink I hear her w^odget crack
 W^h furr^ooughing Neptune's fawning backs
 who wounded, and riving full roars
 his fury to y^e neighbouring shores.

13

With mazy ridens high to heav'n
 Her sliding keels about y^e waves.
 Spawning his liquid arms to take
 The bold Invader in his wreck.

14.

So how she darts into his chest!
 Whilst raising up his floating barge
 To charge her in; he makes her rift
 Beyond y^e wreck of his surprise.

15

Nearer she comes, & soill doth swoop
 She around surfact of y^e Deep;
 & now (at last) y^e waves have thrown
 Their rider on o^r Albion.

16

Under y^e chalky cliffs spawny. fast
 She wasick hath her freight & plays:
 And as she wallows on y^e bel. sand
 Vomits her burthen to y^e Land.

17

With heads Ered, & plying tary
 She shipwreckt matter made to y^e shate;
 And doddle of their danger, climbs
 The floating mountains of y^e brist.

Hard, 'Hard y^e noise their Echo's make
 The Islands silver walls to shake;
 Last, with those throws, the labring Main
 & whirlwind of air surround.

And see, ¹⁹ ye has becalmed bekind,
 Not crisp'd with any swoop of wind:
 The tempest hath forsook ye waves,
 And on ye land begins his bravery.

²⁰
 Hark! hark! their voices, higher rise,
 They ward ye within with their cries.
 The cragg'd rocks their fury foist
 And like sick drunkards, nod & wobble.

²¹
 Louder & louder still they come.
 Niles, cataraacts to those are dumb;
 The cyclops, to those blades are still
 whose anvills shatter ye burning hull.

²²
 Were all ye star enlighten'd Skyes
 As full of ears as sparkling eyes,
 This rattle in ye cristall ball
 would be enough to draft them all

²³
 What monstrous dare is hither tost
 thus to alarme ye British coast.
 With our eyes, such as never yet
 warre or confusion could bright

²⁴
 Oh, now I know them! let us home
 or mortall enemy is come,
 Winter, & all his blustering frame
 Have made a voyage o're ye maine.

25

Banished ye countreys of ye sun,
 The fugitive is hither run;
 To ravish from o^r fruitful fields
 All ye coming season yields.

26

Like an Invader, not a guest
 He comes to rest not to feast.
 And in wild fury overthrows
 Where'er doth his march oppose.

27

With black, & with ungenial winds
 The Earth in shivering gives his finds
 And still as he doth farther press,
 Quarrying his way with liquid glass.

28

Hark how ye blusters of ye boare
 Shew gibbous cheeks in triumph feare
 And with continued shouts doe ring
 The entrance of th^{is} palsied King.

29

The Squadron near off to ye eye,
 Is his forlorne of Infantry,
 Bowmen of unsolenting minds,
 Whose shafts are feathered with ye winds.

30

Now you may see his vanguard rise
 Above ye brachy precipice:
 But hark ~~on~~, on blackest mountains bred
 With hail in stead of provant feed.

31.

Their lances, as ye promised locke
 Doone from ye brows of frozen rocks,
 Their shields are Crustall & their swords
 The Steele ye crused Rock affords.

32.

See, ye maine body now appaars;
 And hardly y^e Tholian Trumpeters
 By their hoars frosts doe declare
 That ye both Generall sides there.

33.

And hold when mantled up in white,
 Ho stands it, hke y^e Muscovite.
 I know him by ye port he bears,
 & his life-guard of mountaineers.

34.

Their caps are fusts wth loamy frosts,
 the bravery their wth Kingdome boasts.
 Their spungy plads, are milke white friere
 Spun from ye snowy mountains fleece.

35.

Their particans are fine carved glass
 fringed wth ye mornings spangled grass.
 And pendent by their brawny thighs,
 Hang cinctures of furnished ice.

36.

Lo, lo, ye Rescward now hath won
 ye foremostes trembling Crowne
 Whell at their numerous feet, ye ground
 Jones out an hollow murmuring sound.

37

Now y^e forlorn, halts for y^e May,
 The Renegard, drew up to y^e maine.
 And now they altogether crowd
 Their troops into a threatening^{ning} cloud.

38

Phy! fly! y^e foe advanceth fast,
 Unto o^r fortiffs let us huff;
 Where all y^e Roarers of y^e North
 Can neither storm, nor shrow us forth.

39

Where underground a Magazine
 Of Sovrasne juic is cellard in;
 Liqueur it will y^e soigl mainbaine,
 Should Phœbus new returne againe.

40.

Dis y^e y^e quies y^e pet rage,
 It draws y^e Jolged blood of Age;
 Matures y^e yong, restores y^e old,
 & makes y^e fatutting coward bold.

41

It lages y^e castfull head to soft;
 Cures palpitations of y^e breast,
 Renders in o^r lives and fortunes, to use,
 & Vovus frolick nigh sheet.

42.

Then, let y^e chill Sciroccos blow
 And gird us round with hills of Snow;
 Or els go whistle to y^e shoar,
 & make y^e hollow mountains roar.

43

Whilpe we together joviall sit
 Caroles, & croud wth mirth and wit.
 where the bleake winds confine us home,
 o^r fancies through y^e world shal roame.

44

We'll thinke of all the friends we know
 & drinke to all worth drinking to;
 when having drunk all that and more
 no sooner shall want health, then wine.

45.

But where friends faile us we'll supply
 o^r Friendships wth o^e charity.

Men of wote in sorrows line
 shall by o^e lusty Primers thine.

46.

We'll drinke y^e wanting into wealth
 And those yt languish into health;
 th' afflicted into joy, th' opprest
 Into security and rest.

47.

The worthy in disgrace, shall find
 Favours returne againe more kind
 And in restraint who oft fled by,
 shall taste y^e awe of liberty.

48.

The brave, shall triumph in success,
 the Lover, shall have his mistress.
 poor, unregarded vintal, praise;
 And y^e neglected poet, bays.

49.

Thus shall o^e health doe others good;
 whilst wee o^r selves have all we ~~would~~^{would}
 For, freed from Envy and from eunt,
 What wound we bee but, w^t we use?

50.

In y^e plump grapes mⁱ o^r tall juic,
 That doth this nappins produce.
 & will preserve us fr^om together
 Mangrⁱ mischance, or win^d, or wa^{ter}

51

Then let o^r winter take his course,
 & houl abroad till he be hoarse:
 Though his lungs crack in fruitles mⁱ
 It shall but serve to blow o^r for^e,

52.

Let him o^e little Castle ply
 wth all his loud artillery,
 whilst sack & claret man y^e fort
 His fury shall become o^e sport.

53.

Or let him Scotland take, & then
 Confine y^e plotting p^risbiter;
 His zeal may fr^om, whilst w^t ^{kind} warm
 By lo^ot & wine can take no harm.

Ch. Cotton.

INDEX OF NAMES AND PLACES.

A.

Abbot, Mr. (Sheffield),
77
Addy, Mr., 85
Ade, Johanna, 18
Alkmunton, 19, 20
All Saints', Derby,
46, 141
All Saints' Goal, 149
Allebrooke, John, 15
Almunton, Hugo de, 5
Antiphonarium, The,
134
Architectural Periods,
92, 3, 4, 5
Architectural Periods,
of, at Hope Church
Chancel, 89
Ashburne, 49
Ashover, 48, 50
Auricularium, The,
137

B.

Babington Lane, Old
Gatehouse in, 144
Babington, Thomas, 34
Bacoun, Richard, 20
Badger, 63
Badgerlane, 63
Bag Lane, 63
Bagshaw, 63
Bagthorpe, 63
Bailey, Geo., 152
Bakewell, 166
Baldekyn, The, 131
Baldkinus, The, 131
Balleve, 162, 3

Barwardcote, or
Barrowcote, 20
Basset, Dan Ralph, 122
Basset, William, 52
Bassetwood, 65
Bate, William, 3
Bath Abbey, Church
of, 88
Bee, The, 74
Beardsley, Mr., 144
Bearley, 65
Bearwardcote, 65
Beauchief Abbey, 23,
24, 25, 34, 60
Beavers, 58
Becket Well, Derby,
147
Beeley, 74
Beelow, 74
Belper, 63
Bentley, John de, 21
Berkeley, Dan Thos.
de, 120, 130
Beryl, The, 130
Beverlee, 68
Beverley, 58
Beverston, 58
Bickersteth, Ed.,
D.D., 81
Birds, 68
Blackwall, Richard, 49
Blythebroke, Robt., 21
Books at Lichfield, 124
Booth, Thomas, 41
Booth, Wm., Arch-
bishop of York, 25
Bosco, William de,
121, 2
Boulton, 142
Brasses, Monumental,
48

Bretby, Wm. de, 21
Brock Holes, 64
Brockhurst, 64
Brockley, 64
Brockwood, 64
Buckley, Lord, 44
Buckston, Henry, 76,
80, 81, 104
Bulhay, 60
Bullingbroke, Lord,
44

C.

Calver, 60
Canary Islands, 161
Candelabrum Paschale,
The, 137
Cantilupe, Thomas de,
122, 132
Capet, Hugh, 58
Castle Fields' Hall,
Derby, 144
Castleton, 167, 171
Cathcliffe, 62
Catgreave, 62
Cathole, 62
Cats, 62
Cats' Tor, 62
Cavendish, Lord Geo.
Hy. Augustus, 143
Chalice, Phials, and
Thuribles, 120
Chambers, Dame, 145
Chancel, Hope Church,
83, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90,
91
Chasubles at Lichfield,
123
Chat Moss, 74

Chaworth, Thos., 23,
24, 26
Chesterfield, 49, 50, 63
Chirchesomersale, 17,
18
Church Broughton, 64
Church Hole Cave and
section, 173
Church Somersale, or
Somersale Herbert,
21
Clare, Lady Elizabeth
de, 54
Cloths & Palls at Lich-
field, 122
Clyfe, Roger de, 23
Cockbridge, 71
Cock-fighting, 72
Cockpit Hill, 72, 144
Cockshead, 71
Cockshut (Dronfield),
71
Cockwell, 71
Cockayne, George, 50
Coke, Edward, 143
Coke, J., 47
Cold Aston, 26
Collectarium, The, 134
Coneycroft, 63
Conyngsburgh, Alan
de, 118
Cook, Richard, 13
Cooke, Sir Edward, 43
Copes at Lichfield, 121
Copper Seal at Darley
Abbey, 106
Cornere, William de la,
122
Cotton, arms, 51
Cowlale, 60
Cowley, 60
Cowlow, 60
Cox, Arthur, 76, 104
Cox, Rev. J. Charles,
57, 80, 84, 86, 87,
90, 104, 107, 112,
141
Crane (*yelds*), 70
Creke, Lady, 54
Creswell Crags 169
Crosses at Lichfield,
119
Crowden and Crow-
chine, 70
Crowshawe Lectures,
141
Cuckoo Haven (Eck-
ington), 73

Cuckoo Stone or Cuc-
koo Geac (Matlock),
72
Cuckstool Mill (St.
Mary's Gate, Derby),
73
Cudworth, 26
Cunegeston, Henry de,
20
Curzon, Richard de,
19

D.

Dadrebury, Thomas,
121
Dale Abbey, 50, 154
Darby, Mr., 146
Darley Abbey, 34, 106
Darley, The, 75
Dawcanks, 66
Deer, 66
Degge, Sir Simon,
144
Deping, John, 118
Derby, 68
Derby, Custom of Ring-
ing Bells in, 143
Derby Football, 149
Derby, John de, 123
Derby, Old Jottings
about, 141
Derwent, The, 71
Doe Lea, 66
Doehill, 66
Doewood, 66
Dog, 62
Dovebridge or Dove-
ridge, 21
Dowel, 66
Drakelow, 73
Drayton, John de
Whelesburgh de, 13
Dream Cave (Derby-
shire), and Section,
163
Dronfield, 33, 48
Druids', Religion of,
72
Ducking Stool, 73
Duffield, 47
Dunchurch, Robert de,
121, 122
Dungworth, Avicia de,
23
Durrant Green, 68
Durwood Tor, 68

E.

Eagle, 69
Eagle Tor, 69
Eaglestone Flat, 69
Earn Hill, 69
Earncroft, 69
Eaton Old Hall, 20
Edlestall, 41
Edrech, John, 14
Edward IV., 123
Edward of Carnarvon,
King, 122
Edward III., 122, 125
Ecclesfield, 32
Eggsfield, 36
Ehysbury, John Pal-
kocke de, 2
Elk, 58
Ellison, Nathaniel, 106
Ellock, Low, 58
Elvaston, 39
English Province, Re-
cords of, 128
Etwall, 49
Etwall Church, Incised
Slab at, 158
Etwall, Manor of, 159
Everdon, Philip de, 122
Exeter Bridge, Derby,
145
Exeter House, Derby,
146
Exmoor, 66
Eyre, Philip, 48

F.

Falconer, Arms, 51
Fenny Stratford, 46
Ferrars, William de,
19
Fitzherbert, Arms, 51
Fitzherbert, Charters, 1
Fitzherbert, Rev. Reg.
H. C., 1
Foljambe, C. G. S., 50
Foljambe, Henry, 26
Fowler, Mr. Jas., 154;
157
Fowley, Rev. J. T., 107
Foxenwood, 64
Foxholes, 64
Foxlow, 64
Fraunces, Robt., 22
Froggatt, 74
Full St., Derby, 146

G.

Gaol, Old Town, in
Cornmarket, 145
Garbutt, H. R., 106
Gell, Sir P., 47
Gladwin, Thos., 42
Glossaries, 73
Goatford, 60
Goat's Cliff, 60
Gomfrey, Thos., 48
Gotham, 60
Gotherage, 60
Greaves, Robt., 27, 33
Greenhill, 25
Gresham, James, 25
Grubbe, John, 28

H.

Haddon, 74
Hadfield, 74
Hakslow, 69
Harefield, 63
Harehill, 63
Harpedale, John, 12
Harry, 63
Harthill, 66
Hartshay, 66
Hartshorn, 66
Hathersage, 49, 50
Hatton, 19
Hayward, Edmund, 14
Heanor, 63
Heath, Thos., 161
Heinrich, Dr., 72
Henclose, 71
Hengham, Ralph de,
131
Henlow, 71
Henmore, 71
Henry, 125
Henry IV., 153
Henshaw, 71
Herebert, Wm., 5
Herne Close, 70
Hernmore, 70
Hernside, 70
Hernstone, 70
Heron or Hern, 70
Hill Somersall, 21
Hindlow, 66
Holbeche, Ralph de,
125
Hope Church, 76 to
139
Hope, John, 143

Hope, Origin of name,
144
Hope, Rev. W., 141
Hope, W. H. St. John,
48, 77, 78, 79, 80,
107, 141, 154
Hopping Mill, 70
Horsley, 41, 58
Horses, 58
Hounsfield, 62
Hull, Suffragan Bishop
of, 48
Hundow, 62
Hymnarium, The, 134

I.

Irons for Stamping, 137
Insects, Places named
from, 74
Irvine, J. T., 87-8, 91,
102

J.

Jackson, Charles, 23
Jackson, Rev. Roger, 1
Jewels at Lichfield, 120

K.

Keene, Mr., 87, 90
Kid Close, 60
Kid Tor, 60
Kynder, Arthur, 34
Kynrdesley, Henry, 17
Kyngeston, Wm. de, 8
Kyngestonlehees, Wm.
de, 7
Kynnersley, or Kyner-
desley, 22

L.

Langedon, Walter de,
120, 121
Lansdown, Lord, 44
Leader, J. D., 139
Lee, Thom. de le, 21
Lee, Walter de, 6
Legenda, The, 134
Leicester, Wm. de, 127
Lenton Monastery, 61
Lenton, Wm. de, 125

Lichfield Cathedral, 88,
90, 107
Lichfield, Dean of, 84,
85, 87, 91
Lightwood, John, 24
Linta, 73
Littlewood, Thos., 36
Longford, 20
Longford, Sir Ralph,
52
Loxley, 21
Lundrethorp, John de,
118

M.

Mackley, 20
Mam Tor, 168
Marchington, 20
Mareschall, Roger le,
121
Mareschall, Dan Rich-
ard, 118
Market Place, Old
house in, 146
Marston Montgomery,
19, 20
Marten, 62
Martinside, 62
Martyrologium, The,
136
Mass, The, 135
Matlock and Tansley,
40, 41
Mayster, Henry, 17
Melbourn, Dan John
de, 118
Mellor, Hy., 143-4
Mercia, Kingdom of,
58
Meuland, Roger de,
Bish., 121 to 126
Meyland, Bp., 137-8
Micklethwaite, J. T.,
107
Middleton, 166
Milford, 59
Moldicliif, Thos., 27
Monumental Brasses,
48
More, Thos., 25
Morley, 40, 50
Morley Church monu-
ments, 46, 49, 50
Morley, Robt., 49
Mortivant, Roger,
Bish., 123

Mother Grundy's Parlour, 176
 Mouldridge, 60
 Mouselow, 60
 Mower, Mr., 163
 Mugginton, 49
 Mule, 59
 Montgomery, Robt. de, 10
 Mynors, John, 22

N.

Napton, Elias de, 137
 Newcastle-on-Tyne, 106
 Norbury, 50
 Norbury Church, Palsimpst Brass, 48
 Norbury Manor House, 152
 Norbury, Roger de, Bish., 122
 Normanton, 142
 Norton, 19
 Norton, John Legh de, 26
 Norton, Little, 26, 34
 North Wingfield Church, 88

O.

Oddebrook, 68
 Old Grammar School, Derby, 148
 Old Town Hall, Derby, 148-9
 Ordinale, The, 136
 Osmaston, 142
 Otterdale, 68
 Otterholes, 68
 Ouzelden, 73
 Overton, 21
 Overton, John, 21
 Owlcotes, 69
 Owlter Car, 69
 Oxhay, 60
 Oxlow, 60

P.

Parker Family, 23
 Parwick Manor, 75
 Peak Forest, 66, 140

Peverel Castle, 166
 Pin Hole, 170
 Place and Field Names from Fauna, 57
 Planters' Asinaria, 73
 Pleistocene Deposits of Derbyshire and vicinity, 161
 Polecat, 62
 Polesworth, Nicholas de, 124-5
 Poole, George, 37
 Port, Sir John, 52
 Potters, Somersal, 21
 Psalterium, The, 134
 Pursglove, Robt., 48
 Pyrenees, 58

Q.

Quarndon, Chapel of, 141

R.

Radburn, 59
 Raddock, 59
 Ralp, Richard, 118
 Ramshaw, 60
 Rantor, 69
 Raven Tor, 69
 Ravens' Nest, 69
 Ravenscliffe, 69
 Ravenstone, 69
 Red Lion, Corn Market, Derby, 147
 Relics of Lichfield, 118
 Reptiles, Derivation of Names of, 73
 Restwold, Catherine, 51
 Ridware, Arms, 51
 Robin Hood's Cave, 170
 Robinson, F. J., 77, 78, 79, 80
 Rocester, 20
 Rocester, Abbey of St. Mary, 5, 6
 Rochester, Cathedral of, 88
 Roe, Mr. Ald., 144
 Roecarr, 66
 Rokesby, Alex., 26
 Roman Pottery (Creswell), 72, 73
 Rothwell, Robt. de, 123

S.

Sacheverell, John, 41, 52
 Sacrist's Roll, Lichfield, 107
 Sadler Gate Bridge, Derby, 145, 147
 S. Alkmund, 142
 S. Alkmund's Well, Derby, 148
 S. Amphibalus, 129
 S. Chad, Relics of, 128
 S. Chad's Gospels, 136
 S. Gereon, 129, 130
 S. Godril, 129
 S. Mary-on-the-Bridge, Chapel of, 141
 S. Mary's Bridge, 145
 S. Michael's, 142
 S. Peter's Bridge, 145
 S. Peter's Goal, 149
 S. Peter's Parish, 142
 S. Peter's Vicarage, Derby, 146
 S. Peter's Well, Derby, 147
 S. Werburgh's, 142
 Saperton, 20
 Saundebay, Walter de, 7, 8, 9
 Sawley, 49
 Scott, J. Oldrid, 80, 81, 84, 85, 86, 87
 Scots, Mary, Q. of, 143
 Sedilia, 77
 Sedsall, 20
 Sekersteyn, Wm., 127
 Sellioke, William, 24
 Selyok, Thomas, 26
 Shrove Tuesday, Football day, 149
 Shyrewood, Forest of, 74
 Shallcross, 21
 Sheep, 60
 Sheep Ley, 60
 Sheephe, 60
 Sheepy, 21
 Sheffield, 23
 Shipley, 60
 Shrewsbury, Francis, Earl of, 35
 Sleigh, John, 37
 Somersal Herbert, 21
 Somersale, or Somersall, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17

Sparham, Peter de, 122
 Spinckhill, 37
 Stanford, William de, 122
 Stanhope, Chas, 39
 Stannington, 36
 Statham, family motto, 38
 Statham, Sir John, 37
 Stavelly, 49
 Steephill, or Steeple, 19
 Swan, 70
 Swan Close, 70
 Swan-hopping, 70-71
 Swanbanks, 70
 Swans, Order for, 71
 Swanwick, 70
 Swineham, 60
 Swinelee, 60
 Swynnerton, Elizabeth, 51

T.

Table showing distribution of Pleistocene Animals in Derbyshire, 177
 Taddington, 49
 Tadsor, 64
 Tatenhall, 48
 Themistocles, 72
 Thornton Ch., 126
 Thor's Cave, 165
 Tickenhall, 60
 Tideswell, 46, 47, 49, 50
 Tideswell, Alan de, 120
 Tideswell Ch., 92
 Toadhole, 74
 Toadpool, 74

Tuplow, 60
 Tupton, 60
 Turton, Richard, 26
 Turville, Philip de, 120, 125, 130
 Tuscany, 162
 Tutbury Priory, 20
 Twycross, 13
 Tynet, John, 23

U.

Uttoxeter, 12, 21

V.

Venables, Arms, 51
 Verdon, Sir Theobald, 54, 132
 Vernon, Richard de, 120, 121, 122

W.

Wadesley, 35
 Walfhad, Son of King of Mercia, 129
 Walter, Bishop of Lichfield, 118, 122
 Walton, Adam de, 122
 Walton-on-Trent, 49
 Warpeloc, Adam, 6
 Warrington, Earl of, 41, 46
 Watchmen, Derby, 151
 Waterhouses, 164
 Weevil, The, 75
 Welchman, H. P., 107,
 Well in Bradshaw Street, Derby, 148

Wells, Cathedral of, 88
 Wellsborough, 21
 Westcott, Mary, 51
 Westley Waterless, 54
 Wetton, Adam de, 22
 White, William, 28
 White Lion, Corn Market, Derby, 147
 Whittey, 36
 Wibbenhill, 73
 Widdrington, Fitzherbert, 1
 Wigwall, or Wigwell, 37, 38
 Wild-Boar Clough, 60
 Wild Cat Cote, 62
 Wilne, 49
 Windel, 33
 Windy Knoll, 167
 Wirksworth, 19, 49, 163, 171
 Wolfscote, 64
 Wolfshope, 64
 Wolves, 65
 Woodhouse, Robt. de, 124
 Woodpecker Hill, 73
 Woodstock, Dan Henry de, 123
 Wormhill, 73
 Wormsley, 73
 Wrenhay, 73
 Wyver Wood, Belper, 75

Y.

Yeld Place, 70
 Yeldersley, 70
 Yelt Farm, 70
 "Yeoman," 34
 Youlgreave Chancel, 88

